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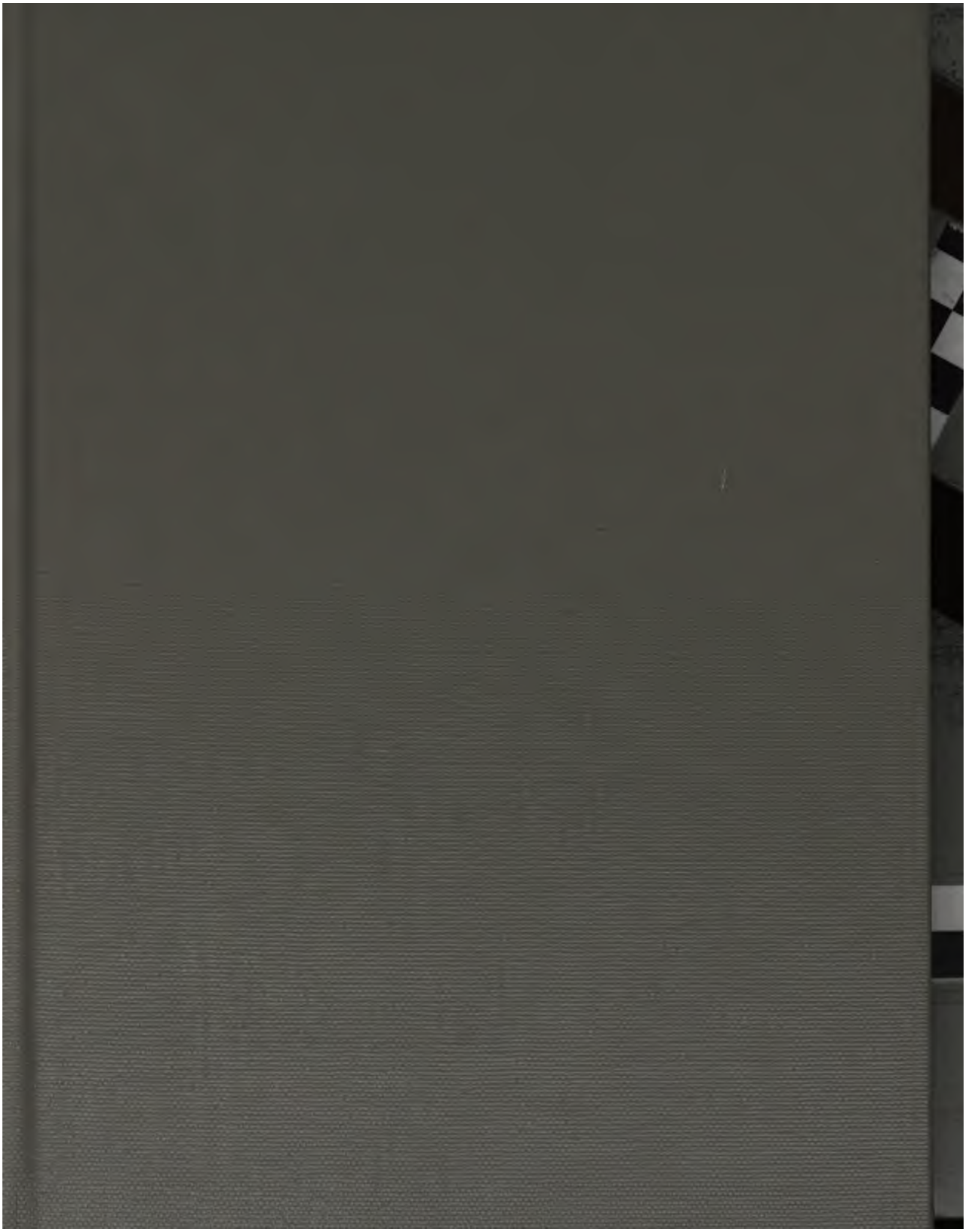

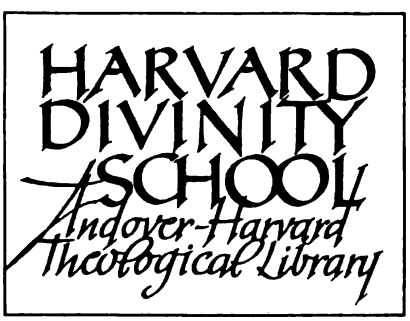
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EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND

GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART I

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

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WITH EIGHT PLATES

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Oxford
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PREFACE

THE hundred and fifty-eight texts included in this first volume of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri are selected from the twelve or thirteen hundred documents at Oxford in good or fair preservation which up to the present time we have been able to examine, and from the hundred and fifty rolls left at the Gizeh Museum.

The bulk of the collection, amounting to about four-fifths of the whole, has not yet been unpacked. The selected texts have been chosen partly to illustrate the scope and variety of the collection, partly because their comparative completeness rendered the task of editing them less difficult; for the question of time has been a pressing one. We may perhaps be allowed to draw our readers' attention to the fact that the interval between the arrival of the papyri in England and the completion of this book has been less than eleven months, and that besides deciphering and commenting on the texts contained in it we have, at the request of several subscribers to the Graeco-Roman Branch, in most cases given translations. It has of course been impossible in the limited time at our disposal to solve many of the problems of restoration and interpretation which beset any fresh

collection of papyri, and especially one coming from a new site and abounding in novelties of all kinds. The rapidity of its publication will, we hope, be regarded as some excuse for the shortcomings of this volume.

The texts now published fall into two classes, the literary and the non-literary. The examples of the former are probably a good specimen of what may be expected in future volumes. It is not very likely that we shall find another poem of Sappho, still less that we shall come across another page of the 'Logia.' The chances against any individual discovery of great value are always considerable. But we have no reason for thinking that the surprises to come will be much less exciting than those which have gone before.

In editing the new fragments of Greek classical literature, at once the most interesting and the most difficult part of this volume, we have had the assistance of Professor F. Blass, who visited Oxford last July, and with whom we have since been in frequent correspondence. We tender him here our warmest thanks for his generosity in placing at our disposal his rare combination of profound scholarship, palaeographical skill, and brilliancy of imagination.

Of the non-literary papyri, which range over the first seven centuries A.D. and are of a very miscellaneous character, those of the sixth and seventh centuries have been kept distinct from those belonging to the centuries preceding. Within these groups chronological order has not been observed, but documents have been roughly arranged according to subject. In future volumes we hope to proceed on a more definitely chronological system.

To the hundred and fifty-eight texts here given we have added

descriptions of forty-nine documents at Oxford which we have copied, but which for various reasons it seemed unnecessary to print *in extenso*. Those Oxyrhynchus papyri in the Gizeh Museum which are not published here will be fully described in the new official catalogue of that Museum which is now in course of preparation, and of which the division of Greek Papyri has been entrusted to ourselves. The ultimate destination of the papyri in England has not yet been decided; but we shall from time to time issue statements as to the Museums in which the originals are to be found.

In conclusion, we have to thank the subscribers to the Graeco-Roman Branch, who have rendered this publication possible, and to assure them that we shall endeavour to give them a volume of equal interest next year.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.
ARTHUR S. HUNT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
April 27, 1898.

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

IN the following pages literary texts (with the exception of No. v) are printed just as they were written, except that words are separated from each other. Only those stops, breathings and other lection signs are inserted which are found in the original.

The non-literary texts have been printed in ordinary type and in modern form with accents, breathings and stops. Abbreviations and symbols in the text are resolved, except in those cases in which a sum is written out both in words and signs; elsewhere symbols are relegated to the critical notes, as also are lection signs, e.g. diaereses, except those over figures. Owing to the exigencies of the press, a sign which occurs more than once is as a rule only printed on the first occasion on which it is used. Iota adscript is reproduced wherever it was actually written; otherwise iota subscript is printed. Faults of orthography are corrected in the critical notes wherever they seemed likely to cause any difficulty. Corrections, if written in a hand different from that of the body of the papyrus, are printed in small type; if not, in the same type as the rest of the text.

Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of an abbreviation or symbol, angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ the omission in the original of the letters enclosed; double square brackets ⟦ ⟧ indicate that the letters enclosed have been erased in the original. Dots placed inside brackets represent the approximate number of letters lost or erased. Dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots under them are to be considered uncertain.

Small Roman numerals refer to the papyri of this volume; large ditto to columns; Arabic numerals by themselves to lines.

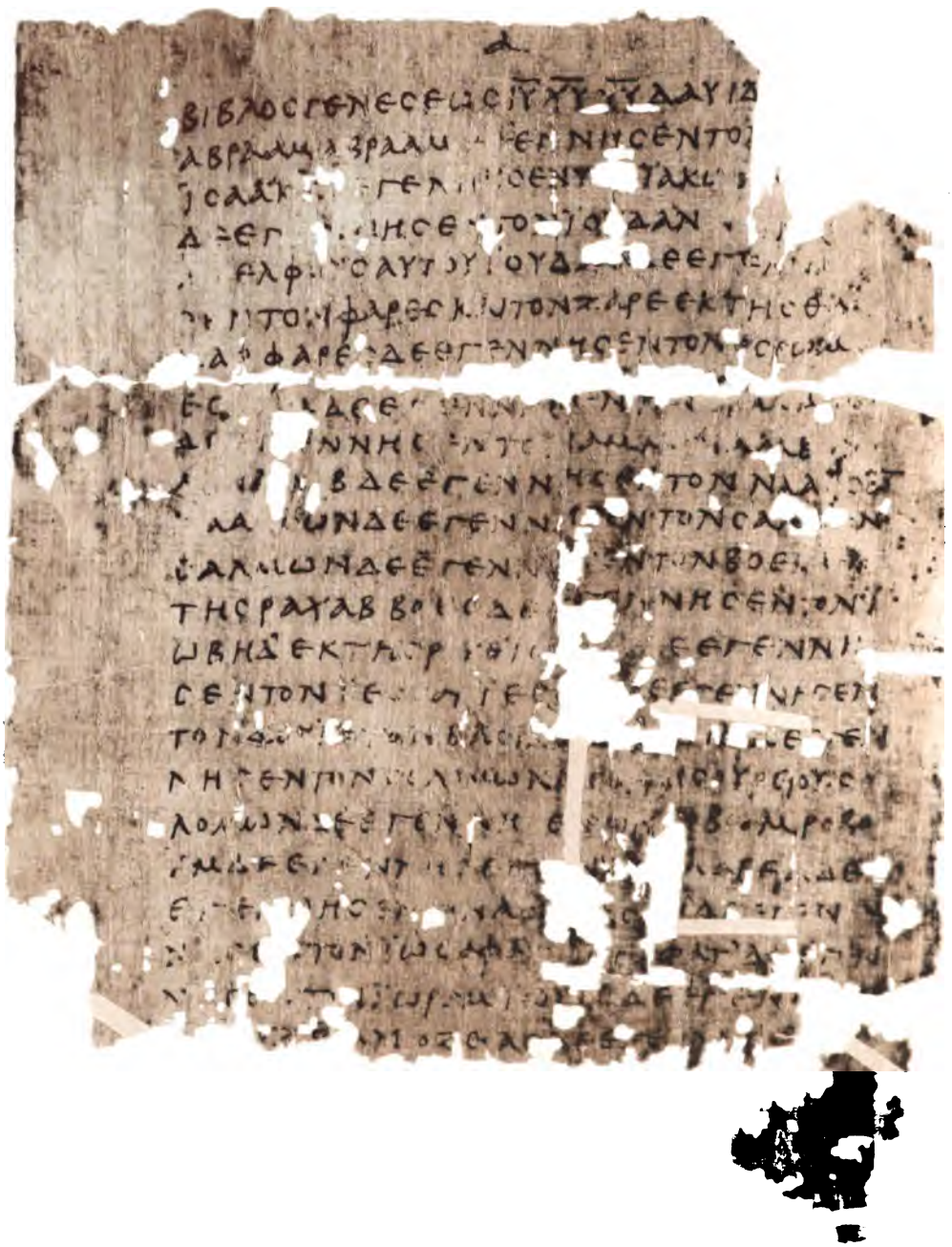
B. G. U = Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden.

Rev. Pap. = Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by B. P. Grenfell, with an Introduction by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

G. P. I = Greek Papyri, Series I. An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other Greek Papyri, chiefly Ptolemaic, by B. P. Grenfell.

G. P. II = Greek Papyri, Series II. New Classical Fragments and other Greek and Latin Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell and A S. Hunt.

PLATE I (FRONTISPIECE)



No. II

PART I. THEOLOGICAL

I. ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗCΟΥ[1].

15 × 9·7 *cm.*

To summarize the literature evoked by the publication of the 'Logia,' and to answer the criticisms directed against the view which we suggested, is far too large a task to be entered on here, though perhaps we may attempt it on some future occasion. The reader will find a useful bibliography of the literature, and a lucid exposition of the different explanations of the text and theories of its origin in *Two Lectures on the 'Sayings of Jesus,'* by Professors Lock and Sanday (Clarendon Press, 1897), though from some of their conclusions we should dissent.

We confine ourselves here to noting briefly those points connected with reading and interpretation in which we consider that criticism has made a definite advance, and to giving a revised text and translation.

In Logion II the parallels adduced from Clement of Alexandria by Mr. J. B. Mayor leave little room for doubt that *νηστεύειν τὸν κόσμον* is to be taken metaphorically.

Many critics have wished to connect *τὴν πτωχείαν*, our Logion IV, with the preceding saying. Of the various conjectures, we prefer Dr. Taylor's *βλέ*|*[πουσιν αὐτῶν τὴν ταλαι*|*πωρίαν καὶ τ]ὴν πτωχείαν.* But we must enter a protest against the current view that there is an *a priori* probability in favour of only one line being lost at the bottom of the *verso*. The lacuna may have extended to five or even ten lines; cf. introd. to xxii. Since there is nothing whatever to show

[1] See separate publication, ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗCΟΥ, Sayings of Our Lord, edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. H. Frowde 1897.

the extent of the lacuna, any attempt to fill it up must be purely hypothetical. And a conjecture which presupposes a definite number of lines lost is thereby rendered very doubtful.

The difficulties of the fifth Saying have not yet been surmounted. Of the numerous restorations of the three mutilated lines we on the whole prefer that of Blass, [λέγ]ει ['Ιησοῦς ὅπ]ου ἐὰν ὦσιν | [β̄, οὐκ] ε[ἰσὶ]ν ἄθεοι· καὶ | [ὅ]που ε[ἷς] ἐστιν μόνος, | [λέ]γω, ἐγώ εἰμι μετ' αὐτ[οῦ], though neither the cipher β̄ nor λέγω are very satisfactory (but cf. ii. *recto* 9 for a number in the text written in figures). With regard to the last part of the Saying 'Raise the stone,' &c., we do not think that the pantheistic meaning is in itself either probable or relevant to the context, though it might have been imported into it at a later period when the original meaning had been lost sight of. We incline to the view that raising the stone and cleaving the wood are meant to typify the difficult work of life, see Heinrici (*Theol. Literaturzeitung*, Aug. 21, 1897); but we are of opinion that the reference to Ecclesiastes x. 9, in which Professors Swete and Harnack find the key to the problem, raises difficulties greater than those it can solve. The objections to it have been excellently stated by Lock (*op. cit.* p. 24). Though unable to offer any better suggestion, we are somewhat less confident than we were about the correctness of the reading ἔγειρον. The ο seems to be joined by a ligature to the preceding letter, which we should therefore expect to be σ rather than ρ. But the apparent ligature might be accounted for by supposing that the ο was badly written.

Alone of restorations Swete's ἀκούεις [ε]ἷς τὸ ἓν ὠτίον σοῦ τὸ [δὲ ἕτερον συνέκλεισας (or some such word) in the eighth Saying is quite convincing. The sense is 'Thou hearest with one ear, but the other thou hast closed,' i.e. 'thou attendest imperfectly to my message.'

Lastly, with regard to the questions of origin and history, we stated in our edition our belief in four points: (1) that we have here part of a collection of sayings, not extracts from a narrative gospel; (2) that they were not heretical; (3) that they were independent of the Four Gospels in their present shape; (4) that they were earlier than 140 A.D., and might go back to the first century. These propositions, especially the first, have, as is natural, been warmly disputed. Attempts have been made to show that the 'Logia' were extracts from the Gospel according to the Egyptians (Harnack), the Gospel according to the Hebrews (Batiffol), or the Gospel of the Ebionites (Zahn); and Gnostic, mystic, Ebionite, or Therapeutic tendencies, according to the point of view, have been discovered in them. On the other hand our position has received the general support of critics such as Swete, Rendel Harris, Heinrici, and Lock; and so far the discussion has tended to confirm us in our original view.

Verso.

ΚΑΙ ΤΟΤΕ ΔΙΑΒΛΕΨΕΙC
ΕΚΒΑΛΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΡΦΟC
ΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΩ 7
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ΤΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΚΟCΜΟΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ
ΕΥΡΗΤΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕΙ
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ΒΑΤΟΝ ΟΥΚ ΟΨΕCΘΕ ΤΟ
ΠΡΑ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΙC Ε[C]ΤΗΝ
ΕΝ ΜΕCΩ ΤΟΥ ΚΟCΜΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΕΝ CΑΡΚΕΙ ΩΦΘΗΝ
ΑΥΤΟΙC ΚΑΙ ΕΥΡΟΝ ΠΑΝ
ΤΑC ΜΕΘΥΟΝΤΑC ΚΑΙ
ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΕΥΡΟΝ ΔΕΙΨΩ
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ΝΕΙ Η ΨΥΧΗ ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ 7
ΤΟΙC ΥΙΟΙC ΤΩΝ ΑΝΩΝ
ΟΤΙ ΤΥΦΛΟΙ ΕΙCΙΝ ΤΗ ΚΑΡ
ΔΙΑ ΑΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΒΛΕ
[ΠΟΥCΙΝ . . . . . .

Recto.

[. . . .] . . [. Τ]ΗΝ ΠΤΩΧΙΑ
[ΛΕΓ]ΕΙ [ΙC ΟΠ]ΟΥ ΕΑΝ ΩCΙΝ
[Β ΟΥΚ] Ε[ΙCΙ]Ν ΑΘΕΟΙ ΚΑΙ
[Ο]ΠΟΥ Ε[ΙC] ΕCΤΙΝ ΜΟΝΟC
[ΛΕ]ΓΩ ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΜΕΤ ΑΥ
Τ[ΟΥ] ΕΓΕΙ[Ρ]ΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΛΙΘΟ
ΚΑΚΕΙ ΕΥΡΗCΕΙC ΜΕ
CΧΙCΟΝ ΤΟ ΞΥΛΟΝ ΚΑΓΩ
ΕΚΕΙ ΕΙΜΙ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΙC ΟΥ
Κ ΕCΤΙΝ ΔΕΚΤΟC ΠΡΟ
ΦΗΤΗC ΕΝ ΤΗ ΠΡΙΔΙ ΑΥ
Τ[Ο]Υ ΟΥΔΕ ΙΑΤΡΟC ΠΟΙΕΙ
ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑC ΕΙC ΤΟΥC
ΓΕΙΝΩCΚΟΝΤΑC ΑΥΤΟ
ΛΕΓΕΙ ΙC ΠΟΛΙC ΟΙΚΟΔΟ
ΜΗΜΕΝΗ ΕΠ ΑΚΡΟΝ
[Ο]ΡΟΥC ΥΨΗΛΟΥÇ ΚΑΙ ΕC
ΤΗΡΙΓΜΕΝΗ ΟΥΤΕ ΠΕ
[C]ΕΙΝ ΔΥΝΑΤΑΙ ΟΥΤΕ ΚΡΥ
[Β]ΗΝΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΙC ΑΚΟΥΕΙC
[Ε]ΙC ΤΟ ΕΝ ΩΤΙΟΝ COY ΤΩ
[ΔΕ ΕΤΕΡΟΝ CΥΝΕΚΛΕΙCΑC]
. . . . . .

Logion I, *verso* 1–4. '. . . and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye.'

Logion II, 4–11. 'Jesus saith, Except ye fast to the world, ye shall in no wise find the kingdom of God; and except ye make the sabbath a real sabbath, ye shall not see the Father.'

Logion III, 11–21. 'Jesus saith, I stood in the midst of the world and in the flesh was I seen of them, and I found all men drunken, and none found I athirst among them, and my soul grieveth over the sons of men, because they are blind in their heart, and see not . . .'

Logion IV, *recto* 1. '. . . poverty.'

Logion V, 2–9. 'Jesus saith, Wherever there are two, they are not without God, and wherever there is one alone, I say, I am with him. Raise the stone, and there thou shalt find Me, cleave the wood and there am I.'

Logion VI, 9–14. 'Jesus saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own country, neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him.'

Logion VII, 15–20. 'Jesus saith, A city built upon the top of a high hill and stablished, can neither fall nor be hid.'

Logion VIII, 20–22. 'Jesus saith, Thou hearest with one ear (but the other ear thou hast closed).'

II. St. Matthew's Gospel, Ch. I.

Plate I (*frontispiece*). 14·7 × 15 *cm.*

Part of a sheet from a papyrus book, which had been folded originally to make two leaves. Of one of these only a small portion is left, containing on the *recto* the beginnings of three lines written in good sized uncials:—

ϵΓϵN[
ΠAP[
ΜHT[

The other leaf, which is tolerably complete and is written on both sides in a smaller and probably different uncial hand, with an occasional tendency towards cursive, contains *vv.* 1–9, 12, 14–20 of the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. This papyrus was found near that containing the 'Logia,' a day or two afterwards. Though the writing is somewhat later in style than that of the 'Logia,' there is no likelihood of its being subsequent to the beginning of the fourth century, and it may with greater probability be assigned to the third. It may thus claim to be a fragment of the oldest known manuscript of any part of the New Testament.

The part preserved consists mainly of the genealogy, and the variants are not many, nor important, being chiefly found in the spelling of the proper names. So far as the papyrus goes, it tends to support the text of Westcott and Hort against the Textus Receptus. The common biblical contractions $\overline{\text{IC}}$, $\overline{\text{XC}}$, $\overline{\text{YC}}$, $\overline{\Pi\text{NA}}$, $\overline{\text{KC}}$, examples of which already occur in the 'Logia,' are also found here. A stop occurs in line 17 of the *verso*, and a rough breathing in line 14 of the *recto*. An apostrophe is occasionally placed after foreign names and the diaeresis over iota is common. The two sides of the leaf containing the St. Matthew are numbered α and β, and it is noteworthy that the *verso* is uppermost.

As the arrangement in the quire of the two leaves forming the sheet is wholly uncertain, the question what relation, if any, the beginnings of the three lines on the other leaf have to the St. Matthew fragment cannot be determined. The difference in the handwriting and the greater margin above the three broken lines distinguish them from the text of St. Matthew, though they may have formed a title of some kind.

A facsimile of the *verso* is given in the frontispiece. The condition of the *recto* is not so good, the writing being entirely effaced in some parts.

Verso. A

ΒΙΒΛΟC ΓΕΝΕCΕΩC ΙῩ ΧῩ ΥῩ ΔΑΥΙΔ [ΥΙΟΥ
ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ [ΪCΑΑΚ
ΪCΑΑΚ Δ[Ε] ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ Τ[ΟΝ] ΪΑΚΩΒ [ΪΑΚΩΒ
ΔΕ ΕΓ[Ε]ΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΪΟΥΔΑΝ Κ[Α]Ι Τ[ΟΥC
Α[Δ]ΕΛΦΟΥC ΑΥΤΟΥ ΪΟΥΔΑC ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗ
CΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΦΑΡΕC ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΖΑΡΕ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΘΑ
ΜΑΡ ΦΑΡΕC ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕCΡΩΜ
ΕC[ΡΩ]Μ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ [Α]ΡΑΜ ΑΡΑΜ
ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΜΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ ΑΜ
Μ[Ι]ΝΑΔ[Α]Β ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΝΑΑCC$\overline{\omega}$
ΝΑΑ[C]CΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ CΑΛ[Μ]ΩΝ
CΑΛΜΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝ[Η]CΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΟΕC ΕΚ
ΤΗC ΡΑΧΑΒ ΒΟΕC ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ Ϊ
ΩΒΗΔ· ΕΚ ΤΗC Ρ[Ο]ΥΘ ΪΩ[ΒΗ]Δ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗ
CΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΪΕCCΑΙ ΪΕCC[ΑΙ Δ]Ε ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ
ΤΟΝ ΔΑΥΪΔ ΤΟΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕ[Α ΔΑΥ]ΙΔ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝ
ΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ CΟΛΟΜΩΝΑ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΟΥΡΕΙΟΥ. CΟ
ΛΟΜΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗ[C]ΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΡΟΒΟΑΜ ΡΟΒΟ
ΑΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ Τ[Ο]Ν ΑΒ[ΕΙ]Α ΑΒΕΙΑ ΔΕ
ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑCΑ[Φ] ΑCΑΦ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝ
ΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΪΩCΑΦΑΤ· ΪΩCΑΦΑΤ· ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝ
Ν[Η]CΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΪΩΡΑΜ ΪΩΡΑΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝ[ΗC]Ε̄
[ΤΟΝ] ΟΖΕ[Ι]ΑΝ ΟΖΕΙΑC ΔΕ ΕΓΕ[Ν]ΝΗC[ΕΝ

. . . . .

ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΗ]Ν ΜΕ
ΤΟΙΚΕCΙΑΝ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟC ΙΕΧΟΝΙ]ΑC ΕΓΕ̄
].
ΖΟΡΟΒΑΒΕΛ Δ]Ε

. . . . .

Recto. B

[ΤΟΝ] CΑΔΩ[Κ C]ΑΔΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟ[Ν
[ΑΧΕΙΜ] ΑΧΕΙΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕ[Ν]ΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΙΟΥ[Δ
[ΕΛΙΟΥ]Δ ΔΕ ΕΓ[Ε]ΝΝΗ[C]ΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΕΑΖΑΡ ΕΛΕ
Α[Ζ]ΑΡ ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΜΑΘΘΑΝ ΜΑΘΘΑ[Ν
ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΤΟΝ [Ϊ]ΑΚΩΒ ΪΑΚΩΒ ΔΕ
[Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ ΪΩCΗΦ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ Μ[Α
ΡΙΑC ΕΞ ΗC ΕΓΕΝΝΗ[Θ]Η ΙC̄ Ο ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΟC [ΧC̄]
ΠΑCΑΙ ΟΥΝ ΓΕ[ΝΕ]ΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΕΩC
ΔΑΥΙΔ ΓΕΝΕΑΙ ΙΔ̄ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ [Δ]Α[Υ]ΙΔ· [Ε]ΩC ΤΗC
ΜΕΤΟΙΚΕCΙΑC ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟ[C] ΓΕ[ΝΕΑΙ] ΙΔ̄ ΚΑ[Ι

ΑΠΟ ΤΗC ΜΕΤ[Ο]ΙΚΕCΙΑC ΒΑΒ[Υ]ΛΩΝ[Ο]C ΕΩC
ΤΟΥ $\overline{\text{ΧΥ}}$ ΓΕΝΕΑΙ $\overline{\text{ΙΔ}}$ ΤΟΥ ΔΕ $\overline{\text{ΙΥ}}$ $\overline{\text{ΧΥ}}$ Η ΓΕΝΕ
CΙC ΟΥΤΩC ΗΝ ΜΝΗCΤΕΥΘΕΙCΗC ΤΗC ΜΗ
ΤΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ Μ[ΑΡΙ]Α[C] ΤΩ [Ϊ̈Ω]CΗΦ ΠΡΙΝ Η̈ CΥΝ
ΕΛΘΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ[C] ΕΥΡΕΘ[Η] ΕΝ ΓΑCΤΡΙ ΕΧΟΥ
CΑ ΕΚ [$\overline{\text{ΠΝC}}$] Α[ΓΙΟΥ Ϊ̈ΩCΗΦ ΔΕ Ο] ΑΝΗΡ ΑΥ
ΤΗC Δ[Ι]ΚΑΙ[ΟC ΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗ ΘΕΛΩΝ ΑΥΤΗΝ
ΔΕΙΓΜΑ[Τ]Ę[ΙCΑΙ ΕΒΟΥΛΗ]ΘΗ [ΛΑΘΡΑ
ΑΠΟΛΥ[CΑΙ ΑΥ]ΤΗΝ [Τ]ΑΥΤΑ [ΔΕ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΝ
[Θ]ΥΜΗ[ΘΕΝΤΟC Ι]ΔΟΥ ΑΓ[ΓΕΛΟ]C $\overline{\text{ΚΥ}}$ [Κ]Ą[Τ
[Ο]ΝΑΡ [ΕΦΑΝΗ Α]ΥΤΩ [ΛΕΓΩΝ] Ϊ̈ΩC[Η]Φ
[ΥΙΟC] Δ[ΑΥΙΔ] Μ[Η] ΦΟ[ΒΗΘΗC] ΠΑΡ[ΑΛΑΒ]Ε$\overline{\text{Τ}}$
[Μ]ΑΡΙΑΝ Τ[ΗΝ] ΓΥΝΑΙ[ΚΑ CΟΥ] ΤΟ ΓΑ[Ρ ΕΝ ΑΥ
[ΤΗ ΓΕΝ]ΝΗΘΕΝ Ε[Κ] $\overline{\text{ΠΝC}}$ [ΕCΤΙΝ] Α[ΓΙ

. . . .

ΜΕ[

. . . .

We give a collation with the T(extus) R(eceptus) and the W(estcott)-H(ort) text.

Verso. 1. ΔΑΥΙΔ: Δανείδ W-H., Δαβίδ T.R.; so in 16, and *recto* 9.
2. ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ: so W-H. and throughout. ἐγέννησε T.R.
6. ΖΑΡΕ: Ζαρά W-H., T.R. Ζαρέ B.
9. ΑΜΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ: Αμιναδάβ W-H., T.R.
12. ΒΟΕC: so W-H., and in 13. Βοόζ T.R.
13. ΙΩΒΗΔ: so W-H., and in 14. Ὠβήδ T.R.
16. ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕΝ: so W-H. δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐγέννησε T.R.
17. CΟΛΟΜΩΝΑ: so W-H. Σολομῶντα T.R.
ΟΥΡΕΙΟΥ: Οὐρίου W-H., T.R. Οὐρείου B.
19. ΑΒΕΙΑ: Ἀβιά W-H., T.R.
20. ΑCΑΦ: so W-H. Ἀσά T.R.
24–27. The amount lost between this fragment and the preceding is uncertain. If our proposed restoration is correct it would extend to six lines.
26. The vestiges of a letter at the end of this line are blurred by an ink-spot.

Recto. 4. ΜΑΘΘΑΝ: so W-H. Ματθάν T.R.
6. ΙΩCΗΦ: τὸν Ἰωσήφ W-H., T.R.
8. ΓΕΝΕΑΙ: αἱ γενεαί W-H., T.R.
9. $\overline{\text{ΙΔ}}$: δεκατέσσαρες W-H., T.R.; so in 10 and 12.
12. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ $\overline{\text{ΙΥ}}$ $\overline{\text{ΧΥ}}$: so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ, Hort to that of B τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ.
ΓΕΝΕCΙC: so W-H. γέννησις T.R.
13. ΜΝΗCΤΕΥΘΕΙCΗC: so W-H. μνηστευθείσης γάρ T.R.
14. The sign over Η represents a (wrongly placed) rough breathing.
17. There is barely room for ΠΑΡΑ at the end of the line. δειγματίσαι W-H. παραδειγματίσαι T.R.
18. ΔΕΙΓΜΑ[Τ]Ę[ΙCΑΙ: perhaps ΔΕΙΓΜΑṬ[ΙCΑΙ; but the doubtful letter is more like Ε.
23. ΜΑΡΙΑΝ: so W-H. in text, with Μαριάμ in margin. Μαριάμ T.R.
25. ΜΕ[: probably the beginning of μεθερμηνευόμενον or μεθ' ἡμῶν in verse 23.

To sum up the results of the collation, the papyrus clearly belongs to the same class as the Sinaitic and Vatican codices, and has no Western or Syrian proclivities. Except in the cases where it has a reading peculiar to itself alone, the papyrus always agrees with those two MSS. where they are in agreement. Where they differ, the papyrus does not consistently follow either of them, but is somewhat nearer to the Vatican codex, especially in matters of spelling, though in one important case (τοῦ δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ) it agrees with the Codex Sinaiticus.

III. St. Mark's Gospel, Ch. x. 50, 51; xi. 11, 12.

4·5 × 8·3 *cm.*

Fragment of an early vellum codex containing part of St. Mark x. 50, 51, xi. 11, 12 in a calligraphic uncial hand, probably of the fifth or sixth century. The MS. to which the fragment belonged was of the same class as the Codex Alexandrinus, and the part preserved agrees with the Textus Receptus.

Recto.	*Verso.*
IM]ATIO	Ḳ[AI ЄIC TO IЄPON
[AYTOY A]NACTAC HA	KAI [ΠЄPIBAЄΨAMЄ
ΘЄN ΠPOC TON ĪN·	NOC ΠA[NTA OΨI
KAI AΠOKPIΘЄIC AЄ	AC HΔH OYCHC ϒH[C
ΓЄI AYTω O ĪC TI Θ[Є	ωPAC ЄΞHAΘЄN
AЄIC ΠOIHCω CO[I	ЄIC BHΘANIAN MЄ
O ΔЄ TYΦAOC Є[IΠЄ	[T]A TωN ΔωΔЄKA·
	[K]AI TH ЄΠAYPION

Recto. 2. ANACTAC: so AC and others. ἀναπηδήσας W-H., following ℵBD and others.

4–5. ΛЄΓЄI AYTω O ĪC: so A and most later MSS. αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν W-H., following ℵBCD and others.

5. TI ΘЄΛЄIC ΠOIHCω COI: so AD and most later MSS. τί σοι θέλεις ποιήσω W-H., following ℵBC and others.

Verso. 1. KAI ЄIC TO: so AD and others. W-H., following ℵBCL and others, omit καί.

3. OΨIAC: so AB and most MSS. W-H., following ℵCL and others, read ὀψέ.

IV *verso.* Theological Fragment.

12·7 × 7·2 *cm. Frag.* (*a*).

Fragment of a theological work, probably Gnostic in character, concerning the 'upper' and 'lower' soul. The contraction ΘC occurs.

The *verso* of the papyrus is written in a medium-sized sloping uncial, resembling the Plato papyrus (Plate VI). On the *recto* are the beginnings and ends of a few lines in third or early fourth century cursive. The writing on the *verso* is probably early fourth century.

Fr. (*a*).

]N
]KΩ
[. . Λ]ΑΒΕΙΝ[. . . . .]ΕΤΙ ΤΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΥ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΑΛΛΟ ΗΝ Ο ΘΑΝΑΤΟC ΤΩ
ΘΩ̄ Η ΖΗΜΙΑ ΟΠΕΡ ΑΔΥ
ΝΑΤΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗ
ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΑ ΨΥΧΗ ΦΛΟΙ[Α
ΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ· Η ΔΕ ΑΝ[Ω
ΤΕΡΑ ΨΥΧΗ ΤΑ ΙΔΙΑ ΓΕ[Ι
ΝΩCΚΕΙ Ο ΑΔΙΚΩΝ ΚΑ]Ι
Ο ΜΗ ΑΔΙΚΩ[Ν] ΕΝ ΤΗ Φ[Υ
ΛΑΚΗ ICΟΙ ΕΙC[ΙΝ] ΚΑ[Ι
ΤΗ ΚΡ[

ΕC · Υ[
Α ΨΥΧΗ[
ΕΥΨΥΧ[
ΠΟΝΗΡ[
ΑΛΛΟC Π[
ΝΕΜΕ[
[. .]ΑΤΑ[
ΕΝ . ΡΥ[
ΤΑ· ΕCΤ[Ι
ΨΥΧΗC Τ[
Α[.]· ΠΑΡΑ[
Ν[.]ΜΒΑ . [
ΠΑ[. .] . . [
ΤΗ[
ΤΑ[

Fr. (*b*).

. . . . .
]ΜΕΡ . [. . . . .]
] ΑΓΑΘΟ[. . . .]
]ΡΟC ΑΓΑ[ΘΟ]C
]ΤΙΝ
]ΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ
. . . .

Fr. (*c*).

]Υ[
]ΗΔ[
]ΤΗΝ[
]CΙΝ[
]ΡΗΤΟ[
]ΔΕΠ[

End of column.

8. l. *φλύαρα*? 12. ΦΥΛΑΚΗ : the 'prison' of the body.

V. Early Christian Fragment.

12 × 11·4 *cm.*

Fragment of a Christian homily or treatise on the spirit of prophecy. The papyrus, which is a leaf out of a book, is written in a good-sized informal uncial hand of the late third or early fourth century. The ordinary biblical contractions ΠΝΑ, ΚC, ΙC, ΧC occur. The *recto* is in much better condition than the *verso*, the top layer of which has to a considerable extent peeled off.

Recto.

. . . . . .
τιν . . [
λος τοῦ πν(εύματο)ς τοῦ προφητ[ι-
κοῦ ὁ κείμενος ἐπ' αὐτῷ
π̣[. .] . [. . . . . .] . ν, καὶ
πλησθεὶς ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖ-
νος τῷ πν(εύματ)ι τῷ ἁγίῳ λα-
λεῖ καθὼς ὁ κ(ύριο)ς βούλετε,
οὕτως φανερὸν ἔστε τὸ
πν(εῦμ)α τῆς θειότητος. τὸ γὰρ
προφητικὸν πν(εῦμ)α τὸ σω-

Verso.

. . . . . .
[. . . . . .] κ[
[.]ν πν(ευμ)[. . . .] . ν̣[
ε̣π̣ε[
ε̣α̣ν̣[. . . . .]ω[
κα[. . . . . .]τε[
λικο[. . . .] Δα̣ν̣[ίδ
εμετ .[. . . .]με[
μασ[. . . . .]ει .[
τισθ .[. . . . .]ολ[
οὔτε . . . [.]ου[

μάτειόν ἐστιν τῆς προ-
φητικῆς τάξεως, ὃ ἔστιν
τὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκὸς Ἰ(ησο)ῦ Χ(ριστο)ῦ
τὸ μιγὲν τῇ ἀνθρωπότη-
τι διὰ Μαρίας. ὅτι δὲ
δοχῇ δεκτικόν ἐστιν

καλύψε[ι] σοι[. . . . .]. ε
[τ]οῦ ἀνθ[ρώ]πο[υ
π οὐρανίοις μ[
ὁ Δαυὶδ ἐν πν(εύματ)ι [. . . . .]ι[
κ(ύριο)ν αὐτὸν εἰς .[

Recto. 7. l. *βούλεται.* 8. l. *ἔσται.* *Verso.* 1. Probably [ἁγι|ο]ν. 14. *δαυιδ* Pap.

4. sqq. '. . . and that man being filled with the Holy Spirit speaks as the Lord wills, the spirit of the Divine nature will thus be manifest. For the spirit of prophecy is the essence of the prophetic order, which is the body of the flesh of Jesus Christ, which was mingled with human nature through Mary.'

VI. Acts of Paul and Thecla.

7·3 × 6·7 *cm.*

Vellum leaf from a book containing the Acts of Paul and Thecla, the part preserved containing portions of chapters viii and ix.

The leaf is written in a small, somewhat irregular uncial of probably about the fifth century. The *verso* is much stained. Stops are occasionally used, and the space at the end of short lines is filled by ⟩. The text of this MS. varies a good deal from the others, which are all later than it by five centuries or more. We append a collation with Tischendorf's text (*Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*).

Recto.

ΜΥΡΙΔΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ΣΟΙ Ε
ΧΩ ΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ
ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΗΔΗ ΤΡΕΙΣ
ΚΑΙ ΝΥΚΤΕΣ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΘΕ
ΚΛΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ⟩
ΘΥΡΙΔΟΣ ΟΥΚ ΕΓΗΓΕΡ
ΤΑΙ · ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΦΑΓΕΙΝ
ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΠΕΙΝ ΑΤΕΝΙ
ΖΟΥΣΑ ΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΕΥΦΡΑ
ΣΙΑΝ ΟΥΤΩΣ ΠΡΟΣΚΕΙ
[ΤΑ]Ι ΑΝΔΡΙ ΞΕΝΩ ΑΠΑ
[ΤΗΛΟΥΣ] ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΥΣ

Verso.

ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΟΓΟΥΣ
ΔΙΔΑΣΚΟΝΤΙ ΩΣΤΕ⟩
ΕΜΕ ΘΑΥΜΑΖΕΙΝ ΕΙ Η
ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ⟩
ΧΑΛΕΠΩΣ ΕΝΟΧΛΕΙΤΑΙ
Ο ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ ΟΥΤΟΣ
ΘΑΜΥΡΙ ΤΗΝ ΙΚΟΝΙΕ
ΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΑΝΑΣΕΙΣΕΙ Ε
ΤΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΗΝ ΘΕ⟩
ΚΛΑΝ · ΠΑΣΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΙ Γ[Υ
ΝΑΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ Ν[ΕΟΙ
ΣΥΝ ΤΑΙΣ . [

1. ΘΑ]ΜΥΡΙΔΙ : om. T(ischendorf).
2. ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ : *διήγημα, Θάμυρι* T.
3. ΗΜΕΡΑΙ *κ.τ.λ.* : *καὶ γὰρ ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ νύκτας τρεῖς Θέκλα ἀπὸ τῆς θυρίδος οὐκ ἐγείρεται* T.
8. ΠΕΙΝ : l. *πιεῖν.* *ἀλλὰ ἀτενίζουσα ὥσπερ εἰς εὐφρασίαν* T.

13. ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΟΥC : om. T.
15. ΕΜΕ : *με* T. ΕΙ *κ.τ.λ.* : *πῶς ἡ τοιαύτη αἰδὼς τῆς παρθένου* T.
17. ΕΝΟΧΛΕΙΤΑΙ : *ὀχλεῖται* T.
19. ΘΑΜΥΡΙ : before *ὁ ἄνθρωπος* T.
20. ΠΟΛΕΙ is a mistake for *πόλιν*.
24. CΥΝ ΤΑΙC .[: om. T.

PART II. NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

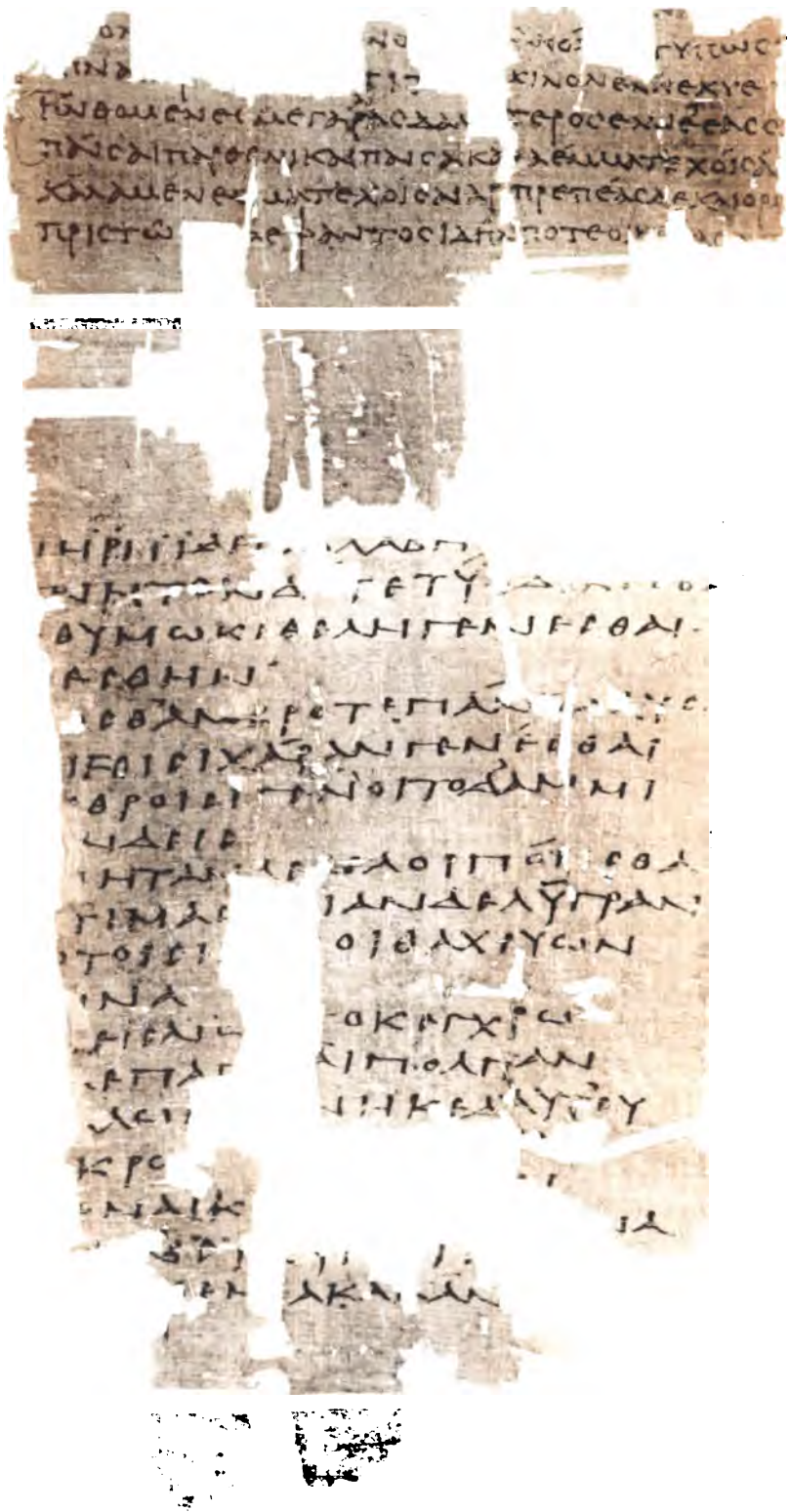
VII. Sappho.

Plate II. 19·7 × 9·6 *cm.*

Part of a poem in Sapphics written in the Aeolic dialect. Portions of twenty lines are preserved, a foot and a half being lost at the beginning of each line, besides occasional lacunae. In spite of its mutilated condition, however, enough remains of the poem to determine its subject and authorship with tolerable certainty. The reference to the poet's brother who is returning home across the sea (stanza 1), the tone of gentle reproach for some misdeed committed by that brother in the past which the poet now wishes to bury in oblivion, the dialect and metre, the obvious antiquity of the poem as shown by the presence of the digamma in line 6, the resemblances in thought and phrase to the known fragments of Sappho—combine in favour of the hypothesis that we have here part of an ode addressed by Sappho to her brother Charaxus. Charaxus (Hdt. ii. 135; Strab. xvii. p. 808; Athen. xiii. p. 596; Suid. vv. Αἴσωπος and Ἰάδμων, and especially Ovid, *Her.* xv. 63 sqq., 117), who was a trader in Lesbian wines, conceived a violent passion for the famous courtesan, Rhodopis, then a slave at Naucratis. He went to Egypt, ransomed her, and spent all his substance on her maintenance. When he returned to Lesbos, Sappho gave vent to her indignation in verse. Charaxus, if we may believe Ovid, *l.c.*, was on his side not less incensed, and resumed his occupation as a trader, rejecting all the subsequent advances made by Sappho for a reconciliation. We conceive the fragment to be one of these vain appeals offering to forget the past.

The papyrus is written in a good-sized square slightly sloping uncial

PLATE II



NOS. VII AND VIII

which we should assign to the third century. Cf. Plate II with Plate VI, the Plato papyrus written before 295. Apostrophes marking elision, stops, accents, and marks of quantity are occasionally inserted. Iota adscript is written once, omitted 4, perhaps 5, times. The omission is usual in papyri of this date and in later Aeolic inscriptions, but Sappho herself must have written it.

]NHPHΪΔЄCẠBΛΛBH[
]ΓNHTONΔ[.]TЄTΥΪΔIKЄCΘA[
]ѠΘYMѠKЄΘЄΛHΓЄNЄCΘAI.
]ΛЄCΘHN·
]OCΘ'AMBPOTЄ.ΠÁNTAΛΛYCẠ[
]IFOICIXÁPANΓЄNЄCΘAI
]XΘPOICIΓЄNOITOΔ'AMMI
]HΔЄIC·
]N̤HTANΔЄ[.]ЄΛOIΠÓHCΘA[
]TIMAC[. .]IANΔЄΛΎΓPAN
]OTOICI[. . .]OIΘAXЄYѠN
]M̤NA
]M̤EICAΪѠ[.]TOKЄΓXPѠ
]ΛЄΠAΓ̣[. .]ĀĪΠOΛITAN
]Λ̣ΛЄIΠ̣[. . .]NHKЄΔ'AYT'OY
]KPѠ
]ONAIK[. . . . . .]Ç!
]. [.]N· CY[ ]Λ̣YΓ[. .]P̣Ę[ ]NA
]Ǫ̣ЄM[ ]NAKAK̄ĀN[
]I

The following brilliant restoration we owe to Professor Blass, to whom also most of the notes are due. We give a rather literal verse translation. At the beginning of the poem Blass thinks that not more than one stanza is lost, and that line 20 of the papyrus may have been the last.

[σὺν δὲ καὶ ὔμμες],
ὦ φίλα]ι Νηρήϊδες, ἀβλάβη[ν ἔ-
μον κασί]γνητον δ[ό]τε τυίδ' ἵκεσθα[ι,
κῶσσα F]ῷ θύμῳ κε θέλῃ γένεσθαι
ταῦτα τε]λέσθην.
ὅσσα δὲ πρ]όσθ', ἄμβροτε, πάντα λύσαι[ς,
ὡς φίλοισ]ι Fοῖσι χάραν γένεσθαι,
κὼνίαν ἔ]χθροισι· γένοιτο δ' ἄμμι
μήποτα μ]ήδεις.
Fὰν κασιγ]νήταν δὲ [θ]έλοι πόησθαι
κὠλίγας] τίμας· [ὀν]ίαν δὲ λύγραν
ἐκλάθοιτ',] ὅτοισι [πάρ]οιθ' ἀχεύων
κἄμον ἐδά]μνα
κῆρ, ὀνείδισ]μ' εἰσαΐω[ν], τό κ' ἐγ χρῷ
κέρρον ἦλ]λ' ἐπ' ἀγ[λαΐ]ᾳ πολίταν,
καὶ βράχυ ζ]αλεῖπ[ον ἀ]νῆκε δαῦτ' οὔ
κεν διὰ μά]κρω.

– ∪ –]ον αἴ κ[ε ∪ – ∪ –]σι
– ∪ – ⏑ –]ν· σὺ [δὲ] λύγ[ρ' ἐ]ρέ[μ]νᾳ
νύκτι πάντα κατ]θεμ[έν]α κάκαν [⏑
– ∪ ∪ –]ι.

'Sweet Nereids, grant to me
That home unscathed my brother may return,
And every end, for which his soul shall yearn,
Accomplished see!

And thou, immortal Queen,
Blot out the past, that thus his friends may know
Joy, shame his foes,—nay rather, let no foe
By us be seen!

And may he have the will
To me his sister some regard to show,
To assuage the pain he brought, whose cruel blow
My soul did kill,

Yea, mine, for that ill name
Whose biting edge, to shun the festal throng
Compelling, ceased awhile; yet back ere long
To goad us came.'

1. The poem probably began with an invocation to Aphrodite, who no doubt is the goddess addressed in 5, *ἄμβροτε*.

3. Cf. Sappho i. 17 *κὤττι μοι μάλιστα θέλω γένεσθαι μαινόλᾳ θύμῳ*, and i. 26 *ὄσσα δέ μοι τέλεσσαι θῦμος ἰμέρρει*.

5. ΠΡ]ΟCΘ': i.e. her quarrel with Charaxus about Rhodopis. In the next line Charaxus is the subject of *γένεσθαι*.

6. The only other place where the digamma is found in a papyrus is in the Paris fragment of Alcman, 6.

10. The restoration of this stanza is much more difficult than that of the preceding two. *ὀνίαν λύγραν* can be accusative singular or genitive plural. Blass prefers the latter alternative, making *ὅτοισι* agree with it. There is but one instance for *ὅτου, ὅτῳ* etc. used with a feminine antecedent, Eurip. *Iph. in Taur.* 1071 *μητρὸς πατρός τε καὶ τέκνων ὅτῳ κυρεῖ*, a verse which Dindorf cancels. For *πάροιθ' ἀχεύων, πάροιθα χεύων* could be read, but with what sense?

12. ΕΔΑ]ΜΝΑ: cf. Sapph. i. 3 *μήτ' ὀνίαισι δάμνα, πότνια, θῦμον*.

13–14. There is no instance of *κῆρ* in Aeolic; Pindar has the form *κέαρ*, but *ἦρ* in place of *ἔαρ* is an Aeolic spelling. The *ὀνείδισμα* is of course Charaxus' relations with Rhodopis.

ΕΓ ΧΡΩ: cf. Soph. *Ajax* 786 *ξυρεῖ γὰρ ἐν χρῷ τοῦτο μὴ χαίρειν τινά. κέρρον=κεῖρον. ἔλλειν (εἴλειν)=κατέχειν*, Hesych.

14. *ἐπ' ἀγλαΐᾳ πολίταν*: the meaning is that Charaxus was unable to take part in the festivities of the citizens owing to the reproach he had incurred.

15. *δαῦτε*, or *δηῦτε*, 'again' is common in Sappho, e.g. i. 15.

18–19. The position of the fragment containing the letters]ΛΥΓ[. .]Ρ̣ and]ΝΑΚΑΚΑΝ[is doubtful. *νυκτὶ . . . κατ]θεμ[έν]α* 'burying in darkness.'

VIII. Alcman?

Plate II. 6·1 × 10·9 *cm.*

Fragment containing seven hexameter lines, four of them practically complete. The *paragraphus* accompanied by a marginal flourish at line 4 marks the beginning of a new poem, as it does in the Bacchylides papyrus. The dialect is a mixture of Aeolic and Doric such as is found in Alcman, to whom Blass would attribute the authorship of the fragment. The Aeolic forms are the *αι* and *οι* in *παίσαι* and *ἐχοίσαι* (cf. *ἐνθοίσα* in the Paris fragment of Alcm. 73), the doubling of the *μ* in *ἔμματα*, and *-ομεν* instead of *-ομες* in *ἤνθομεν*. The form *-ομες* is indeed found in the Paris fragment 10, *παρήσομες*; but *ἤνθομες ἐς* would have produced an intolerable cacophony. Doric forms are the *ν* for *λ* in *ἤνθομεν*, *ἐάσσαι*, *ποτεοικότας*; and all the accents used are Doric. The digamma is once retained—though not written—but thrice dropped. In the fragments of Alcman's lyric poems it is often neglected, as it is by the Lesbian poets, but there is not enough left of his hexameters to show what principle he followed in them.

Accents, apostrophes marking elision, and marks of quantity are used occasionally, as in the Sappho fragment. The papyrus is written in a small neat round uncial of the latter part of the first or of the second century.

[ ]ΝΑ[
[. .]ΟΝ[. . . . . .]ΝΟ[. . . . .]ΑΚΟ̣Ν̣[. .]ΤΥΠΩCȩ[
[.]ΗΝΑ̂[. .]Ρ̣[. . . . . .]Τ̣ΙΤ[. . . .]ΚΙΝΟΝ ΕΝ ΝΕΚΥΕC[CIN
Λ
ΗΝΘΟΜΕΝ ΕC ΜΕΓΑ[Ρ]ΑC ΔΑΜ[Α]ΤΕΡΟC ΕΝΝἘ ΕΆCCA[Ι
ΠΆΙCΑΙ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΚΑΙ ΠΑΙCΑΙ ΚΑΛΑ ΈΜΜΑΤ' ΕΧΌΙCᾹ[Ι
ΚᾹΛΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΜΜΑΤ' ΕΧΌΙCΑΙ ΑΡ[Ι]ΠΡΕΠΈΑC ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΜ[ΟΥC
ΠΡΙCΤΩ Ε[Ξ Ε]ΛΕΦΑΝΤΟC ΙΔΗ̂Ν ΠΟΤΕΟΙΚΟΤΑC Α̣Ι̣Τ̣[

Line 4 sqq.

'We came to great Demeter's fane, we nine,
All maidens, all in goodly raiment clad:
In goodly raiment clad, with necklets bright
Of carven ivory, that shone like [snow].'

2. The doubtful Ε at the end of the line might be *θ*.

3. Blass suggests [Ρ]ΗΝΑ̂[ι, i.e. *Ῥηναίᾳ* or *Ῥηνείᾳ*. Either]ΤΙΤ[or]ΓΙΤ[is possible.

5–6. For the variation in the quantity of *καλά* cf. Theocr. vi. 19 *τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται.*

7. *πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος* is Homeric; cf. *Od.* xviii. 196; xix. 564. Blass would read the last word of this line AIΓ[ΛAI, the next line commencing (e.g.) *λευκοτάτας χιόνος.* But if the third letter is Γ there should be some trace of the vertical stroke, which there is not; and therefore Τ or, less probably, Π are preferable. AIT[NAC does not seem very suitable, though cf. Pind. *Pyth.* i. 38 *νιφόεσσ' Αἴτνα, πάντετες χιόνος ὀξείας τιθήνα.* Possibly the word is AIT[Є or AIT [ωN.

IX. ARISTOXENUS ΡΥΘΜΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ.

Plate III. 22·7 × 43·5 *cm.*

The following text is a fragment of a treatise upon metre. Parts of five columns are preserved; but of these the first has but a few letters at the ends of the lines, and although the following three are practically complete so far as they go, the last only has its full complement of lines. Enough however remains to give a fairly connected sense; and to leave little doubt that the writer was the chief authority of antiquity upon this subject, Aristoxenus of Tarentum. Of his principal work on metrical theory, the *ῥυθμικὰ στοιχεῖα* in three books, the beginning of the second book has been preserved; and stylistic, linguistic and technical affinities all tend to show that our fragment belongs to this treatise. The 'Aristoxenian Cretic,' for instance (cf. *Schol. Hephaest.* p. 173, Gaisf.), consisting of a double trochee—the converse of the *δάκτυλος κατ' ἴαμβον* or double iambus, cf. Col. V. 12—figures at the beginning of Col. II. As a peculiarity in language the preference of *ξ* to *σ* in the spelling of *σύν* and its compounds, which is traceable in all that survives of Aristoxenus and is particularly prominent in the present text, calls for special mention. Other points of contact will be noted as they occur. When to such considerations is added the general resemblance in style—which is more to be felt than described—the identification assumes, if not certainty, at least a high degree of probability.

The subject of Columns II and III is the occurrence in various metres of 'syncope.' The long syllable (–) is of course ordinarily equivalent to two time units (⏑ ⏑); but by 'syncope' it may be under certain conditions lengthened to the value of three or more. The metrical signs usually employed to represent such a lengthened syllable are ⌞ ⌟ or ⌞⌟, according as it is augmented by one, two, or three time units. The use of this figure, which is equally common in modern poetry, is here illustrated by quotations from lyric poems. These quotations form one of the chief features of interest in the fragment. They have a common feature in their Dionysiac character, which suggests that they were derived from Dithyrambs or Satyric Dramas. In Column IV the paeon is treated of in reference to the resolution of long into short syllables; but the connexion of

this discussion with what precedes and follows is obscured by the mutilation of the papyrus. In the fifth Column the question is the admissibility of the forms discussed in Columns II and III (⏑̲ – ⏑ – and – ⏑ –̲⏑) in dactylic and anapaestic metres.

The script of this papyrus is a clear, upright uncial (cf. the accompanying facsimile of Columns IV and V), which we should assign to the first half of the third century. This date is indicated not only by the character of the hand itself, but also by a semi-uncial document (pp. 77 sqq.) on the *verso*, which can hardly be later than about the year 320. A number of corrections have been made in the manuscript by a second, though not much later, hand, to which is due the single accent that occurs (III. 16). Sentences are marked off by marginal *paragraphi*, which, as in the Thucydides papyrus (No. xvi), are usually, though not invariably, combined with blank spaces in the text.

In editing this fragment we have received much help from Prof. Blass, to whom we are indebted for a number of readings, for the more considerable supplements, and to a large extent for the explanatory notes.

Col. I.	Col. II.
]ΛΕΙ	ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΕΙCΙΝ ΟΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΙ ΟΥΤΟΙ
]Ç	ΤΗC ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗC ΛΕΞΕΩC ΧΡΗCΑΙ
ΛΕΞ]ΕΩC	δακτυλ ΤΟ Δ ΑΝ ΑΥΤΗΙ ΚΑΙ Ο [[ΙΑΜΒ]]ΟC Ο ΚΑΤΑ
]ΛΑ	μβ [[Δ]]Α[[ΚΤΥΛ]]ΟΝ ΑΝΑΠΑΛΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ
]Η ΧΡΗ	ΕΧΟΥCΩΝ ΞΥΛΛΑΒΩΝ ΤΕΘΕΙ
]Ι	τους CΩΝ ΕΙC ΧΡΟΝΟΥC Η ΩC ΕΝ ΤΩΙ
]Η ΧΡΗ	ΚΡΗΤΙΚΩΙ ΕΤΙΘΕΝΤΟ ΕCΤΑΙ ΔΕ
]Ι ΤΑΥΤΗΙ	ΤΟ CΧΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΔΟC ΔΙ ΟΥ Η ΡΥ
ΙΑ]ΜΒΟΥ ΑΝ	ΘΜΟΠΟΙΙΑ ΠΟΡΕΥCΕΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΙC
]·ΔΥCΙ	ΙΑΜΒΟΝ ΟΙΟΝ ΕΝΘΑ ΔΗ ΠΟΙΚΙ
]·ΑΜΗ ΕΝΑΛ	ΛΩΝ ΑΝΘΕΩΝ ΑΜΒΡΟΤΟΙ ΛΙΜΑ
ΕΛΑ]ΒΕ ΜΟΝΟ	ΚΕC ΒΑΘΥCΚΙΟΝ ΠΑΡ ΑΛCΟC ΑΒΡΟ
ΔΑΚΤΥ]ΛΙΚΩΙ CΠΑ	ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥC ΕΥΙΩΤΑC ΧΟΡΟΥC ΑΓ
Ε]ΠΙ ΠΟΛΥ	ΚΑΛΛΑΙC ΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΙ
]	β α ΓΑΡ ΟΙ ΤΕ ΠΕΝΤΕ [[Γ]] ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΠΟ
]·	ΔΕC ΟΥΤΩ ΚΕΧΡΗΝΤΑΙ ΤΗΙ ΛΕ
]Ç ΕΠΕΙ	νσ ΞΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΛΙΝ [[Ε]]ΤΕΡΟΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΚΑΙ
]ΛΟΓΟΝ	ΟCΤΙC ΕΥΘΥΜΙΗΙ ΚΑΙ ΧΟΡΟΙC Η
]ΤΟΙ	ΔΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛΥ ΔΕ ΤΗΙ ΤΟΙ
]ΟΥΝ	ΑΥΤΗΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΠΟΙΙΑΙ ΟΥ ΠΑΝΥ

]Y : [.
. . . . .
13 lines lost.

ΧΡΑΤΑΙ [Ο] ΡΥΘΜΟC ΟΥΤΟC ΧΡΗ
CAIṬỌ Δ Α[Ν ΤΗ]Ị ΤΟΙẠ[ΥΤΗΙ] ΛΕΞ̣[ΕΙ
. . . . . .
13 lines lost.

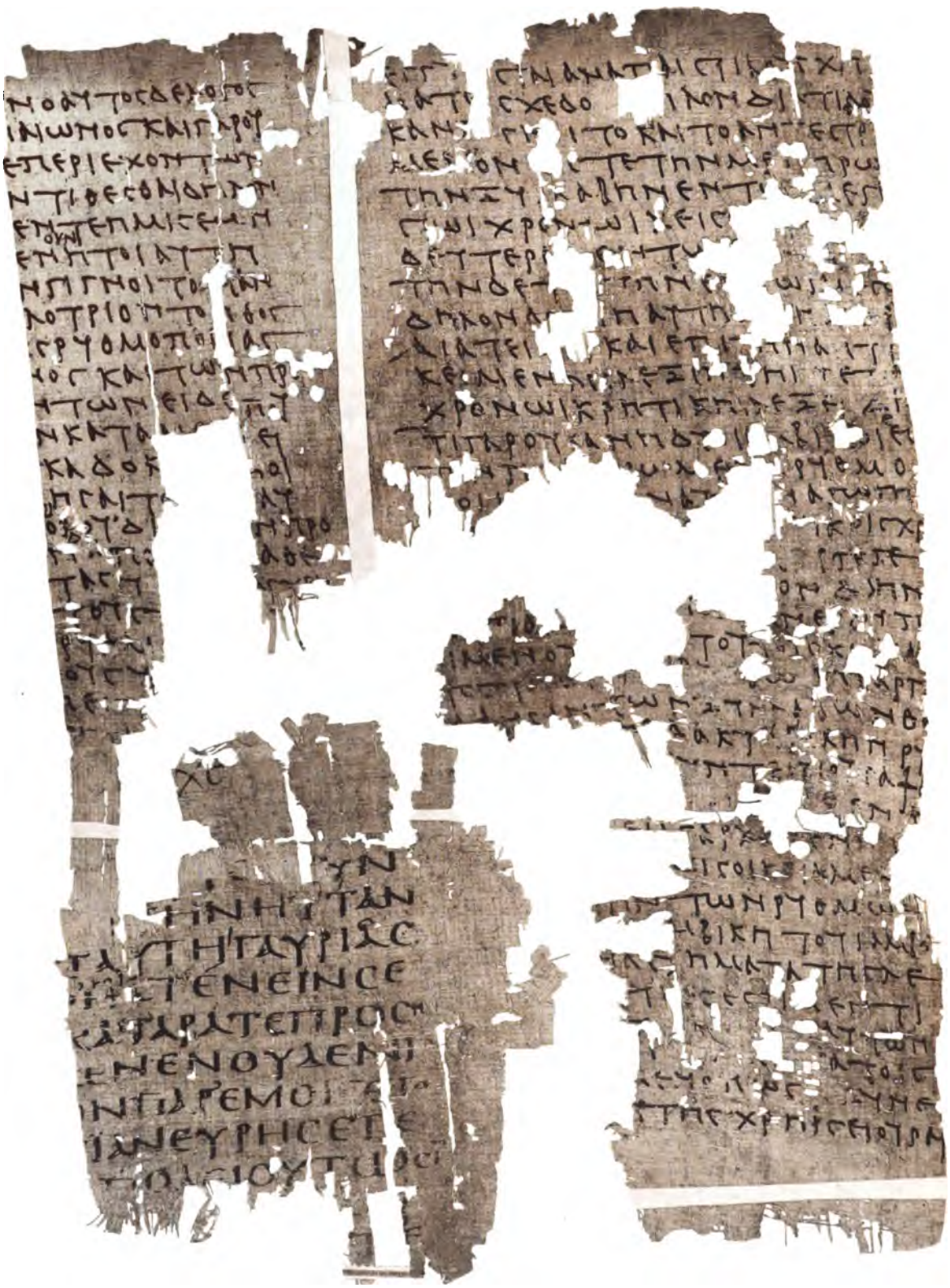
Col. III.

ΤΑ
ΝΟΝ ΕΙΔΟC ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΗC ΡΥΘΜΟ
ΠΟΙΙΑC CΧΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΤΕΙ
ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΦΙΛΟΝ ΩΡΑΙCΙΝ ΑΓΑΠΗ
ΜΑ ΘΝΑΤΟΙCΙΝ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΜΑ ΜΟ
ΧΘΩΝ ΕCΤΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΞΥΝΕ
ΧΕΙC ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΦΕΡΤΑΤΟΝ ΔΑΙ
ΜΟΝ ΑΓΝΑC ΤΕΚΟC ΜΑΤΕΡΟC ΑΝ
ΚΑΔΜΟC ΕΓΕΝΝΑCΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC
ΠΟΛΥΟΛΒΟΙC[[ΙΝ]] ΘΗΒΑΙC ΧΡΗCΑΙ
ΤΟ Δ ΑΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΙΑΜΒΟC ΤΗΙ ΑΥΤΗΙ
ΤΑΥΤΗΙ ΛΕΞΕΙ ΑΦΥΕCΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΕ
ΤΟΥ ΒΑΚΧΕΙΟΥ ΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΜΟΝΟΧΡΟ
ΝΟΝ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΟΧΑΙ
ΚΟΥ Η ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ ΟΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ
ΒΑΤΕ ΒΑΤΕ ΚΕΙΘΕΝ ΑΙ Δ ΕΙC ΤΟ ΠΡΟ
CΘΕΝ ΟΡΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΤΙC ΠΟΘ [[Ε]]ᵃ ΝΕΑ̂
ΝΙC ΩC ΕΥΠΡΕΠΗC ΝΙΝ ΑΜ
ΦΕΠΕΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΠΟΔΑC ΔΙΑΛΕΙ
ΠΟΥCΙΝ ΑΙ ΞΥΝΖΥΓΙΑΙ ΩCΤΕ
ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΔΕC ΤΙ ΓΙΓΝΕCΘΑ[Ι ΑΥ
ΤΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ Ạ̣Ι ΧΡΗCΕΙC Τ[. . .
. . . . . .
14 lines lost.

Col. IV.

ΩΝ [Η]Μ̣Ι[CΕ]ΩΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟC ΔΕ ΛΟΓΟC
ΚΑΙ Π[ΕΡ]Ι ΤΟΥ ΠΑΙΩΝΟC ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥ
ΤΟC Ε[Κ Π]ΕΝΤΕ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ
ΔΥΝ[ΑΤ]ΑΙ ΞΥΝΤΙΘΕCΘΑΙ ΔΗΛΟΝ
Δ ΟΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΗΜΙCΕΩΝ
ΞΥΝΕΧΗC ΜΕΝ ᵒᵘᵛ Η ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ
ΧΡΗCΙC ΟΥΚ ΑΝ ΓΙΓΝΟΙΤΟ ΠΑΝ

PLATE III



NOS. IX AND XXV

ΤϵΛΩϹ ΓΑΡ ΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΗΘΟϹ
ΤΗϹ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗϹ ΡΥΘΜΟΠΟΙΙΑϹ
ΤΟΥ Τ[ϵ] ΠΑΙΩΝΟϹ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ
ΤΟΥΤ[Ο]Υ ΡΗΘϵΝΤΩΝ ϵΙ Δϵ ΠΟΥ
x ΤΙΘϵ[Μ]ϵΝΗ ϵΝ ΚΑΤΑΜϵ[Ι]ϜϵΙ
Τ[Ο]Υ Ι[Δ]ΙΟΥ ϵΝϵΚΑ ΔΟΚ[ΙΜΑ]ΖΟΙ
ΤΟ ΤΑΧ ΑΝ ΧΡΗϹΑΙΤΟ [ΤΙϹ] ΑΥ
β
ΤΗΙ [ϵΙ] ΜΗ ΚΑΘΟΛΟΥ ΔΙ[Α ΤΗ]Ν ΠΡΟ
α
ϵΚΚ[ϵΙ]ΜϵΝΗΝ ΑΠΟ[ΡΙΑΝ] ΑΘϵ
ΤΟΥϹ ϚΑΤϵΟΝ ΤΑϹ ΤΟ[ΙΑΥΤ]ΑϹ ΧΡΗ
ϹϵΙϹ ΟϹΑΙ ΜϵΙΚΤΟΥϹ Τ[ΙΝΑ]Ϛ
ϵΜΦΑΙΝΟΥϹΙ ΡΥΘΜ[ΟΥϹ ΜΗ] Δ[Ο
ΚΙΜΑΖΟΜϵΝΟΥϹ Υ[ΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΑΙ
[ϹΘ]ΗϹϵΩϹ ϵΠϵΙ Τ[ΚΩΛΥΟΙ
[ΑΝ] ΤΑΥΤΗ[Ι] Χ[ΡΗϚΑ[ϹΘΑΙ ΤΗΙ

14 lines lost.

Col. V.

ϵΓΓΥ[Ϲ ϵ]ϹΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΙϹΤΙΚΟΥ ϹΧΗ
ΜΑΤΟ[Ϲ] ϹΧϵΔΟΝ ΔΗΛΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΙ Δ ΟΥ
Κ ΑΝ Γ[Ι]ΓΝ[Ο]ΙΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤϵϹΤΡ[ΑΜ
ΜϵΝΟΝ [Ω]ΣΤϵ ΤΗΝ ΜϵΝ ΠΡΩ
ΤΗΝ ΞΥΛΛΑΒΗΝ ϵΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΜϵΓΙ
ϹΤΩΙ ΧΡΟΝΩΙ ΚϵΙϹ[ΘΑΙ ΤΗΝ Δϵ
ΔϵΥΤϵΡΑ[Ν] ϵΝ ΤΩ[Ι] Ϛ[ΛΑ]Χ[Ι]Ϲ[ΤΩΙ
ΤΗΝ Δϵ Τ[ΡΙ]ΤΗΝ ϵΝ [Τ]ΩΙ ΜϵϹΩ[Ι
ΔΗΛΟΝ Δ Ο[Τ]Ι Η ΑΥΤΗ Α[ΥΤ]Η ΑΠΟΡ[ΙΑ
ΔΙΑΤϵΙ[ΝϵΙ ΚΑΙ ϵΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙ
ΚϵΙΜϵΝΗΝ ΛϵΞΙΝ ΤΗΙ ΤϵΤΡΑ
ΧΡΟΝΩΙ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗΙ ΛϵΞϵΙ ΔΙΑ
C
ΤΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΟΙ ϵΙ[Ϲ
ΤΗΝ Π[.] . [.]Ν[ΩΜϵΝ[Η]Ν ΡΥΘΜΟ
[Π]ΟΙΙ[ΑΝ ΜΗ ΤΗ]Ν ΑΥΤ[Η]Ν ΑΓΩΓΗ[Ν
[ϹΩΙΖΟΥϹΙΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΤΡΟΧ]ΑΙΚΟΙϹ ΧΡ[Η
[ϹΑΙΤΟ . . . . . .] . [.]Υ ΓϵΓϵ
[. . . . . .]ΟΝ ΔΙ ΗΝ
[ΑΙ]ΤΙΑΝ[. . . .] . . . ΦΑΝϵΡΟΝ Π[ϵ
ΡΙ ΜϵΝ ΟΥ[Ν ΤΟΥ]ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ϹΧΗΜΑ
ΤΟϹ ΤΟϹΑΥΤ [ϵΙ]ΡΗϹΘΩ Η ΓΑΡ Π[Α

PA ΦΥCIN ΤΩΝ ΞΥΛΛΑΒΩΝ ΘΕ
[CIC ΟΥΧ Υ]ΠΟ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΙΚΗΝ ΡΥ
[ΘΜΟΠΟΙΙΑΝ Ξ]ΥΝΤΕΙΝΟΥCA ΦΑ
[ΝΕΡΑ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ] ϕΜ[ΠΡΟ]CΘΕΝ Η
[Δ ΑΠΟ ΒΡΑΧ]ΕΙΑC ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΗ Τ[Ε
[ΤΡΑΧΡΟΝΟC ΛΕ]ΞΙC ΟΙΚΕΙΑ ΜΕΝ [ΕC
[ΤΙ ΚΑΤΑ Τ]ΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΡΥΘΜΩΝ
[ΦΥCIN ΟΥCA ΙΑ]ΜΒΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ
[. . . . . .]ΝΑ CΧΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗC ΛΕ
[ΞΕΩC ΤΑΥ]ΤΗC ΕCΤΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙ
[. . . . . .]Υ[.]Ν[. . . .]ΑΥΤΩΝ
[. . . . . .]Τ[. . .]Μ[. .]ΡΑ ΤΟΙC
[. . . . . .]ΜΕΝΟΝ ΩC[Τ]Ε ΞΥΝΕ
[ΧΕΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΑ]ΥΤΗC ΧΡΗ[Ι]CΕΙ ΟΥ ΡΑΙ

Col. II. 'These then are the rhythms most appropriate to such a cadence. It may also be employed by the "Iambic-dactyl," in which the syllables composing the cadence are placed with reference to its beats in the reverse position to that which they occupied in the cretic. The metrical basis upon which the system proceeds will be the iambus. For example:—"Where the fields | which decay | not nor fade | receive in their | embrace by sha|dy woodland deeps | delicate | maiden-throngs | celebrat|ing Bacchus." Here the cadence is used as we have described in the first three feet, and also in three other feet further on. Again:—"Who soe'er | pleasure takes | in good cheer | and the dance." But this rhythm is not used for long in a system of this kind. Such a cadence may be employed . . . .

Col. III. [Similar to the "Iambic-dactyl" is] the form [called the baccheic], though it shows variations of rhythmic scheme in the lines:—"To the Hours | cherished de|light to men | respite for a | space from la|bour." As many as three such feet may occur together:—"All-revered | god, a chaste | mother's child | , hers who of old | was in the wealth|teeming renowned | city of Thebes | born to Cad|mus." The same cadence may be employed by the iambus, though it is less graceful than when used by the baccheus, for the single beat is more appropriate to a trochaic rhythm than to the iambus. For instance, in the lines:—"On|ward, on|ward now, | ye maids, || Come | ye speed|ing on to | the front. || Who then can | that mai|den be? || With | what grace | about | her flows || . . . !" the syncope occurs at intervals of three feet, so as to produce a kind of period. These usages . . . .

Col. IV. . . . . three short syllables. The same account holds good of the paeon. For this too may consist of five component syllables, and therefore, evidently, of five short ones also. A continuous use would not be made of such a rhythm; for its character is quite alien to the paeon and the feet previously mentioned. It might, however, be used if its especial appropriateness in combination with other feet should commend it, though, as a general rule, owing to the difficulty previously raised, it is perhaps better to

leave untried uses which exhibit mixed rhythms not approved by common taste. Else why should this [cadence] not be employed [? by the dactyl and anapaest . . . . ?

Col. V. That such a rhythm] will approximate to the anapaestic form is fairly clear. But what is there to prevent the use of the reverse form, in which the first syllable has the longest time, the second the shortest, and the third a mean between the two? It is evident that this same question may also be put with regard to the cadence which is the reverse of the four-beat cretic. For why should not either two iambic feet with different tempo be used, or two trochaic feet . . . . ? Concerning this form the foregoing account will be sufficient; for that the unnatural arrangement of the syllables does not enter a dactylic system may be easily gathered from what has been said. The four-beat cadence beginning with a short syllable, being of iambic type, is from the nature of its rhythms appropriate to the iambus. The . . . forms of this cadence are . . . , so that it is not easy to meet with a continuous use of them.'

I. 12. *μονο*|[*χρον* . . ? Cf. III. 12.

13. ΠΑ: Probably some form of *σπάνιος*; perhaps *σπα*|[*νίως μέντοι καὶ οὐκ ἐ*]*πὶ πολύ.*

II. 1. The preceding column must have ended with ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΙ (cf. III. 13) or some similar word.

ΟΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΙ ΟΥΤΟΙ: One of these was certainly the cretic; cf. 7.

2. ΛΕΞΕΩϹ: i.e. the *λέξις τρίχρονος* – ∪ –, one of the long syllables having the value of one long and one short syllable.

3. ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟϹ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: Corrected by the second hand from ΙΑΜΒΟϹ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΝ. *δάκτυλος κατὰ ἴαμβον* is the Aristoxenian term for ∪ – ∪ –; *v.* Aristides *περὶ μουσικῆς* 39, where it is described along with the Aristoxenian cretic – ∪ – ∪, cf. *Schol. Hephaest.*, p. 173, Gaisf. *διτρόχαιος . . . ὁ καὶ κρητικὸς κατ' Ἀριστόξενον.*

4. ΠΕΡΙ|ΕΧΟΥϹΩΝ: i.e. the three syllables of which the *λέξις* consists; cf. IV. 3. In the cretic measure of three instead of four syllables, the lengthened syllable is placed last (– ∪ ⌊); in the *δάκτ. κατὰ ἴαμβ.* it stands first (⌊ ∪ –). Cf. V. 3 sqq.

5. ΤΕΘΕΙ|ϹΩΝ ΕΙϹ ΤΟΥϹ ΧΡΟΝΟΥϹ: cf. Aristox. *ῥυθμ. στοιχ. β* 270 (Westphal *Metrik der Griechen* App. p. 5) *λέξις εἰς χρόνους τεθεῖσα διαφέροντας.*

9. ΕΙϹ | ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: in the cases previously treated of (e.g. the cretic, cf. l. 1, note) the metrical basis was the trochee.

14. ΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ: scanned ∪ – ⌋, the catalectic form of ∪ – ∪ – .

15. ΠΕΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ: transposed by the corrector; cf. IV. 15. An earlier instance of this method of indicating a transposition by the use of the letters *α* and *β* occurs in the Thucydides papyrus (No. xvi).

20. ΑΥΤΗΙ: Ι, which was originally omitted, may have been inserted by the first hand.

III. 1. Blass suggests that the sentence may have run :—*ἔστι δὲ παρόμοιον τῷ δακτύλῳ τῷ κατὰ ἴαμβον τὸ κατὰ βακχεῖον* (or *βακχειακὸν*) *καλούμε*]*νον εἶδος κ.τ.λ.* We learn from the later writers on metre that *βακχεῖος* was the name given by the 'musici'—by which term they allude especially to Aristoxenus, *v.* Blass in *Neue Jahrb. f. Philol.*, 1886, p. 451—to the choriambus (– ∪ ∪ –); cf. Caesius Bassus 268, 21, Mar. Victor. 149, 32. In Aristides *περὶ μουσικῆς* 39 this measure is called *δάκτυλος κατὰ βακχεῖον τὸν ἀπὸ τροχαίου.*

2. ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΤΕΙ: e.g. in the use of the form – ∪ ∪ ∪ . The quotation may best be scanned thus: – ∪ ∪ – ⌊ ∪ ∪ ⌊ ∪ – ⌊ ∪ ∪ ⌊ ∪ – – *φίλον ω*|*ραισιν αγα*|*πημα θνα*|*τοισιν ανα*|*παυμα μο*|*χθων.* The subject is evidently wine.

5. ΕϹΤΙ: sc. *ἡ τοιαύτη λέξις* (– ∪ –).

6. ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙϹ: sc. *πόδας*: for this meaning of *ξυνεχής* cf. Aristox. *ῥυθμ. στοιχ. β* 300 (Westphal *op. cit.* App. p. 12). The feet in question are the first three of the quotation.

9. ΠΟΛΥΟΛΒΙΟΙC. The reading of the first hand, ΠΟΛΥΟΛΒΟΙCΙΝ, gives a very bad rhythm in the last foot but one. The correction ΠΟΛΥΟΛΒΙΟΙC will make the last foot (*-βίοις Θήβαις*) a *βακχεῖος ἀπὸ ἰάμβου* (⏑ – – ⏑) instead of a *βακχεῖος ἀπὸ τροχαίου*; cf. note on III. 1. Perhaps ΠΟΛΥΟΛΒΟΙCΙ is the true reading, in which case the scansion will be as follows: ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – | – ⏑ | ⏑ – | – ⏑ | ⏑ – | – | – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ – | –
φερτατον | δαιμον, αγ|νας τεκος | ματερος, αν | Καδμος εγεν|νασε ποτ εν | ταις πολυολ|βοισι Θη|βαις.
There will then be syncope in the penultimate foot as well as in the first three.

10. Ο ΙΑΜΒΟC. There is here a distinction (which applies equally to the cretic as opposed to the trochee) between *ἴαμβος* and *δάκτυλος κατὰ ἴαμβον*. The *δάκτυλος κατὰ ἴαμβον* is measured by dipodiae, the *ἴαμβος* by monopodiae (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | as opposed to ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – |). Cf. V. 25 sqq.

12. ΜΟΝΟΧΡΟΝΟΝ: a foot, or part of a foot, has only one *χρόνος* when it consists of a single syllable.

13. ΤΡΟΧΑΙΚΟΥ. Not *τροχαίου*, because Aristoxenus is speaking of the first half of the choriambus (or, as he calls it, baccheus), not of the trochee *per se*.

15. ΒΑΤΕ: the scansion is ⏑ | ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – | repeated three times.

16. ΝΕΑΝΙC: Dionysus? Cf. Aeschylus fr. 55 (*ap.* Aristoph. *Thesm.* 134 sqq.) *ποδαπὸς ὁ γύννις;*

19. ΞΥΝΖΥΓΙΑΙ: In Aristides (*op. cit.* 36 sq.) *ξυζυγία* is the term used for a combination of two feet, as for instance that of the trochee and iambus in the choriambus. Here, however, it can only mean the combination of two *χρόνοι*, elsewhere distinct, into one syllable, i.e. syncope.

20. ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΔΕC ΤΙ: cf. Aristides *l. c.* *συζυγία μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ δύο ποδῶν ἁπλῶν καὶ ἀνομοίων σύνθεσις, περίοδος δὲ πλειόνων.*

IV. 1. ΩΝ, which begins the column, is probably the termination of *τρι|ῶν*. There is an apparently meaningless slightly curved vertical stroke above the Ω of [Η]ΜΙ[CΕ]ΩΝ.

2. ΠΑΙΩΝΟC: the paeon ordinarily consists of a combination of one long and three short syllables, in any order. There is also the *παιὼν ἐπιβατός* (Aristides *op. cit.* 38 sq.) of five long syllables, to which Aristoxenus here seems to refer (*ἐκ πέντε περιεχόντων δύναται ξυντίθεσθαι*), before proceeding to note the form consisting of five *short* syllables.

3. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ: sc. *χρόνων*; cf. II. 4, note.

5. ΗΜΙCΕΩΝ: i.e. *morae* or short syllables; cf. Psell. 1 (Westphal *op. cit.* App. p. 4) *ἥμισυ μὲν γὰρ κατέχειν τὴν βραχεῖαν χρόνου, διπλάσιον δὲ τὴν μακράν.*

12. Cf. another marginal sign in V. 10.

ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕΙΞΕΙ: the antithesis of *ξυνεχῶς*.

15. The corrector has placed *καθόλου* after *ἀπορίαν*.

ΠΡΟ|ΕΚΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ: *ἐκκεῖσθαι* occurs in this sense in Aristox. *ῥυθμ. στοιχ.* β 298.

17. ΕΑΤΕΟΝ: Aristoxenus seems to have been very fond of verbal adjectives.

22. Blass would complete the sentence *λέξει καὶ τὸν δάκτυλον ἢ τὸν ἀνάπαιστον*; cf. V.

V. 1. As the context shows, the subject to be supplied is a *λέξις* of the form – ⏑ ⏓.

2. The fragment containing the letters ΝΔ of *σχεδὸν δῆλον* does not appear in the facsimile.

4. ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΝ *κ.τ.λ.*: i.e. why should not ⏑ – be used (instead of the dactyl)?

9. Η ΑΥΤΗ Α[ΥΤ]Η: cf. III. 10, 11.

10. ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ Λ: i.e. the *δάκτυλος κατὰ ἴαμβον*. We gather from this that in the latter part of the previous column the possibility of the use of – ⏑ – ⏑ instead of a dactyl or anapaest was discussed.

13. The overwritten C (which owing to a thickened top looks more like Ε) may have

been written by the first hand. With *ἰαμβικοῖς* supply *χρόνοις* (sc. *χρόνοις συνθέτοις*, cf. *ῥυθμ. στοιχ.* β 284), i.e. ∪ – (thesis) ∪ – (arsis).

14. Π[.].[.]ΝΩΜΕΝΗΝ: Blass suggests *π[επυκ]νωμένην*, which gives an excellent sense, and may be right, although the letters ΕΠΥΚ must have been written in rather cramped fashion to get into the lacuna, and the scant vestiges of the third letter do not suggest Π. *πυκνόν* is the term of Aristoxenus for a sequence of short syllables, cf. *ῥυθμ. στοιχ.* β 302. *πεπυκν. ῥυθμοποιία* would here mean the use of four separate *χρόνοι* for the dactyl instead of three or two (– ⏑⏑).

15. ΑΓΩΓΗΝ: 'Tempo'. If – ∪ – ∪ or ∪ – ∪ – were used instead of a dactyl, the resulting increase in the number of *morae* (six instead of five) would have to be compensated by a diminution of time-value, just as the dactyl itself might by a similar variation of *ἀγωγή* become equivalent to the trochee.

17. The vestige of a letter visible after the lacuna suits Μ, Π, or C.

19. Of the traces of letters visible before ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ, the first may be the vertical stroke of a Τ or the second stroke of Π or Η; the second may possibly be the bottom of Ε, though it is rather curved for this letter, being more like Ο or Θ; the third is placed too close to the second to suit anything well but Ι. Blass would read *γεγέ[νηται καὶ τὴν τρίχρον]ον δι' ἣν|[αἰ]τίαν [ἀθε]τεῖ*, cf. ΑΘΕΤΟΥC, IV. 16; but ΑΘΕ would barely fill the lacuna.

20. A paragraphus may be lost over the beginning of this line.

22. ΘΕ|[CIC: cf. *κεῖσθαι* in l. 6; but the mutilation of *τὰ ἔμπροσθεν* renders the meaning obscure.

24. ΦΑ|[ΝΕΡΑ sqq. For the phrase cf. Aristox. *ἁρμ. στοιχ.* p. 27 Meib. *ὁ δὲ . . . τόπος φανερός ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν.*

25. sqq. ∪ – ∪ – | ∪ – ∪ – | and ∪ – | ∪ – | ∪ – | ∪ – | are evidently akin. Cf. III. 10, note.

30. Blass suggests [ΤΑ Δ ΗΥΞΗΜΕ]ΝΑ (i.e. – – ∪ –), but this supplement would take up too much space.

32. The doubtful letter after the lacuna is more like Υ than Τ, which is the only alternative.

33.]Υ[may be read instead of]Τ[, and possibly]Α[instead of]Μ[.

35. ΧΡΗΙCΕΙ: the first iota has been struck out by the second hand. The sentence may probably be completed *οὐ ῥᾴ[διον ἐντυχεῖν.*

X. Comedy.

14·4 × 14·2 *cm.*

Fragment of a lost comedy containing parts of 20 lines of which the last 9 are nearly complete. It is written in a medium-sized upright uncial with a slight tendency towards cursive forms, and may be assigned to the second or third century. The colon in line 7 should indicate a change of speaker as in xi and xxiii, and also in the Geneva fragment of Menander. From this point onwards the fragment appears to give a monologue of a slave who wishes for freedom.

. . . .

The first six lines begin ΕΤ[, ΧΑΡ[, ΕΧΡ[, ΚΑΙ[, ΔΕΙ[, ΜΕΤΑ[.

7 ΜΗ ΚΑΙ[. . . . .]ΑΥΘΑ : ΟΜΩC Δ Α[

ΤΩΝ Π[. . . . . .]ΜΕΝΩΝ ΓΑΡ ΗΜΕ[
ΥΠΟΤ[. . . . . .]Υ ΜΕΙΡΑΚΙΟΝ ΕΝΘΕ[
ΕΡΩΝ[. . . . . .]Μ ΕΙC ΤΟ ΒΑΡΑΘΡΟΝ ΕΜΒ[ΑΛ
ΠΡΟΦΑC[ΙΝ . . . .] ΜΙΚΡΑΝ ΤΟ ΜΕΝ ΤΟΥ[Τ
ΦΡΑCΑΙ ΓΑΡ· ΑΠΑΓΕ ΚΡΟΝ[Ι]ΚΟΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ Τ[ΡΟΠΟΥ
ΙΝΑ Χ[Ρ]ΗCΤΟΝ ΕΙΠΗ ΤΙC ΧΟΛΗ ΦΙΛΟΔΕCΠ[ΟΤΟC
ΕΜΕ Τ . [. Τ]Ο ΠΛΟΥΤΕΙΝ ΗΔΥ ΤΑΛΛΑ Δ ΕCΤ Ι[CΩC (?)
ΕΓ ΜΕΝ ΤΑΠΕΙΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΩΝ Η[ΔΟΝΗC
[ΥΠ]ΕΡΒΟΛΗ ΤΙC ΑΛΛ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΜΕ ΔΕΙ
[ΠΡ]ΩΤΟΝ ΓΕΝΕCΘΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΥΧΟΝ ΝΗ Τ[ΟΝ ΔΙΑ
[ΤΟ] ΝΥΝ ΜΕ ΤΩΝ ΕΝΤΑΥΘ ΑΜΕΛΗCΑΙ ΠΡΑ[ΓΜΑΤΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΓΕΝΟΙΤ ΑΝ ΠΕΥCΕΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΥΤΙΚΑ
ΕΛΘΩΝ Ο ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟC ΠΡΩΤΟΝ Η ΠΑΙC Π[

7. Probably ΕΝΤ]ΑΥΘΑ or ΕΛΗ]ΛΥΘΑ.

8–11. Blass suggests the following restoration of these lines:—

τῶν π[λημμελου]μένων γὰρ ἡμε[ῖς τὴν δίκην
ὑποτ[ρέομεν, κο]ὐ μειράκιον ἔνθε[ρμον ὄν,
ἐρῶν, [οἷόν τ' ὄν] μ' εἰς τὸ βάραθρον ἐμβ[αλεῖν
πρόφασ[ιν λαβὸν] μικράν. τὸ μὲν τού[τῳ τύχοι.

14. ΕΜΕ Τ.: the letter after Τ is either Ε, Ο, or Ω; ΕΜΟΙ ΤΕ [Τ]Ο was not written.
20. Blass suggests at the end of the line *π[οὔστί μοι*;

XI. Comedy.

17·7 × 17·5 *cm.*

Parts of two consecutive columns from a lost comedy. The papyrus is complete at the top and bottom, but the beginnings of the lines of the first and the ends of those of the second column have been broken away. Under these conditions it is difficult to make out any connected sense. In 1–42 we have a dialogue between a young man and a confidential friend or *παιδαγωγός* (cf. ΤΡΟΦ[ΙΜΟΝ in 41) concerning a marriage which had been long arranged for the young man, but which he wishes to break off, having contracted another and secret engagement. At 43 a fresh scene apparently begins, indicated by a marginal note containing the new speaker's name. The fragment has several points of resemblance to the recently-discovered fragment of Menander's *Γεωργός*; see pp. 17, 18 in our edition of it for the characters in that play, and cf. 44 *ἐξ ἀγροῦ*, 50 *ἀδελφός* with 18, 19 of the *Γεωργός*, *οὐκ οἶδα γὰρ τὸν ἀδελφὸν εἰ νῦν ἐξ ἀγροῦ | ἐνθάδ' ἐπιδημεῖ*, and 43–47 *στεφανοῦσθε κ.τ.λ.*, with 8 and 40 of the *Γεωργός*. On the other hand, the first few lines of our fragment are hardly applicable to the father (Gorgias) in the *Γεωργός*, and the epithet

ξένης in 25 does not suit the κόρη in the Γεωργός whom Cleaenetus wishes to marry. Perhaps, as Blass suggests, this fragment comes from another play of Menander, with a plot very similar to that of the Γεωργός, just as the story of his *Andria* very much resembled that of his *Perinthia*.

The MS. is written in a good-sized round upright uncial hand, which is evidently of an early date. It may be placed with much probability in the period from 50 to 150 A.D. As in x, the divisions of the dialogue are marked by a colon. A single high point is used to mark a pause. Accents, breathings, and marks of elision occur occasionally. All these signs seem to be by the original scribe.

Col. I.

]ЄΒЄΙΝΗCΑ ЄΡЄΙC : Ω ΗΡΑΚΛЄΙC
]ΩC ΑΥΤΟΝ ΟΙCЄΙΝ ΠΡΟCΔΟΚΑC
]Η ΤΙΝΑC ΛΟΓΟΥC ΜЄΤΑ ΤΑΥΤ' ЄΡЄΙΝ :
]ΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΑΡΧΙΑC
]Α̣Ι ΝΥΝ ΤЄ ΑΔΟΞΩ[C] ΑΡ ЄΦΑΝΗ
]ЄΡΑ CΟΙ CΥΝΟΙΚΙΖΩΝ ΤΟΤЄ
]ЄΙΠΩΝ ΟΤΙ ΚΑΛΩΣ Μ̣ΕΝ ЄΙΧ ΙCΩC
]ΤΗC ЄΚ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΥ ΓЄΝΟΜЄΝΗC
]ΤΩΝ ΤЄ ΔΟΞΑΝΤΩΝ Τ̣ΟΤЄ
]ΤΩC ЄΒΟΥΛЄΥCΩ ΚΑΛΩC
Φ]ΑΝΗCЄΘ ЄΤЄΡΟ[C] ΑΞΙΟC
]Ι̣ΚΟC ΔЄ ΠΡΟΥΛΑΒЄC ΜЄΡΟC
]ΙCΩC : ЄΜΑΥΤΟΝ̣ : ΙCΘ ΟΤΙ
]Ο̣ΥΤΟC ΠΟCΑΚΙC ЄΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ
]Ν Ο̣Ι ΤЄ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΓΝΩΡΙΜΟΙ
]Є̣Δ̣ЄΙ CΥΝЄΛΘЄΙΝ · ΟΥΚ ЄΔЄΙ
]Ω̣C ΤΑΥΤΑ· ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΠ̣ЄΙCЄΤΑ̣Ι
]ΟΥΔЄΝ ΑΙCΧΥΝЄΙ· ΛЄΓΩΝ
ΑΙC]ΧΥΝЄΙ ΓΆΡ ЄCΤΑΙ Τ' ΟΥ ΦΑ̣Ç[.]Ν̣
]Τ̣ΩΝ ЄΓΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΟΥΤ̣Ο̣[. . .]Ν
]ΥC̣Ι̣Ν ΠΡΟCΚΑΘΗΜЄΝΟΙ
]ЄC ΚΥΚΛΩ·
] ЄΝΑΥCΟΜΑΙ
]ΤΙΝ : ΑΛΛ ΟΜΩC
]Ç̣ΤΑΤΗC ΞЄΝΗ̣C

Col. II.

[Є]CΤΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΑΙΔΙCΚΑΡΙΟΝ Α̣[
[Ο] Δ ЄΤΑΙΡΟC ΟΙΟC· ΑΝΑΤЄΤΡΑ̣[
[Ο]ΥΔ ΑΝ ΘЄΩΝ CΩCЄΙЄ ΝΥ̣[
[C]ΩCΟΥCΙΝ : ΗЄΝ· ΚΑΤΑΛ[
[Ν]ΥΝ ΟΥ ΠЄCΟΝΤΑ ΔΑÇ̣Μ̣[
[Α]ΝΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΤΟΥΤΟ̣ Γ̣Є . [
[ΚΑ]Ι ΠΡΟΤЄΡΟΝ ЄΓΧЄ[Ι]ΡЄ[
[Μ]Η ΤΟΝ ΤΥΧΟΝΤ Є[Ι]ΝΑΙ· Τ̣[
[. . .]ΗΤΡΙΔΙΟΥ ΓΑΡ CΥΜΠΟ[
ÇΜΒΟΥΚΟΛΗCΑΙ ΔЄCΠΟ[Τ
ЄCΤΙΝ ΝЄΩΝΗΤΟΥ· Μ̣ЄΜ̣[
ΑΠΑΞ ΠΟΤ' Η ΔΙC· ΤΑΥΤΑ Δ[
ΔЄΟΜЄΝΑ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΟC[
[. .]ΟΥC ΤΙC ΑΝΤΙC . [. .]Є[
[ЄΠ]ΑΙΝΟΝ ЄΥΡΩΝ Η ΠΛ[
Δ̣Ι̣ΑCΩCΤЄΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΟΦ[ΙΜΟΝ
[CΥ]ΝΤΑΞΟΜΑΙ ΤΑΥΘ Η̣Ν[
[.]γμων CΤЄΦΑΝΟΥCΘЄ· ЄΤΟΙΜΑ[
ΤΟ ΜΗΚΟC ЄΞ ΑΓΡΟΥ Μ̣Є[
Υ̣Μ̣ΙΝ· ΠЄΡΑΙΝЄ ΜΟ[
[ЄΠ]ΙΘΥΜΙΑ· ΚΑΙ ΔЄΥΡΟ Τ̣[
[Π]Α̣[Ι]ΔΑΡΙΟΝ ЄΠΙ ΤΟΝ [
ΑΓ̣ΩΝΙΩΝ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙ ΔЄΔ̣[
ΜΗ ΤΑΥΤΟ ΠΑΛΙΝ ΟΥΤΟ[
ΑΔЄΛΦΟC ΟΙΧΗΤΑΙ Τ̣[.]Τ . [

5. The first letter of the line could be Λ or perhaps Μ.
16.]ЄΧЄΙ might be read in place of]ЄΔЄΙ.
19. ΛΟ could stand in place of the doubtful AC. ΦΑC[Ι]Ν cannot be read, for though there is hardly room for more than one letter in the lacuna, I would not fill it.
21. If our reading is correct, the Ν of]ΥCΙΝ must of course be struck out.

30. ϹΜ[might be read as ϹΧ[, or ΟΝ[, i.e. *Δᾶον*.
33. The traces of the last letter suit Τ better than Π.
37. Blass suggests *ταῦτα δ' [οὐκ ὀλίγης τινὸς* or *[ἐστὶ μάλα συχνῆς*.
43. [·]*υμων* in the margin is no doubt the name of a fresh character, *v.* introd.
46. The letter before the lacuna may be Π. Blass suggests *π[ῦρ φερέτω ταχὺ] παιδάριον ἐπὶ τὸν [βωμόν*.
50. ΠΤ might be read in place of Τ[.]Τ.

We are indebted to Professor Blass for the following restorations :—

1–19. *A.* [*κόρην δέ τιν'*] *ἐβίνησ' ἐρεῖς; B. ὦ Ἡράκλεις.*
A. [*κἂν μὴ λέγῃς, π*]*ῶς αὐτὸν οἴσειν προσδοκᾷς*
[*τὸ παραυτίκ',*] *ἢ τίνας λόγους μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐρεῖν;*
[⏑ – ∪ –]*ον ταῦτα καὶ φυλαρχίας*
[⏑ – ∪ –]*αι νῦν τ' ἀδόξω[ς] ἄρ' ἐφάνη*
[*καὶ τὴν θυγατ*]*έρα σοι συνοικίζων τότε.*
[*τύχοις ἄν*] *εἰπών, ὅτι καλῶς μὲν εἶχ' ἴσως*
[*φιλίας θ' ἕνεκα*] *τῆς ἐκ παλαιοῦ γενομένης*
[*τὴν παῖδα γῆμαι*] *τῶν τε δοξάντων τότε,*
[*ὅμως γε μὴν οὕ*]*τως ἐβουλεύσω· καλῶς.*
[*πόθεν οὖν ποτ' ἀνεφ*]*άνης ἔθ' ἕτερος, ἄξιος*
[*παρὰ σοῦ μαθεῖν· προι*]*κὸς δὲ προὔλαβες μέρος.*
[*ἀλλ' ἐντρέπει τιν'*] *ἴσως; B. ἐμαυτόν. A. ἴσθ' ὅτι*
[*ἐροῦσιν, "ο*]*ὗτος ποσάκις ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν*
[*ἦλθ', ἣν ἔχουσι*]*ν οὔτε τούτου γνώριμοι*
[*οὔθ' οἷς ἴσως*] *ἔδει συνελθεῖν· οὐκ ἔδει*
[*πράττειν λαθραί*]*ως ταῦτα." καὶ παραπείσετε*
[*πολλοῖς λόγοις, οἷς*] *οὐδὲν αἰσχυνεῖ· λέγων*
[*τἀναντί' αἰσ*]*χυνεῖ γάρ.*

26–34. *A.* [*ἔ*]*στιν τι παιδισκάριον ἀ*[*στεῖον σφόδρα,*
[*ὁ*] *δ' ἑταῖρος οἷος· ἀνατέτρα*[*πται, κοὐδ' ἂν εἷς*
[*ο*]*ὐδ' ἂν θεῶν σώσειε νῦ*[*ν ἔτ'. B. ἀλλ' ὅμως*
[*σ*]*ώσουσιν. A. εἶεν· καταλ*[*ιπών μ' ἀποίχεται.*
[*ν*]*ῦν οὐ πεσόντα μ' ἀσχα*[*λᾶν ἐνταῦθα χρή·*
[*ἀ*]*νανδρία γὰρ τοῦτό γ'· ἀλλὰ πᾶν ποεῖν*
[*δε*]*ῖ πρότερον ἐγχε*[*ι*]*ρε*[*ῖν θ', ὅπως νομίσῃ μέ τις*
[*μ*]*ὴ τὸν τυχόντ' ε*[*ἶ*]*ναι τ*[. . . . . .
[*αὐλ*]*ητριδίου γὰρ συμπο*[*τικοῦ* ⏑ – ∪ –

1–19. *A.* 'Will you say, I seduced a girl?' *B.* 'Great Heracles!'

A. 'And though you do not say so, how do you think he will bear the present situation, or what will he say afterwards? . . . and it now turns out a disgrace to him that he offered to make his daughter your wife. You might say that it was perhaps well, both for old friendship's sake and on account of what was then decided, to marry her. Nevertheless you chose this course. Good. Why then did you afterwards assume a different character, he has a right to know. You even had part of the dowry in advance. Is there any one of whom you stand in awe?' *B.* 'Yes, myself.'

A. 'This is what they will say, "How frequently did he go to a house which belongs to none of his acquaintance, nor to any one with whom he had any need to consort. These secret practices ought not to have been." And you will win them over with many arguments, of which you will be not at all ashamed; it is the opposite side which you will be ashamed to take.'

26–34. *A.* 'There is a very pretty little girl; but her comrade! he has come to grief, and not one of the gods even could save him now.' *B.* 'Oh yes, they will.' (*Exit.*)

A. 'Well, he has gone off and left me. But I must not take my defeat to heart; that would be cowardice. I must first do all I can and leave nothing untried, for I wish to be thought no ordinary man . . . '

XII *recto.* Chronological Work.

21 × 55·5 *cm.*

Six columns from a chronological work giving a list of the chief events in Greek, Roman, and Oriental history, dated by the Olympiads and archons at Athens. The portion preserved concerns the years 355–315 B.C.; and the writer notes events of importance, not only in politics, but in literature and in connexion with the Olympic games.

The roll containing this treatise has been cut down in order that the *verso* of it might be used for some accounts. There is therefore a lacuna at the top and bottom of each column, but not more than a few lines have been lost in either case. The accounts on the *verso* are written in a not very late third century cursive hand, so that the writing on the *recto*, which is in good-sized sloping uncials, can hardly be later than about 250 A.D. Judging by its general resemblance to the handwriting of the Plato fragment facsimiled in Plate VI, we should not put it earlier than 200.

The date of composition can be fixed with tolerable precision. Though the dating is only by Olympiads and archons, and the consuls are not given, the mention of events in Roman history, and particularly the reference to the Vestal Virgins (III. 33–37), preclude an earlier date than B.C. 30; and considering the date of the manuscript itself the *terminus ad quem* may be placed at the end of the second century. To that century we should be inclined to assign

the composition in its present form, though if, as is highly probable, it is a compendium of a larger work, that work may well have been written in the century preceding. The writing of chronologies and chronological compendia was much in vogue during these two centuries, but the materials are too scanty to attempt to trace the authorship of our fragment.

As in the case of the recently-discovered piece of the Parian Chronicle, which covers the period from 336 to 298 B.C., the information given by the papyrus is rather meagre and frequently too indefinite to afford any new light. Alexander's Asiatic campaigns, for instance, are dismissed in four lines, though the writer is somewhat more detailed when he comes to events which interest him, as for instance the invasion of Egypt. In its chronology of events relating to Greek history, the papyrus is generally in accord with the received chronology until the period following the death of Alexander, when it embarks upon a system of its own starting from 320–19 as the date of the Lamian war, and becomes consistently irreconcilable. In its references to Persian and Roman affairs, the dates are generally divergent from those commonly accepted. A full discussion of the difficulties is too large a subject to be entered upon here, but the points of agreement and difference between the papyrus and the received chronology are briefly stated in the notes.

The scribe, though he wrote a good hand, was very ignorant, witness the blunders in V. 6 and 13. These and some other mistakes have been corrected or marked by a different person, who has also added in some places *paragraphi*, stops, iotas adscript, and a few notes, in a semi-cursive hand. Some of the *paragraphi* and stops are due to the original scribe.

Col. I.

. . . . . .

355–4 [ΤΟΥΤΩΝ] ΚΑΤΑ [ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥ
[ΤΕΡΟΝ Ε]Ν CΥΡΑΚΟΥCΑΙC [ΔΙΩΝ
[ΥΠΟ ΔΙΟ]ΝΥCΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΑΝ[ΝΟΥ ΕΔΟ
354–3 [Λ]ΟΦΟΝΗΘΗ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΙ
ρ
5 ΤΟΝ ΤΙΒΟΥΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΥΠΟ [ΡΩΜΑΙ
[ΩΝ] ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΗΘΕ[ΝΤΕC Ε
[ΑΥΤΟ]ΥC ΠΑΡΕΔΟCΑΝ· ΟΛΥΜΠΙ
352 [ΑΔΙ ΕΒ]ΔΟΜΗ[ι] ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤ[ΟC]ΤΗι
[ΕΝΙΚΑ] CΤΑΔ[ΙΟ]Ν ÇΜΙΚΡΙ[ΝΑ]C
10 [ΤΑΡΕΝΤΕΙΝΟC· ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ] ΑΘΗ
[ΝΗCΙΝ ΑΡΙCΤΟΔΗΜ]ΟC [ΘΕ]CCΑΛΟC
[ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟC Κ]ΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟC·

Col. II.

. . . . . .

ΕΝΑΤΗ ΚΑΙ Ε]ΚΑ[ΤΟCΤΗ 344
[ΕΝΙΚΑ CΤΑΔΙΟ]Ν ΑΡΙCΤ[Ο]ΛΥΚΟC
[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟ]C· ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗCΙ
[ΛΥΚΙCΚΟC ΠΥ]ΘΟΔΟΤΟC CΩCΙ
5 Γ[ΕΝΗ]C ΝΙ[ΚΟ]ΜΑΧΟC· ΤΑΥΤ[Η]C κατω
δε
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ Δ[ΕΥ]ΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΤ[ΟC] ΔΙΟΝΥ 343–2
CΙΟC Ο ΔΕΥΤ[ΕΡ]ΟC ΤΗC CΙΚΕΛ[ΙΑC]
ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟC ΕΚΠΕCΩΝ ΤΗC
ΑΡΧΗC ΚΑΤΕΠΛΕΥCΕΝ ΕΙC Κ[Ο]
10 ΡΙΝΘΟΝ ΚΑ[Ι] ΕΚΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΜΕΙΝΕ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΔΑCΚΩΝ· ΚΑΤ[Α]
ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ ΒΑΓΩΑC 341–0

350–49 [ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ] ΤΡΙΤΟΝ Ε
[. . . . . ?ΚΟC]ΜΗΤΑΙ ΠΡΩ
[ΤΟΝ . . .] ΤΟΥ Δ[Ρ]ΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΕΘΗCΑΝ·
348 [ΟΛΥ]ΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΟΓΔΟΗι ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑ
[ΤΟ]CΤΗΙ ΕΝΙΚΑ CΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΥ
[ΚΛ]ΗC ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΟC· ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ Α
[ΘΗ]ΝΗCΙ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟC ΘΕΜΙCΤΟ
[ΚΛ]ΗC ΑΡΧΙΑC ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟC· ΤΑΥ
348–7 [ΤΗ]C ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟC
[ΠΛΑ]ΤΩΝ Ο ΦΙΛΟCΟΦΟC ΜΕ
[ΤΗΛΜΑ]ΞΕΝ ΚΑΙ CΠΕΥCΙΠΠΟC
[ΤΗ]Ν CΧΟΛΗΝ ΔΙΕΔΕΞΑΤΟ [·]
347–6 [ΚΑΤΑ Δ]Ę ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ Φ̣
[ΛΙΠΠΟC] Ạ[. . . . .]ĄΞ̣Ι[. . .
. . . . . .

ΕΥΝΟΥΧΟC ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕ
Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡCΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΟΝΗ
CAC ΤΟΝ ΝΕΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ
ΫΙΩΝ ΑΡCΗΝ ΚΑΤΕCΤΗCΕ ΒΑ
CΙΛΕΑ ΑΥΤΟC ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ·
ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗι ΚΑΙ Ε 340
ΚΑΤΟCΤΗι ΕΝΙΚΑ CΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ
[Τ]ΙΚΛΗC ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟC· ΗΡΧΟ[Ν] Δ Α
[Θ]ΗΝΗCΙ ΘΕΟ[ΦΡΑCΤΟ]C [ΛΥCΙΜΑ
ΧΙΔΗC ΧΑΙΡΩ[ΝΔΑC ΦΡ]ΥΝΙΧΟC
ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑ[ΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡ]ΩΤΟΝ 340–39
[CΑ]ΥΝΕΙΤΑΙ [ΡΩΜΑ]ι[ΟΙ]C Π[ΑΡ]Ε
[ΤΑ]ΞΑΝΤΟ· Κ[ΑΤΑ Δ]Ε ΤΟΝ [Δ]ΕΥ 339–8
[ΤΕ]ΡΟΝ ΛΑΤΕΙ[ΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ]C ΡΩ
[Μ]ΑΙΟΥC CΥΝ[CΤΑΝΤΕC Ε]Π̣ĘΒΗ
CΑΝ· ΚΑΤΑ Δ[Ε ΤΟ]Ν [ΤΡ]ΙΤΟΝ ΦΙ 338–7
[ΛΙΠ]Π[Ο]C Ο ΤΩ[Ν Μ]ΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
[ΒΑCΙ]ΛΕΥC ΤΗ[Ν] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΙ
Αι ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕCΤΑΤΗΝ ΜΑΧΗΝ
[Αθ]ΗΝΑΙΟΥC ΚΑΙ Β⟨ΟΙ⟩ΩΤΟΥC ΕΝΙ
[ΚΗ]CΕΝ CΥΜΜΑΧΟΥΝΤΟC ΑΥ
[ΤΩ Τ]ΟΥ Υ[Ϊ̈ΟΥ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
[ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙCΤΕΥC[Α]ΝΤΟC ΤΟΤΕ
[ΚΑΙ Ι]ΣΟΚΡΑΤ[Η]C Ο ΡΗΤΩΡ Α
[ΠΕΘΑ]ΝΕΝ· Π[ΕΡΙ] ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝ
[ΤΑ ΕΤΗ ΒΙΩCΑC]
. . . . . .

Col. III.

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Γ[ΩΑC Ο Ε]ΥΝΟΥ[ΧΟ]C ΑΡ[CΗΝ]
ΤΟ[Ν ΒΑ]CΙΛΕΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡC[Ω]Ν
ΑΠΕΚ[ΤΕ]ΙΝΕΝ CΥΝ Τ[Ο]ΙC ΑΔΕΛ
ΦΟ[Ι]C· Κ[Α]Ι ΔΑΡΕΙΟΝ Τ[Ο]Ν ΑΡCΑ
ΜΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΙΚΟΥ Γ̣Ε[Ν]ΟΥC ΟΝΤΑ
ΒΑCΙΛΕΑ ΑΝΤΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΡCΟΥ ΚΑ
ΤΕ[C]ΤΗCΕ· ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ
337–6 ΕΠΙ ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΥC ΕCΤΡΑΤΕΥCΑΝ·
ΚΑΤΑ Δ̣Ε ΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙ
ΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ CΥΝΕΛ
ΘΟΝΤΕC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ
ΤΟΡΑ CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ ΕΙΛΑΝΤΟ ΤΟΥ
ΠΡΟC ΠΕΡCΑC ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ· ΟΛΥΜ

Col. IV.

. . . . . .
[. . . . .].Ν ΚΑΤΑ Δ̣Ε ΤΟΝ 335–4
Δ[ΕΥΤΕ]ΡΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Ο
Τ[ΩΝ] ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC
Ε[ΙC ΤΗ]Ν ΑCΙΑΝ ΔΙΑΒΑC ΤΗΝ Ε
ΠΙ ΓΡΑΝΙΚΩι ΜΑΧΗΝ ΕΝΕΙ
ΚΗCΕΝ ΤΟΥC ΔΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕ
ΩC ΠΕΡCΩΝ CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥC·
ΚΑΤΑ Δ̣Ε ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟC 334–3
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΑ
ΜΕΝΟC ΔΑΡΕΙΩ ΕΝ ΙCCΩι ΤΗC
ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑC ΠΑΛΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ε
ΝΕΙΚΗCΕΝ· ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΛΑC ΜΥ
ΡΙΑΔΑC ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡCΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ

336 ΠΙΑΔΙ ΜΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗι ΚΑΙ
15 ΔΕΚΑΤΗι ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ
ΚΛΕΟΜ[[Ε]]Ν[[Η]]Σ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ·
(ΕΝΕΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΚΛΕΟΜΑΝ)
ΤΙΣ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ) ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗ
ΝΗΣΙ ΠΥ[ΘΟΔ]ΗΛΟΣ ΕΥΑΙΝΕ
20 [ΤΟ]Σ ΚΤΗ[ΣΙΚΛ]Η̣[Σ] ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑ
[Τ]ΗΣ· ΤΟΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩ
336–5 ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ Ο ΤΩΝ ΜΑ
ΚΕΔΟΝ[ΩΝ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[Υ]Σ ΑΝΗ
ΡΕΘΗ ΥΠ[Ο Π]ΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ [Ε]
25 ΝΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΩΝ· Κ[ΑΙ]
ΔΙΕΔΕΞΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ο ΥΪΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ· ΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΑ
ΒΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ
ΙΛΛΥΡΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΛ
30 ΛΑ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΝΤΑ
ΕΧ[Ε]ΙΡΩΣΑΤΟ· ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΘΗΒΑΣ
ΔΟ[ΡΙ]ΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΛΑΒΩΝ ΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΑΨΕΝ· ΕΝ ΔΕ ΡΩΜΗι ΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΕΣΤΙΑΣ ΪΕΡΕΙΑ[Ι] ΠΑΡ[ΘΕ]ΝΟΙ
35 [[Μ]]ΟΥΣ[Α]Ι ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΗ
[ΘΗΣΑ]Ν ΩΣ ΕΦΘΑΡΜΕΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ
[. . . . . .]Α̣ . ΣΑ[. .]Υ̣Ξ[. . . . .
. . . .

ΣΥΜΜΑΧΩΝ ΑΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ·
15 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΠΟ[Λ]ΛΟΥΣ
ΕΛΑΒΕΝ [ΚΑΙ ΛΕΙΑΝ ΠΟ]ΛΛΗΝ·
ΤΟΤΕ Κ[ΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ]ΟΣ Ο ΜΟ
ΛΟΣΣΟΣ [ΕΙΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ ΔΙ]ΕΒΗ
ΒΟΗΘΗΣΩ[Ν ΤΟΙΣ ΕΚΕΙ] ΕΛ
20 ΛΗΣΙ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ [ΤΟΝ ΤΕ]Τ[Α]Ρ 333–2
ΤΟΝ Ρ[Ω]ΜΑΙΟΙ [. . . . .]ΝΟΥΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟ Π[. . . . . .
ΤΩΜΗ . . [. . . . . .
ΦΟΥΜΕ̣Ν[. . . . . ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ 332
25 ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣ[ΤΗ ΔΩΔΕΚΑΤΗ Ε
ΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑ[ΔΙΟΝ ΓΡΥΛΛΟΣ ΧΑΛ
ΚΙΔΕΥΣ [ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ
ΝΙΚΗ[ΤΗΣ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΦΑΝ]ΗΣ Α
Ρ̣Ι[Σ]ΤΟ[ΦΩ]Ν ΚΗΦΙΣ[Ο]ΦΩΝ· ΤΑΥ
30 ΤΗ[Σ ΚΑΤ]Α ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ 332–1
[ΑΛΕΞ]Α[Ν]ΔΡΟΣ Φ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΥ
ΡΟΝ ΕΙΛΕΝ· ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ ΠΑ
ΡΕΛΑΒΕ [[Κ]] ΕΚΟΥΣΙΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ
ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ
35 ΕΝΧΩΡΙΩ[Ν Δ]ΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ
ΣΑΣ ΕΧΘΡΟΝ [ΤΟ]Τ̣Ę ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΛΕΥ
[ΣΕΝ . . . .

Col. V.

. . . .
331–0? ΕΠΙ̣Κ̣Μ̣Ι̣ΟΣ . [.]Α̣Ν̣Α . Α̣Ι . .
ΑΝΕΒΗ ΕΙΣ ΑΜΜΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝΙ
πολιν
330–29 ΟΝ ΚΤΙΖΕΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ
5 ΜΑΧΗ ΠΑΛΙΝ ΣΥΝΕΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ
ρ λ
ΑΒ[[Δ]]Η[[Ρ]]Α ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑ
ΡΕΙΟΝ· ΗΝ ΕΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝ ΑΛΕ
ΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ· ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΔΟΛΟ
ΦΟΝΗΘΗ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ
10 ΙΔΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΕΡΣΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΤΕΛΥΘΗ ΔΙΑΜΕΙΝΑ
ΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ
ϛ ΤΗΝ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ

Col. VI.

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ΕΝΕΙΚΑ[Ι] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ[ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ
320 ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤ[Η ΕΝΕΙΚΑ
ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΣ [ΑΜΦΙΠΟ
ΛΙΤΗΣ · ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗ[ΝΗΣΙ ΝΕ
5 ΑΙΧΜΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩ[ΡΟΣ ΑΡ
ΧΙΠΠΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΓΕΝΗ[Σ· ΤΟΥ
ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡ[ΩΤΟΝ ΑΝ
320–19 ΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΔΕΞΑ[ΜΕΝΟΣ
ΤΗΝ ΕΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙ[Α ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ
10 ΑΝ ΕΝ ΛΑΜΕΙΑ ΠΑΡ[ΑΤΑΞΑ
ΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΣΙ Κ̣[ΑΤΕΠΟ
ΛΕΜΗΣΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ· [ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ
ΔΕ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΑΜΕ[ΝΟΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΣΑΥ
ΝΕΙΤΑΙΣ ΗΤΤΗ[ΘΗΣΑΝ· ΚΑΤΑ

328 ΤΡΙΑ· ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ
ΤΡΙΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΚΡΙΤΩΝ
ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ
ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ ΕΥΘΥΚΡΙ
ΤΟΣ ΗΓΗΜΩΝ ΧΡΕΜΗΣ· ΕΝ
328–4 ΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΗ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΠΙ
ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΕΤΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΤΑΣ ΛΟΙΠΑΣ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΔΙΕΠΡΑ
[ΞΑ]ΤΟ ΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΣΙΑ ΕΘΝΗ
324 [ΧΕΙ]ΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ· Ο[Λ]ΥΜΠ[Ι]ΑΔΙ
[Ε]ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗι ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕ
ΚΑΤΗι ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΜΙ
ΚΙΝΑΣ ΡΟΔ[Ι]ΟΣ ΗΡΧ[Ο]Ν Δ [ΑΘ]Η
ΝΗΣΙΝ ΗΓΗΣΙΑΣ ΚΗ[ΦΙΣ]Ο
ΦΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗ[Σ] Α[ΡΧΙ]ΠΠΟΣ
324–3 ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ [Τ]Ο ΠΡΩΤΟΝ
ΕΤΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΒΑΣ[Ι]ΛΕΥΣ
ΜΕΤΗ[Λ]ΛΑΞΕ ΑΡΞΑΣ Ε[Τ]Η ΔΕ
ΚΑ ΤΡΙΑ · ΒΙΩΣΑΣ ΔΕ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑ
323–2 ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ Ο ΛΑ
ΓΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ ΠΕΜΦΘΕΙΣ
ΗΡΞΕ ΤΗ[Σ Χ]ΩΡΑΣ· ΚΑ[Τ]Α ΔΕ
ΤΟ Τ[
. . . . . .

ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ Α[ΝΤΙΠΑ 319–8
ΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΑΣΙΑΝ ΔΙΑ[ΒΑΣ . . .
ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤ[ΕΡΟΝ ΔΙ
ΑΜΕΡΙΣΜΟΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΔΙ[ΑΔΕΧΟ
ΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΝ ΕΠΟΙ
εν ω παλιν Πτολεμαι[ος ην
ΗΣΕΝ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΙΤΟΝ 318–7
ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞ[ΑΜΕ
ΝΟΙ ΣΑΥΝΕΙΤΑΙΣ ΕΝΙ[ΚΗΣΑΝ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤ[ΟΥΣ ΠΑΝ
ΤΑΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΗι ΠΡ[ΟΤΕ
ΡΑ ΜΑΧΗ ΑΠΕΛΑΒΟΝ [· ΟΛΥΜ
ΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗι ΕΚΚ[ΑΙΔΕ 316
ΚΑΤΗι ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ [ΔΗΜΟ
ΣΘΕΝΗΣ ΛΑΚΩ[Ν · ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ Α
ΘΗΝΗΣΙ ΔΗΜΟΚ[ΛΕΙΔΗΣ ΠΡΑ
ΞΙΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΝΙΚ[ΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΘΕ
ΟΔΩΡΟΣ Τ[ΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ 316–5
ΠΡΩΤΟΝ [ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΕΤΕ
ΛΕΥΤΗΣ[ΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ
ΤΑ ΔΙΕΔ[ΕΞΑΤΟ ΠΟΛΥΠΕΡ
ΧΩΝ ΚΑ[. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Fragments

(*a*)
. . .
ΑΝΟΡ[
ΑΙΓΥΠ[Τ
ΑΓΟΡΗ[
ΤΟΥ Ο[
ΡΕΩ[
ΤΩ[
ΜΕ[
. . .

(*b*)
. .
]ΞΟΡΙ[
]ΡΟΕΠΕ[
. .

(*c*)
. .
]ΣΑ[
]ΝΑΣ[
]ΣΗ[
. . .

I. 1–7. 'In the archonship of the second (?) of these (Callistratus, 355–4), at Syracuse, Dion (?) was murdered by Dionysius the tyrant. In the archonship of the third (Diotimus, 354–3) the Tiburtines were reduced by the Romans to submission.'

The proposed restoration of the first two lines is very uncertain. Line 4, if more than three letters are lost after ΤΟΝ, must have extended beyond the ordinary limit. The width of the lines is however fairly regular, and so [ΤΕΤΑΡ is not at all likely. The preceding lines, therefore, must refer to the first or second archonship of this

Olympiad. If ΚΑΤΑ in l. 1 refers, as is probable, to the archon, then ΔΕΥ|ΤΕΡΟΝ is much more likely than ΠΡΩΤΟΝ, since the only possible divisions, ΤΟΝ| ΠΡΩΤΟΝ or ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩ|ΤΟΝ, do not suit the size of the lacunae in ll. 1 and 2. But the real difficulty concerns the name of the person who, according to the papyrus, was murdered at Syracuse by Dionysius, probably in the year 355–4. According to Diodorus xvi. 17 and Plutarch *Dion* c. 37, Dionysius was expelled from Syracuse in the summer of 356. Does the papyrus imply that Dionysius was still at Syracuse in 355–4? We should reply in the negative. Dionysius' second expulsion is mentioned in II. 6 sqq., and since there is no mention of his first expulsion in the papyrus, if we were to refer this event in 355–4 to the period preceding his first expulsion, we should have to suppose that neither his first expulsion nor the death of Dion were recorded in the papyrus. We should, moreover, be confronted with the difficulty of finding a name to suit the end of l. 2, and the serious divergence from the received chronology of Dionysius. It is much more probable that the writer of the papyrus placed Dionysius' first expulsion, whether he recorded it or not, in the period before 355–4, and meant that the assassination took place during his exile, but at his instigation. Now by far the most eminent person who was assassinated at Syracuse about 355–4 was of course Dion, and as his name just suits the lacuna we have placed it in the text. It is true that Diodorus (xvi. 31), states that he was murdered *ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Διοτίμου*, i. e. in 354–3; but this divergence between the papyrus and Diodorus only amounts to one year, and need cause no special difficulty. A more serious objection to our hypothesis is the fact that the murder of Dion is always attributed to Callippus, and Dionysius is not known to have been in any way concerned in it. But on the other hand it is not recorded that Dionysius assassinated any one of eminence at this period, and since he ultimately regained his throne owing to the death of Dion, the story of his responsibility for that event is not unnatural.

4–7. On the date of the submission of the Tiburtines cf. Livy vii. 19, who also places it in the year 354 B.C.

7–15. 'In the 107th Olympiad Smicrinas of Tarentum won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Aristodemus, Thessalus, Apollodorus, Callimachus. In the archonship of Apollodorus (350–49) . . . .'

9. Either ΣΤΑΔ[ΙΟ]Ν ΣΜΙΚΡΙ[Ν]ΑΣ or ΣΤΑΔ[Ι]ΟΝ ΜΙΚΡΙ[ΝΑ]Σ can be read. Diodorus xvi. 37 gives the name as Smicrinas; Africanus *ap.* Euseb. Ἑλλ. ὀλ. 42, as Micrinas.

13–15. The event recorded appears to be some novelty introduced in connexion with the course at Olympia. [*ταύτης κατὰ τὸ*] *τρίτον ἔ*[*τος* . . . might equally well be read.

16–24. 'In the 108th Olympiad Polycles of Cyrene won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Theophilus, Themistocles, Archias, Eubulus. In the first year of this Olympiad (348–7) Plato the philosopher died, and Speusippus was his successor at the school.'

22. The date here assigned to Plato's death agrees with the statements of Apollodorus *ap.* Diog. Laërt. v. 9, and Athenaeus v. 217 b.

II. 1–11. 'In the 109th Olympiad Aristolycus of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Lyciscus, Pythodotus, Sosigenes, Nicomachus. In the second year of this Olympiad (343–2) Dionysius, the second tyrant of Sicily, was deposed, and sailed to Corinth, where he remained teaching letters.'

2. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΥΚΟΣ: Κ is converted from Χ. Diod. xvi. 69 calls him Ἀριστόλοχος.

5. The remark at the side, *κάτω*, addressed to the reader, and the insertion of *δέ*, show that at the bottom of the column some event occurring in the year 344–3 was added by the corrector. Cf. xvi. III. 3, where *ἄνω* refers to an insertion in the margin at the top of the column.

6. The date of Dionysius' deposition agrees with that of Diodorus xvi. 69, 70.

11–17. 'In the archonship of Nicomachus (341–0) Bagoas the eunuch murdered Ochus, king of Persia, and set Ochus' youngest son, Arses, upon the throne, retaining all the power in his own hands.' The dating of Persian events in the papyrus (cf. III. 1–7, the accession of Darius Codomannus in 338–7) differs somewhat widely from the received chronology. The Ptolemaic Canon places Arses' accession between Nov. 15, 338, and Nov. 15, 337, and Darius' accession between Nov. 15, 336, and Nov. 15, 335. This is confirmed both by Arrian ii. 14 2, who quotes the substance of a letter from Darius to Alexander implying that the expedition of Philip in 336 was to be directed against Arses, and, to some extent, by Diodorus, who states (xvii. 5, 6) that Arses was killed in the third year of his reign, and that Darius succeeded him 'about the time at which Alexander succeeded Philip.' A few lines later, however (xvii. 7), Diodorus speaks of Darius' accession as having taken place *before* the death of Philip in the summer of 336, so that there is a contradiction, though not a very serious one, between Diodorus and the Ptolemaic Canon. But the papyrus goes far beyond the view of Diodorus that Philip and Darius were for a time contemporary rulers; for by putting the accession of Darius in the same year as the battle of Chaeronea, it makes the period during which Philip's reign overlapped that of Darius as much as two years. With regard to the length of Arses' reign, the papyrus is consistent with Diodorus and the Canon. But in the dates which it assigns to the accessions of Arses and Darius there is a divergence from both these authorities of two, if not three, years. A further discrepancy between Diodorus and the papyrus occurs in III. 3, where the brothers of Arses are said to have been put to death along with him. Diodorus xvii. 5 states that they were put to death on the accession of Arses.

18–28. 'In the 110th Olympiad Anticles of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Theophrastus, Lysimachides, Chaerondas, Phrynichus. In the archonship of Theophrastus (340–39) the Samnites fought against the Romans. In the archonship of Lysimachides (339–8) the Latins united in revolt (?) against the Romans and attacked them.'

23. It is unfortunate that most of the notices of Roman history are either rather vague or more or less mutilated. The war between the Romans and Samnites referred to in the present passage must be the First Samnite War, which according to Livy (vii. 29–31) began in 343 and ended in 341. The battle apparently referred to here was probably that at Mount Gaurus or at Suessula, both of which Livy places in the first year of the war. There may thus be a discrepancy of two or three years between the papyrus and Livy.

25. The Latin revolt took place according to Livy viii. 3 in 340, after peace had been concluded with the Samnites; but his account of events in this period is of very doubtful value. The papyrus brings the date of the Latin rebellion closer to the Samnite war, and places it a year later than Livy, according to whom (viii. 11) the principal battle took place at Trifanum in the consulship of T. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius Mus (340). This is perhaps the event referred to the year 338–7 by the papyrus in III. 7–8. Diodorus xvi. 90 places the battle in the same consulship as Livy, corresponding, on his reckoning, to the archonship of Phrynichus (337–6). Livy tells us that the war dragged on for two years after the battle of Trifanum, the Latin states being subdued gradually.

Between 338 and the Second Samnite War, the papyrus notes a scandal concerning the Vestal Virgins (III. 33–37) in 336–5 (again a year in advance of Livy's date), the expedition of Alexander the Molossian (IV. 17–20), which it places six years later than Livy, and some event occurring in 333–2, the nature of which is obscure owing to the lacunae. In the references to the Second Samnite War (VI. 12–14, 21–25) the papyrus

is as usual one or two years in advance of Livy. How far the apparent divergences in the dates of individual events between the writer of the papyrus and Livy are due to the former really placing the events in different years, how far to some flaw in his system of synchronizing Roman with Greek events, must remain uncertain, since we know neither what were the sources of these references in the papyrus to Roman history, nor whether they were based, like Livy's, on the system of dating by consuls. We can however, by comparing the intervals between the different events of the series recorded by both the writer of the papyrus and Livy, gauge to some extent the difference between their views of Roman chronology. The interval between the First Samnite War and the Latin revolt is only one year according to the papyrus, while according to Livy it is three. With regard however to the intervals between the Latin revolt and the scandal concerning the Vestals, and between that event and the Second Samnite War, the papyrus is in agreement with Livy. It is in reference to the date assigned to the expedition of Alexander the Molossian that there is the clearest divergence.

II. 28—III. 8. 'In the archonship of Chaerondas (338–7) Philip king of Macedon defeated the Athenians and Boeotians in the famous battle of Chaeronea, being assisted by his son Alexander who greatly distinguished himself. In the same year Isocrates the orator died aged about ninety . . . years. . . . . Bagoas the eunuch killed Arses king of Persia together with his brothers, and set Darius son of Arsamus, of the royal house, on the throne in his place. In the same year the Romans took the field against the Latins.'

28–37. The dates assigned by the papyrus to the battle of Chaeronea and the death of Isocrates are the usual ones. Thebes and Athens supplied the principal contingents to the Greek army, but other states, e.g. the Phocians and Achaeans, were represented.

36. Cicero *Senec.* 5. and Dionysius p. 537 state that Isocrates was ninety-eight when he died. The writer of the papyrus appears to have been uncertain as to his exact age.

III. 1–7. Cf. note on II. 11–17. In line 1 the supplement ΒΑ]Γ[ΩΑC Ο Є] barely fills the lacuna.

7–8. Cf. note on II. 25.

9–13. 'In the archonship of Phrynichus (337–6) an assembly of the Hellenic confederacy appointed Philip general with absolute powers to carry on the war against Persia.'

This date agrees with Diodorus xvi. 89.

III. 13—IV. 1. 'In the 111th Olympiad Cleomantis of Clitor won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Pythodelus, Euaenetus, Ctesicles, Nicocrates. In the archonship of Pythodelus (336–5) Philip king of Macedon was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his bodyguard, and was succeeded by his son Alexander. He on his accession first subdued the Illyrians, Paeonians, and other foreign tribes which had revolted. Afterwards he captured Thebes by assault and razed it. At Rome the priestesses of Vesta being perpetual virgins were accused of inchastity and . . . .'

21. On the date of Philip's death cf. Diod. xvi. 91, and Arrian i. 1. From this point we have also the testimony of the newly-discovered fragment of the Parian Chronicle (*Athen. Mittheil.* xxii. 1), which gives a chronological epitome much resembling that of the papyrus.

29. The expedition against the Illyrians and Paeonians took place in the spring of the archonship of Pythodelus (335) according to Arrian i. 1. While Alexander was engaged in this war Thebes revolted, and was captured about the time of the Mysteries at Athens

(Arrian i. 10, 2, Plutarch *Alex.* 13), i.e. in October, 335, at the beginning of the archonship of Euaenetus, not in that of Pythodelus. The Parian Chronicle assigns both the expedition and the capture of Thebes to the year of Euaenetus.

33. This no doubt refers to the scandal recorded by Livy viii. 15, who however places it in the year 337, and states that only one Vestal was concerned.

IV. 1–7. 'In the archonship of Euaenetus (335–4) Alexander king of Macedon crossed over into Asia and defeated the generals of Darius king of Persia in the battle of the Granicus.'

According to Plutarch *Cam.* 10 the battle of the Granicus took place in Thargelion (May), i.e. at the end of Euaenetus' archonship. The Parian Chronicle puts it in that of Ctesicles.

8–20. 'In the archonship of Ctesicles (334–3) the same Alexander fought a battle against Darius at Issus in Cilicia and again defeated him, slaying many thousands of the Persians and their allies, and taking many prisoners and much spoil. In the same year Alexander the Molossian crossed over to Italy to help the Greeks in that country.'

8. According to Arrian xi. 11 the battle of Issus was fought in Maimacterion (November) in the archonship following that of Ctesicles, and Diod. xvii. 33 also places it in the archonship of Nicocrates. The Parian Chronicle however agrees with the papyrus.

17. Justin (xii. 1, 2) places the end of the expedition of Alexander the Molossian and his death about the same period as the final conquest of Darius, the news of the failure of the expedition reaching Alexander in Parthia simultaneously with that of the death of Agis. Justin does not state for how many years Alexander the Molossian had been in Italy, but from his account we should not infer that the period was a long one. Livy however (viii. 3, 24) says that the expedition to Italy occurred in 340, and its leader's death in 326, which last event he synchronizes with the foundation of Alexandria. The papyrus thus differs from the chronology of Livy by six years as to the sailing of the expedition, though it can be reconciled with the chronology of Justin.

20–24. Cf. note on II. 25.

24–36. 'In the 112th Olympiad (Gryllus) of Chalcis won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Nicetes, Aristophanes, Aristophon, Cephisophon. In the first year of this Olympiad (332–1) Alexander the son of Philip captured Tyre, and took over Egypt, being welcomed by the inhabitants owing to their hatred of the Persians. In the same year Alexander ordered (the building of Alexandria?) . . . .'

The capture of Tyre took place, according to Arrian xi. 24, 6, in Hecatombaeon (July), at the beginning of Nicetes' archonship, and the invasion of Egypt followed in the autumn. With this chronology the papyrus is in agreement. The Parian Chronicle however places the conquest of Phoenicia and Egypt in the archonship of Nicocrates (333–2), though it assigns the foundation of Alexandria to the archonship of Nicetes.

V. 1–4. '. . . . Alexander went to the temple of Ammon and on the way thither founded the city of Paraetonium.'

1. Owing to the lacuna it is not certain to which of the two years 332–1 or 331–0 the writer assigned the expedition to the oasis of Ammon. Arrian iii. 3–6 places it in the winter of 332–1, and says that Alexander returned to Phoenicia at the beginning of spring. If the papyrus is still in agreement with Arrian and the expedition to the oasis was placed in the archonship of Nicetes, there are no events recorded during the archonship of Aristophanes (331–0). The Parian Chronicle also passes over that archonship without comment. But in the date which it assigns to the battle of Arbela (see below) the papyrus is a year in advance of Arrian, so that it is by no means impossible that it assigned the expedition to the oasis to the year 331–0.

3. Arrian, who states (v. 3, 3) that Alexander marched along the coast as far as Paraetonium and then turned inland, says nothing to imply that Alexander founded or re-founded Paraetonium.

4–14. 'In the archonship of Aristophon (330–29) another battle took place at Arbela between Alexander and Darius, in which Alexander was victorious. In the same year Darius was murdered by his own friends and the Persian empire came to an end, having lasted 33 (*sic*) years since its foundation by Cyrus.'

4. The date of the battle of Arbela is fixed by an eclipse of the moon which took place on Sep. 20, 331, a few days before the battle. Arrian (iii. 15, 7) and Plutarch (*Alex.* 31) disagree as to the date in the Attic calendar on which the engagement was fought, but Arrian correctly states that it was in the archonship of Aristophanes. The papyrus therefore is a year too late in its date. The Parian Chronicle on the other hand is a year too early, placing the battle in the archonship of Nicetes (332–1).

9. In its date for the assassination of Darius the papyrus agrees with both Arrian iii. 22. 2 and the Parian Chronicle.

13. The corrector by inserting a critical mark against this line called attention to the blunder in the figures, as he also did in 17 to the omission of the fourth archon. A very similar critical sign marks an omission in the Thucydides papyrus (xvi. III. 3). In the present case it does not appear that the corrector added a note, since there is no reference to the margin as there was in II. 5. Reckoning from Olympiad 55. 1, the traditional date of Cyrus' accession, to the present year, the interval is 230 years. One theory for the number given in the text, 33, would be to suppose that 200 had dropped out and the number 33 for 30 was either intentional or due to a confusion with the 33 years which in line 32 are stated to be the years of Alexander's age. But we are more inclined to think that the whole number 33 here is due to the influence of the coming passage about Alexander, and that it is therefore useless to conjecture what the original number may have been.

14–23. 'In the 113th Olympiad Criton, a Macedonian, won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Euthycritus, Hegemon, Chremes. In this Olympiad during four years Alexander performed his other exploits, conquering the Asiatic tribes.'

15. Africanus *ap.* Euseb. Ἑλλ. ὀλ. 42 calls the Olympic victor Cliton.

17. The critical mark at the side (cf. note on 13) denotes the omission of the archon for 325–4, Anticles. There was much confusion in antiquity about the archons of the 113th and 114th Olympiads. Diodorus omits Hegemon, Archippus, and Neaechmus, and between Anticles and Hegesias inserts another archon, Sosicles. Dionysius, whose list is more complete, omits Hegesias.

23–33. 'In the 114th Olympiad Micinas of Rhodes won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Hegesias, Cephisophon, Philocles, Archippus. In the first year of this Olympiad (324–3) king Alexander died, having reigned 13 years, and lived 33 years.'

27. The name of the second archon should be Cephisodorus. Cf. VI. 30, where (The)odorus is found in place of Theophrastus. The names of the archons, and especially their terminations, are subject to frequent variations.

Alexander's death took place on Daisius 28, 323 (Wilcken, *Philol.* 1894, p. 120 ff.). The length of his life and reign are given more precisely than in the papyrus by Arrian (vii. 28) on the authority of Aristobulus as 32 years 8 months, and 12 years 8 months.

33–36. 'In the archonship of Cephisophon (323–2) Ptolemy the son of Lagus was sent to Egypt and made himself ruler of the country.'

34. Cf. line 8 of the Parian Chronicle which places Ptolemy's κυρίευσις Αἰγύπτου in the same year as the death of Alexander, namely the archonship of Hegemon, but less correctly, since the death of Alexander took place at the end of Hegemon's year. As in the Parian Chronicle, Ptolemy is the only satrap mentioned by the papyrus in connexion with

the first division of Alexander's empire. Cf. also the use of μετήλλαξε in 31 with the word μεταλλαγή used in the Parian Chronicle for the death of Alexander.

VI. 1–14. 'In the 115th Olympiad Damasias of Amphipolis won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Neaechmus, Apollodorus, Archippus, Demogenes. In the archonship of Neaechmus (320–19) Antipater having succeeded to the kingdom of Macedonia fought against the Greeks at Lamia and vanquished them. The Romans fought against the Samnites and were defeated.'

7. The differences which we have hitherto noted between the statements of the papyrus and the received chronology are trifling compared with the divergence in its account of events in Greek history from 323 to 316. While the intervals between the Lamian war, the division of the empire at Triparadeisus, and the death of Antipater, correspond sufficiently well with the intervals between these events in the chronology of this period, so far as it can be made out from the Parian Chronicle, Diodorus, and Plutarch, the series in the papyrus starts with a date three years later than that given by these authorities to the Lamian war. But amid the many doubtful points in the chronology of events succeeding the death of Alexander, the date of the Lamian war is one of the few which admit of no question. It followed immediately upon the death of Alexander, occupying the winter of 323 and spring of 322. In the date of its starting-point therefore the papyrus has gone considerably astray. Possibly the occurrence of two archons named Archippus, one in 325–4, the other in 318–7, may have led to a confusion; possibly the ordinary chronology of the Greek events has been altered to suit the writer's chronology of events in Italy, which are twice referred to by the papyrus between 320 and 316. But conjectures are of little use, for at the year 316–5 the papyrus breaks off, and we are left in ignorance of the point at which the writer brought back his chronology into the ordinary channel.

10. The reference to the Lamian war is somewhat loosely worded. Antipater defeated the Greeks at the battle of Crannon, which is considerably to the north of Lamia, where he had been besieged. Polybius however (ix. 29, 2) speaks of this battle as ἡ περὶ Λαμίαν μάχη.

12. This must refer to the surrender of the Roman army at the Caudine Forks; cf. 20–25, where the recovery of the prisoners is recorded. Livy ix. 1–7 places the surrender in 321, the year before the date assigned to it by the papyrus. Cf. note on II. 25.

15–20. 'In the archonship of Apollodorus (319–8) Antipater, having crossed over into Asia (to attack?) Perdiccas, made the second division of the empire among Alexander's successors, (in which division Ptolemy again took part' added by the corrector, who puts a critical mark at the side).

15. The crossing over of Antipater and Craterus into Asia is placed in the spring of 321 (Droysen, *Hellen.* ii. 115, Niese i. 119) in the archonship of Philocles, the deaths of Craterus and Perdiccas took place in the summer, if we are to believe Plut. *Eumen.* 6, and the division of the empire at Triparadeisus followed at the beginning of the next archonship (Archippus 321–0). The Parian Chronicle however places the invasion of Asia and the death of Craterus in the year of Archippus. In the date given to the invasion of Asia by Antipater and Craterus the papyrus is three years ahead of the received chonology, and two years ahead of the Parian Chronicle. With regard to the division at Triparadeisus the papyrus is only two years ahead of the received chronology.

17. The case of Περδίκκᾳ is a difficulty. We should expect ἐπί or πρός with the accusative, if it is to be taken in connexion with διαβάς, and it is hard to see how Perdiccas can be connected with the division at Triparadeisus, which took place after his death. Perhaps CYN should be supplied in 16, and Perdiccas considered a mistake for Craterus.

20. The insertion of Ptolemy's part in the division by the corrector is noteworthy. Cf. V. 34, note.

20–25. 'In the archonship of Archippus (318–7) the Romans fought against the

Samnites and proved victorious, recovering all the prisoners who had been captured in the previous battle.'

20. Cf. Livy ix. 13, who places the recovery of the prisoners in 320, the year after the batttle of the Caudine Forks. The papyrus makes the interval two years, and is therefore two years in advance of Livy in its date for the recovery of the prisoners. But cf. note on II. 25.

25–35. 'In the 116th Olympiad (Demos)thenes the Laconian won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Democlides, Praxibulus, Nicodorus, (The)odorus. In the archonship of Democlides (316–5) (Antipater) died, and was succeeded in the government by (Polyper)chon . . . .'

27. The name of the winner was Deinomenes according to Diodorus xix. 17. Africanus however (*ap.* Euseb. Ἑλλ. ὀλ. 42) calls him Demosthenes.

30. The name of the third archon was Theophrastus according to Diodorus xix. 73 and Dionys. Hal. *Dinarch.* p. 650.

32–35. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to fill up the lacunae on the supposition that the writer has in this Olympiad reverted to the ordinary chronology. Of the prominent persons who died about 316–5, Eumenes, Olympias and Xenocrates, none are suitable. On the other hand, if we suppose that the writer is still three years ahead of the ordinary chronology, which places the death of Antipater in 319, the restoration is easy. ΚΑ[in 35 is very likely the beginning of ΚΑ[CCANPO.

XIII. Letter to a King of Macedon.

8·7 × 7·1 *cm.*

Fragment of a letter written to a king of Macedon, attacking the conduct of the Thebans. From the manner in which Philip is mentioned in line 12 and the reference to 'the dynasty of your ἑταῖροι' the letter would seem to have been addressed to Antigonus or his son Demetrius Poliorcetes. Since Antigonus had been the ἑταῖρος of Philip and Alexander, they might be called his ἑταῖροι after he had become king himself. Thebes had been restored by Cassander, the enemy of Antigonus, so there was much to be said about their offences against τὴν σὴν βασιλείαν. The papyrus is valuable historically in stating definitely the alliance between the Thebans and Olynthians against Amyntas, the father of Philip, a fact which makes the seizure of the Cadmeia by the Spartans on their way to Olynthus much less gratuitous than has been generally maintained. Cf. Xen. *Hellen.* v. 2, 15, 34 where the alliance between Thebes and Olynthus is implied. The authorship of the fragment is a very difficult problem. The style is thoroughly Isocratean, but who is the imitator?

The papyrus is written in a medium-sized sloping uncial of the second or third century. A few corrections which occur are most probably by the first hand.

. . . . .

]ḤN Ṭ[CHN

[.]ṖIΩ[N . . .] ANHΛΘON [A TOI NYN ΠΕΡΙ THN BACIΛΕ[IAN

KAI THN OIKIAN THN Ṭ[ΩN

CΩN ЄTAIPΩN ΠAPЄNO[MH
CAN Є[KAI TYΓXANЄIC [Є[
ΔΩC OMΩC ЄΔOΞЄ MO[I ΓPA
ΨAI ΠPOC CЄ ΔIA BPAXЄΩ[N I
NA MH ΔOKHC AΠOΛЄΛЄ[IΦΘAI
MЄ TOYTΩN· ΘHBAIOI [[M[ЄN]]
MЄN
ΓAP ΠPΩTON AMY[N]TAN [TON
ΠATЄPA TON ΦIΛIΠΠOY M[Є
T OΛYNΘIΩN ЄΠЄXЄIPHCA[N
ЄKBAΛ[Є[]N MЄN ЄK THC XΩ
PAC AΠ[OCT]ЄP[H]CAI ΔЄ THC BA
CIΛЄIA[C KAIΠЄP] OYTЄ ΠPO
TЄPON A[ΔIKHΘ]ЄNTЄC YΠ
[AYTOY . . . . . O]YΔЄN[

2 sqq. 'With regard then to their acts of hostility directed against your kingdom and the dynasty of your companions, though you are probably aware of them, I have thought it worth while to write you a brief account of them, lest you should think that they have escaped me. The Thebans in the first place attempted with the aid of the Olynthians to expel Amyntas, the father of Philip, from the country and to deprive him of his kingdom, although he had done them no previous injury, nor . . .'

17. Or perhaps YΠ [AY|TOY.

XIV. Elegiacs.

18·5 × 7·2 *cm.*

Fragment containing portions of eighteen lines from an elegiac poem. They are unfortunately too mutilated to give any connected sense, except in the case of one couplet where there is an obvious reference to a well-known passage of the Iliad.

The script is a clear upright uncial, which may be assigned to the second century. Single dots to indicate a pause at the end of a line are the only lection signs which occur. The papyrus is remarkable for a very deep margin (7.8 cm.) at the top of the column (cf. xviii and xix). This blank space was perhaps intended for scholia.

]HC ANTI ΓЄΩTOMIHC·
ΓΛAY]KΩI ΛYKIΩI, OTЄ CIΦΛOC ЄΠЄI[Ę
[ANΘ ЄKATOMBOI]ΩN ЄNNЄABOIA ΛABЄIN
]MINYHN ΠЄΛЄKYN Π[
ΘH]KTHN AMΦOTЄPΩI CTOMA[TI
]NHOC OPOITYΠOC ЄPΓAZH[TAI
]IHC OKPYOЄIN ЄΔAΦOC
]ICKЄN ЄNI CΠOPON OYTЄ N[
KPO]N[Δ]OY ΔΩPA KYΘHΓЄNЄOC·
]O CAPΩNIΔAC OYΔAC ЄN[
]N ΔAITA ΠAΛAIOTATHN
]NЄC AYΛIΔA[
]Δ ЄIC ЄPIN ANTIP[
] . . KOCH KAI Π[

Two lines lost.

```
17          ]ΔϵN[
             ]NI[
            ]ϵϵIC[
20          ] . ọY[
```

. . . . . .

2–3. *v.* Hom. *Il.* vi. 234 sqq. *σιφλόs*: cf. Hom. *l. c.* *φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύs*. It would be just possible to read ϵΠϵIẹΘ[H in place of ϵΠϵIΓẹ, but there are not traces of more than two letters after I, and these suit Γϵ better than CΘ.

4. The last letter before the lacuna might perhaps be Γ.

7. OKPYOϵIN : the neuter termination *-ειν* for *-εν* is found e.g. in Apollon. Rhod. ii. 404 *ἄλσος τε σκιόειν*; cf. iv. 1291, Hdn. ii. 275.

9. KYΘHΓϵNϵOC : the word is otherwise only known from Hesychius, *s. v.*, *κυθηγενέσι*, *κρυφογενέσι*.

10. CAPΩNIΔAC : 'old hollow oaks,' cf. Callim. *H. in Iov.* 22, Nicaen. *ap.* Parthen. 11. 2.

14. The vestiges before K would suit PI or ϵI.

XV. Epigrams.

9·2 × 15·7 *cm.*

Parts of two columns form a collection of *αὔλειμοι* or songs for the flute. The papyrus, which is complete at the bottom, is broken along the top, but there is a space left above the first two lines which probably therefore formed a complete epigram, though in what metre is uncertain. The other poems consist of four lines, and, so far as can be judged, are written in a metre which only varies from the hexameter in having an iambus in the sixth foot in place of a spondee. This metre is found in late poets, e.g. Lucian *Tragopodagra* 311 sqq. The subject of the fourth stanza seems to be the power of music, that of the fifth the instability of wealth as contrasted with virtue.

The *αὔλειμοι* are written on the *recto* in a somewhat irregular sloping uncial of the third century. The *verso* contains six lines of accounts in a third century cursive hand.

Col. I.

```
     . . . .
      ]CTATON . [
    ]ṭON ANANOṂẹ[

      ]OYCI XIONϵC
      ]ON Δ YΠϵPϵXϵIN·
5     ]N HCYXON APHC
      ]YC OYTϵ NϵMϵCϵI
```

Col. II.

```
     . . . . . .
     XAIPOYCIṆ [
     ΠOIMHNAI[
     KAI TAYPΩN Ạ[Γϵ]ΛΛC [
     ϵPΠϵI Δ ϵK MYXAΔΩN ΩΔAIC Ạ[
5                AYΛϵIMOI
     ΨHΦIZϵI TIC AϵI TA XPHMA[T]A MH Π[
     OYΔẸIC ΨHΦIZϵI TO KAKΩ[
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                                    ΧΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙΡΟϹ ΤΕ ΦΕΡΕΙ ΚΑ[Ι
        ]Ι ΜΕ ΝΟΜΟΙ                 ΕΥΡΕΙΝ Δ ΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ ΤΗΝ ϹΗΝ[
        ]ΑϹΜΑΤΑ ΛΥΡΑΙ           10          ΑΥ[ΛΕΙΜΟΙ
        Δ]ΕΝΔΡΟΝ ΕΚΟΜΑ              Ω ΦΙΛΟΙ ΜΕΡΟ[ΠΕ]Ϲ ϹΥΝ[
    10  ]ϵΛΑΜΒΑΝΕ ΝΕΑ              Ɔ ΔΕΥΤΕ ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΑΝΟΜΟΥ[
                                    ΤΟΙϹ ΦΥϹΙΚΟΙϹ ΧΡΗϹΑϹ[
                                    ΤΑϹ ΠΡΩΤΑϹ ΚΥ[. .]ΑΑϹ Ε[
                                15          [ΑΥ]ΛΕΙΜ[ΟΙ
```

I. 2. The letter transcribed as Μ may be Π. If the metre of this couplet is the same as that of the other stanzas, the first Α must be long.

II. 4. ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ: probably for *μυχάτων* οἳ *μυχάλων*. For the latter word cf. G. P. II. vi. 1, 7 *μύχαλα Τάρταρα*, and the MS. reading in Eurip. *Hel.* 189 *πέτρωα μύχαλα γύαλα*.

8. Blass suggests *και[ρός τε παρελεῖ*.

11. Either this line differs from the rest in beginning with a trochee, or the first syllable of ΦΙΛΟΙ was lengthened, as in Homer's *φίλε καασίγνητε*, where however the word stands first in the verse.

12. A critical mark of some sort has been inserted in the margin opposite this line. There are also traces of ink in the margin opposite 13 and 14.

14. The letter transcribed as Λ may be Δ.

PART III. FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

XVI. THUCYDIDES, IV. 36–41.

Plate IV (Cols. II, III). 25·6 × 20 *cm.*

The following fragment of the fourth book of Thucydides (chs. 36–41) has already been published by A. S. Hunt in the Egypt Exploration Fund's *Archaeological Report* for 1896–7. For convenience of reference we give here a reprint of the text together with the critical notes upon it and the description of the papyrus as there published.

The rule that for purposes of textual criticism papyrus texts posterior to the Ptolemaic period are comparatively unimportant finds a striking exception in the case of the present fragment, the excellence of which has been generally recognized. A number of its readings have been adopted by K. Hude in his new edition of Thucydides (Tom. I. libr. i–iv, Leipzig, 1898). Discussions of the variants exhibited by the papyrus will be found in the original publication in

the *Arch. Report* and in articles by Blass (*Literarisches Centralblatt*, Nov. 13, 1897), van Leeuwen (*Mnemosyne* xxvi), and Steup (*Rhein. Museum f. Philol.* liii. 2).

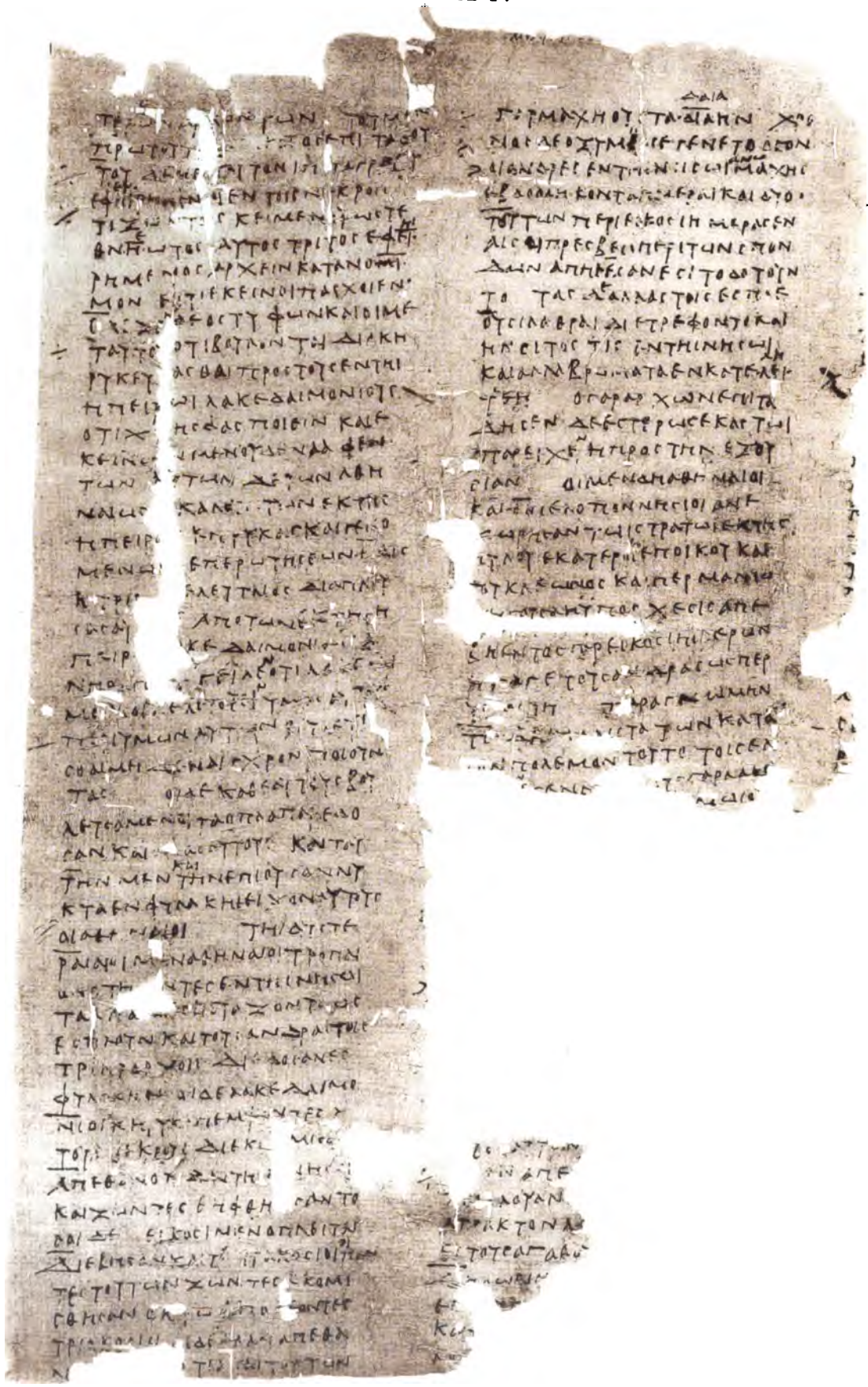
The fragment contains the greater part of three columns, consisting of from fifty to fifty-two lines each. The hand is a small, rather irregular uncial, of a decidedly early type; it may be probably assigned to the first century A.D. Other marks of age, apart from the formation of the hand-writing, are the decided slope of the columns to the right, the regular use of the iota adscript, and the absence of accents, breathings, and marks of elision. A character like an angular bracket (>) is occasionally used as a supplement at the end of a short line (e.g. I, 1, 26, II. 38); and the *paragraphus* is frequently employed to mark off the sentences, which are also commonly divided from each other by blank spaces left between them. Otherwise lection signs are rare. An accent and a breathing occur once in conjunction (I. 2): there is a single instance of the diaeresis over an initial *υ* (III. 20); and the high point has in two cases been used at the end of a line to denote a pause. Very possibly these are all subsequent additions, as may also be the marks, presumably possessing some critical significance, which are of frequent occurrence in the margin.

The text is rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of a considerable number of double readings. Of these the majority are certainly by the original scribe, and may be explained either as traditional *variae lectiones*, or—though perhaps less probably—as the result of the use of more than one manuscript by the copyist, who was careful in cases of disagreement to record alternatives. The other variants, which may be regarded rather as corrections, seem to be due to a second (probably rather later) hand, which however is in type very similar to the first and with difficulty distinguishable from it. To this second hand we attribute the additions in I. 10, III. 3, and the insertion, where it has occurred, of final *ν*. Possibly II. 22, 43, and III. 2 should be included in the same class, but this cannot be done with any approach to certainty.

The accompanying collation is based upon Bekker's Berlin edition of 1821, from which the supplements have also been made.

Col. I.

[ΔΟ]ΥC ΤΗC ΝΗCΟΥ ΠΡΟCΒΑΙ ⟩⟩
[Ν]ΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΙ̂ ΟΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟ
[ΝΙ]ΟΙ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ·ΤῙ· ΙCΧΥΙ ΠΙCΤΕΥ
CC
[CΑ]ΝΤΕC ΟΥΚ ΕΦΥΛΑ·ΤΤ̄·ΟΝ ΧΑΛΕ
Γ
[Π]ΩC ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΜΟ·Λ̄·ΙC ΠΕΡΙΕΛΘΩΝ
[Ε]ΛΑΘΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΥ
[Ε]ΞΑΠΙΝΗC ΑΝΑΦΑΝΕ[Ι]C ΚΑΤΑ
ΝΩΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟ[ΥC] ΜΕΝ ΤΩΙ Α
ΔΟΚΗΤΩ[Ι] ΕΞΕΠΛΗΞΕ ΤΟΥC ΔΕ
a
[Α] ΠΡΟCΕΔΕΧΟΝΤΟ ΙΔΟΝΤΕC ΠΟΛ
[Λ]ΩΙ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ Ε[Π]ΕΡ[Ρ]ΩCΕ ΚΑ



No. XVI

[ΟΙ] ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜ[ΟΝΙΟΙ] ΒΑΛΛΟΜΕ
[Ν]ΟΙ ΤΕ ΑΜΦΟΤ[ΕΡ]ΩΘΕ[Ν] Η[Δ]Η
[Κ]ΑΙ ΓΙΓΝΟΜΕΝ[Ο]Ι ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΑΥΤΩΙ
[Ξ]ΥΜΠΤΩΜΑΤΙ ΩC ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ
[Μ]ΕΓΑΛΩ[Ι] ΕΙΚΑCΑΙ ΤΩ[Ι] ΕΝ [ΘΕ]Ρ
[Μ]ΟΠΥΛΑΙ[C] Ε[ΚΕΙ]ΝΟΙ ΤΕ ΓΑΡ
[Τ]ΗΙ ΑΤΡΑΠΩΙ Π[ΕΡ]ΙΕΛΘΟΝΤΩΝ
[Τ]ΩΝ ΠΕΡC[Ω]Ν ΔΙΕΦΘΑΡΗCΑ[Ν] ΟΥ
[ΤΟΙ] ΤΕ ΑΜΦ[ΙΒΟ]ΛΟΙ ΗΔ[Η] ΟΝ[ΤΕ]C
[ΟΥ]ΚΕΤΙ ΑΝ[ΤΕΙΧΟ]Ν [Α]Λ[Λ]Α Π[ΟΛ]
[ΛΟΙ]C ΤΕ ΟΛΙ[Γ]ΟΙ [ΜΑΧ]ΟΜΕΝ[ΟΙ]
[Κ]Α[Ι] ΑC[ΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ] CΩΜΑ
[ΤΩ]Ν ΔΙΑ ΤΗ[Ν CΙΤ]ΟΔΕΙΑΝ Υ
[ΠΕ]ΧΩΡΟΥΝ [ΚΑΙ ΟΙ Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ [Ε]
[ΚΡ]ΑΤΟΥΝ ΗΔ[Η ΤΩΝ] ΕΦΟΔΩΝ)
[Γ]ΝΟΥC ΔΕ Ο [ΚΛΕ]ω[Ν] ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ
[CΘ]ΕΝΗC ΕΙ Κ[ΑΙ Ο]ΠΟCΟΝΟΥΝ ΜΑΛ
[ΛΟ]Ν ΕΝΔΩC[Ο]ΥC[Ι] ΔΙΑΦΘΑΡΗCΟ
[Μ]ΕΝΟΥC ΑΥΤΟΥC ΥΠΟ ΤΗC CΦΕ
[ΤΕ]ΡΑC CΤΡΑΤ[Ι]ΑC ΕΠΑΥCΑΝ ΤΗΝ
[Μ]ΑΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥC ΕΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΠΕΙΡ
[Ξ]ΑΝ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΑΓΑΓΕΙΝ
[ΑΥ]ΤΟΥC [Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙC ΖΩΝΤΑC
[Ε]Ι ΠΩC [Τ]ΟΥ ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑΤΟC ΑΚΟΥ
CΑΝΤΕC [Ε]ΠΙΚΛΑCΘΕΙΕΝ ΤΗΙ
ΓΝΩΜΗΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ
CC
ΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ Η·ΤΤ·ΗΘΕΙΕΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡ
[ΟΝ]ΤΟC ΔΕΙΝ[Ο]Υ ΕΚΗΡΥΞΑΝ ΤΕ
[Εἰ ΒΟ]ΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ
ΝΑΙ ΚΑ[Ι] CΦΑC ΑΥΤΟΥC ΑΘΗΝΑΙ
ΟΙC ΩCΤΕ ΒΟΥΛΕΥCΑΙ ΟΤΙ ΑΝ ΕΚΕΙ
ΝΟΙC ΔΟΚΗΙ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΑΚΟΥCΑΝΤΕC
[ΠΑ]ΡΗΚΑΝ ΤΑC ΑCΠΙΔΑC ΟΙ ΠΛΕΙ
[CΤΟΙ] ΚΑΙ ΤΑC ΧΕΙΡΑC ΑΝΕCΕΙCΑΝ
[ΔΗΛΟΥ]ΝΤ[Ε]C ΠΡΟCΙΕCΘΑΙ ΤΑ ΚΕ
[ΚΗΡΥΓΜ]ΕΝΑ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ
Ο
[ΤΑΥΤΑ ΓΕΝ]ΟΜΕΝΗC ΤΗC ΑΝ·Α·
[ΚΩΧΗC ΞΥ]ΝΗ[Λ]ΘΟ[Ν] Ε[C] ΛΟ
[ΓΟΥC Ο ΤΕ ΚΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗ]ΜΟ
[CΘΕΝΗC . . . .
[ΠΡΟ]

Col. II.

Ο
ΤΕΡ·Ω·Ν ΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ
ΠΡΩΤΟΥ Τ[Ε]ΘΝ[Η]ΚΟΤΟC ΕΠΙΤΑΔΟΥ
·/. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΜΕΤ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΙΠΠΑΓΡΕΤ[Ο]Υ
·ΕΥ·
ΕΦΗΙΡΗΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΝ ΤΟΙC ΝΕΚΡΟΙC Ε
·/. ΤΙ ΖΩΝΤΟC ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΩC ΤΕ
Ε ΗΙ
ΘΝ·Η·ΩΤΟC ΑΥΤΟC ΤΡΙΤΟC ΕΦ·ΕΙ·
ΡΗΜΕΝΟC ΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΝΟ·ΜΙ·
ΜΟΝ ΕΙ ΤΙ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ ΠΑCΧΟΙΕΝ·
ΕΛΕΞΕ ΔΕ Ο CΤΥΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕ
·/. Τ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΤΙ ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑΚΗ
ΡΥΚΕΥ[C]ΑCΘΑΙ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΥC ΕΝ ΤΗΙ
ΗΠΕΙΡΩΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥC
ΟΤΙ ΧΡΗ CΦΑC ΠΟΙΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ Ε
ΚΕΙΝΩΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΑΦΕΝ
ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗ
ΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗC
ΗΠΕΙΡΟ[Υ] ΚΗΡΥΚΑC ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟ
ΜΕΝΩ[Ν] ΕΠΕΡΩΤΗCΕΩΝ ·Η· ΔΙC
Η ΤΡΙC [Ο Τ]ΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟC ΔΙΑΠΛΕΥ
CΑC ΑΥ[ΤΟΙ]C ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗC Η
ΠΕΙΡΟ[Υ Λ]ΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ Α
Λ
ΝΗΡ ΑΠ[Η]ΓΓΕΙΛΕ ΟΤΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ
ΜΟΝΙΟΙ ΚΕΛΕΥΟΥCΙ ΥΜΑC ΑΥΤΟΥC
·/. ΠΕΡΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΕ
CΘΑΙ ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΙCΧΡΟΝ ΠΟΙΟΥΝ
ΤΑC ΟΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΘ ΕΑΥΤΟΥC ΒΟΥ
ΛΕΥCΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΕΔΟ
CΑΝ ΚΑΙ C[Φ]ΑC ΑΥΤΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥ
ΚΑΙ
ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΟΥCΑΝ ΝΥ
ΚΤΑ ΕΝ ΦΥΛΑΚΗΙ ΕΙΧΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥC
/// ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΗΙ Δ ΥCΤΕ
ΡΑΙΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΡΟΠΑΙ
ΟΝ CΤΗ[CΑ]ΝΤΕC ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗCΩΙ

ΤΑΛΛΑ ΔΙΕCΚΕΥΑΖΟΝΤΟ ΩC
ЄC ΠΛΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΝΔΡΑC ΤΟΙC
ΤΡΙΗΡΑΡΧΟΙC ΔΙЄΔΟCΑΝ ЄC
ΦΥΛΑΚΗΝ ΟΙ ΔЄ ΛΑΚЄΔΑΙΜΟ
ΝΙΟΙ ΚΗΡΥΚΑ ΠЄΜΨΑΝΤЄC)
ΤΟΥC ΝЄΚΡΟΥC ΔΙЄΚΟΜΙCA[ΝΤΟ
ΑΠЄΘΑΝΟΝ Δ ЄΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗCΩΙ
ΚΑΙ ΖΩΝΤЄC ЄΛΗΦΘΗCΑΝ ΤΟ
CΟΙΔЄ ЄΙΚΟCΙ ΜЄΝ ΟΠΛЄΙΤΑΙ
ΟΙ
ΔΙЄΒΗCΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤЄΤΡΑΚΟCΙΟΙ ΠΑΝ
ΤЄC ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΖΩΝΤЄC ЄΚΟΜΙ
CΘΗCΑΝ ΟΚΤΩ ΑΠΟ[Δ]ЄΟΝΤЄC
ΤΡΙΑΚΟCΙΟΙ ΟΙ ΔЄ ΑΛΛΟΙ ΑΠЄΘΑ
Ν[ΟΝ ΚΑΙ CΠΑ]ΡΤΙΑΤΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
Η[CΑΝ ΤΩΝ] ΖΩΝΤΩΝ ΠЄΡΙ
Є[ΙΚΟCΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ]ΑΤΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ
[ΔЄ ΟΥ ΠΟΛΛΟΙ Δ]ΙЄΦΘΑΡΗCΑΝ Η

Col. III.

[ↄ επολιορκηθησαν απο της ναυμαχιας]
μεχρι της [εν τηι νησωι
ΔΑΙΑ
·/. ΓΑΡ ΜΑΧΗ ΟΥ CΤΑ·ΔΙΑ· ΗΝ ΧΡΟ
Π
·/. ΝΟC ΔЄ Ο ΞΥΜ[Β]ΑC ЄΓЄΝЄΤΟ ΟCΟΝ
ανω
ↄ ΟΙ ΑΝΔΡЄC ЄΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗCΩΙ ΜΑΧΗC
ЄΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΗΜЄΡΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΥΟ·
ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΠЄΡΙ ЄΙΚΟCΙ ΗΜЄΡΑC ЄΝ
ΑΙC ΟΙ ΠΡЄCΒЄΙC ΠЄΡΙ ΤΩΝ CΠΟΝ
ΔΩΝ ΑΠΗΙ·Є·CΑΝ ЄCΙΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΝ
Є
ΤΟ ΤΑC Δ ΑΛΛΑC ΤΟΙC ЄCΠΛЄ
ΟΥCΙ ΛΑΘΡΑΙ ΔΙЄΤΡЄΦΟΝΤΟ ΚΑΙ
ΗΝ CΙΤΟC ΤΙC ЄΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗCΩΙ
ΛΗ
ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΑ ΒΡΩΜΑΤΑ ЄΝΚΑΤЄ·ΛЄΙ·
ΦΘΗ Ο ΓΑΡ ΑΡΧΩΝ ЄΠΙΤΑ
ΔΗC ЄΝΔЄЄCΤЄΡΩC ЄΚΑCΤΩΙ
ν
ΠΑΡЄΙΧЄ Η ΠΡΟC ΤΗΝ ЄΞΟΥ
CΙΑΝ ΟΙ ΜЄΝ ΔΗ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ
ΚΑΙ ·ΟΙ· ΠЄΛΟΠΟΝΝΗCΙΟΙ ΑΝЄ
ΧΩΡΗCΑΝ ΤΩΙ CΤΡΑΤΩΙ ЄΚ ΤΗC
ΠΥΛΟΥ ЄΚΑΤЄΡΟΙ ЄΠ ΟΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ
ΤΟΥ ΚΛЄΩΝΟC ΚΑΙΠЄΡ ΜΑΝΙΩ
[Δ]ΗC ΟΥCΑ Η ΥΠΟCΧЄCΙC ΑΠЄ
ΒΗ ЄΝΤΟC ΓΑΡ ЄΙΚΟCΙ ΗΜЄΡΩΝ
ΗΓΑΓЄ ΤΟΥC ΑΝΔΡΑC ΩCΠЄΡ
ΥΠЄCΤΗ ΠΑΡΑ ΓΝΩΜΗΝ
ΤЄ ΔΗ ΜΑΛΙCΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛЄΜΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟΙC ЄΛ
ν
[ΛΗCΙ] ЄΓЄΝЄΤ[Ο] ΤΟΥC ΓΑΡ ΛΑΚЄ
[ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥC ΟΥΤЄ ΛΙ]ΜΩΙ ΟΥ[Τ
Ten lines lost.
[ЄΙ ΟΙ ΤЄΘΝЄΩ]
ΤЄ[C] ΑΥΤΩΝ [ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΓΑΘΟΙ
·/. [ΗC]ΑΝ ΑΠЄ[ΚΡΙΝΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩΙ
ΠΟΛΛΟΥ ΑΝ [ΑΞΙΟΝ ЄΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ
ΑΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ ΛЄ[ΓΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΟΙCΤΟΝ
ЄΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΓΑΘΟΥ[C ΔΙЄΓΙΓΝΩCΚЄ
ΔΗΛΩCΙΝ [ΠΟΙΟΥΜЄΝΟC ΟΤΙ Ο
ЄΝ[Τ]ΥΓ[ΧΑΝΩΝ ΤΟΙC ΤЄ ΛΙΘΟΙC
ΚΑΙ Τ[ΟΞЄΥΜΑCΙ ΔΙЄΦΘЄΙΡЄΤΟ
ΚΟ[ΜΙCΘЄΝΤΩΝ ΔЄ ΤΩΝ ΑΝ
ΔΡ[ΩΝ ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ЄΒΟΥΛЄΥCΑΝ
ΔЄ[CΜΟΙC

I. 1. ΠΡΟCΒΑΙΝΩΝ: so vulg.; *προβαίνων*, Bekk. with Bdg.

3. There seems to be no variation in the MSS. which would explain the deleted ΤΙ: [τι is however defended by van Leeuwen, *op. cit.*]

4. ЄΦΥΛΑΤΤΟΝ: for a similar alteration of ΤΤ to CC cf. l. 38; Bekk. reads *ἐφύλασσον*.

5. ΜΟΛΙC: *v.l.* ΜΟΓΙC; *μόλις*, Bekk., with the MSS.

10. ΙΔΟΝΤЄC was of course a slip; the correction seems to be by the second hand.

15. ΜЄΙΚΡΟΝ: cf. for the spelling ΟΠΛЄΙΤΑΙ in II. 42; *μικρόν*, Bekk.

16. ΜЄΓΑΛΩ ЄΙΚΑCΑΙ or ΜЄΓΑΛΩΙ ΙΚΑCΑΙ are equally possible readings. Only very

slight traces remain of the two letters transcribed as ЄІ in ЄІКАСАІ, and with this reading there is barely room in the lacuna for the iota adscript of ΜЄΓΑΛΩΙ. There is, however, no other instance in the fragment of its omission.

23. ΑСΘЄΝЄІАІ: the supplement hardly fills the lacuna, in which there would be room for two or three more letters. But the scribe is not sufficiently regular to make it likely that there was any variation from the MSS. reading.

26. ЄΚΡΑΤΟΥΝ ΗΔΗ: the letters $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\alpha}$ which have been added above these two words indicate that their order could be reversed. *ἤδη* is omitted in d and i. A letter (? Α) has been crossed out after ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ.

28. It is remarkable that the superfluous *ὅτι* before *εἰ*, which is found in the MSS. and read by Bekk., is omitted in the papyrus, which thus bears out the view of H. Stephanus (*Append. ad Script. de Dialect.*, p. 77), and others.

29. ЄΝΔΩСΟΥСІ: on the analogy of l. 26 there should here be an overwritten $\bar{\beta}$ to correspond with the $\bar{\alpha}$ above ЄΝΔΩСΟΥСІ. Probably it has been lost in the lacuna at the beginning of the line, in which case the meaning was that ΜΑΛΛΟΝ and ЄΝΔΩСΟΥСІ might change places.

38. ΗΤΤΗΘЄΙЄΝ: the dot after the second Τ has been effaced. For the alternative spelling cf. l. 4.

40. ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ: *βούλοιντο*, MSS., Bekk.

48. ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗС: so Bekk. with the MSS.; the second spelling ΑΝΟΚΩΧΗС is correct.

II. 1. ΠΡΟΤЄΡΟΝ: so MSS., Bekk. ΠΡΟΤЄΡΩΝ was an easy mistake.

4. ЄΦΗΙΡΗΜЄΝΟΥ: so the MSS. Of the overwritten letters the Υ is uncertain; possibly ·ЄΙ· should be read (cf. l. 6); or possibly an original ЄΙ has been converted (by the second hand?) into ЄΥ.

5. ΤЄΘΝЄΩΤΟС: the original spelling ΤЄΘΝΗΩΤΟС was perhaps due to a reminiscence of ΤЄΘΝΗΚΟΤΟС in l. 2. ЄΦΗΙΡΗΜЄΝΟС: so Bekk. with the MSS.; ЄΦЄΙΡΗΜЄΝΟС was the commoner spelling in the third and second centuries B.C.

7. ΝΟΜΙΜΟΝ: *v.l.* ΝΟΜΟΝ, which is read by the MSS. and Bekk.

9. ЄΛЄΞЄΝ: *ἔλεγε*, MSS., Bekk. For the original omission and subsequent insertion of *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* cf. II. 22, 23, III. 14, 26. It has not been added before a vowel in the case of *εἴκοσι*, III. 5, 21.

12. ΗΠЄΙΡΩΙ: a dot over the Є may mean that the letter was intended to be deleted; but it is more probably accidental, since it is not repeated in l. 17 or l. 21.

18. The reading of the deleted letter transcribed as Η is rather doubtful. There is no support for it in the MSS. [If read as Η,] the second of the two points is effaced; [or regarding the second point as preserved, Τ might be read].

22. For the overwritten *ν* of ΑΠΗΓΓЄΙΛЄΝ cf. ΚЄΛЄΥΟΥСΙΝ in the following line, and l. 9, note. Bekk. reads *ἀπήγγειλεν* (and *κελεύουσιν*) with the MSS., which give no support to the variant ΑΠΗΓΓЄΛΛЄ(Ν). *οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι*, MSS., Bekk.

29. The original omission of ΤΗΝ ΗΜЄΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ (MSS., Bekk.) after ΤΑΥΤΗΝ was apparently due to the repetition of ΤΗΝ. The mistake has been partially rectified by the insertion of ΚΑΙ, though with this reading *ταύτην* must refer to *νύκτα*. It is noticeable that the following words *καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα* are omitted in K.

36. ΔΙЄΔΟСΑΝ: so KN; *ἐδίδοσαν*, di; *διεδίδοσαν*, Bekk.

42. ΟΠΛЄΙΤΑΙ: cf. ΜЄΙΚΡΟΝ, I. 15.

43. Ο, here inserted above the line, is read by Bekk. with most MSS. (om. Qe). Its omission after ΤЄΤΡΑΚΟСΙΟΙ would be peculiarly easy.

III. 1. СΤΑΔΙΑ is read by Bekk. with the MSS. The variant СΤΑΔΑΙΑ may be right. The forms *στάδιος*, *σταδαῖος* and *σταδιαῖος* are frequently confused in MSS.

3. ΑΝΔΡΕC ΕΝ : so f; *ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν*, Bekk. with the other MSS.

The accidental omission before ΜΑΧΗC of the words *ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ* was of course due to the recurrence of ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗCΩΙ. The missing words were subsequently written by the second hand in the margin at the top of the column, and indicated by the curved mark to the left of the line and by the word *ανω* placed over the point where the omission occurred.

5. ΕΙΚΟCΙ : *εἴκοσιν*, Bekk. with MSS.; cf. l. 21.

6. The Ο of ΟΙ was converted from another letter, perhaps Α.

7. ΑΠΗΙΕCΑΝ is the reading of the MSS. and Bekk.; the variant ΑΠΗΙCΑΝ is a preferable spelling. [*ἀπῆσαν*, Cobet.]

8. ΔΕ : the addition of Ε brings the papyrus into agreement with the MSS. and Bekk.

9. ΛΑΘΡΑΙ : *λάθρα*, MSS., Bekk.

10. CΙΤΟC ΤΙC ΕΝ : *σῖτος ἐν* : MSS., Bekk. The loss of ΤΙC after -ΤΟC would be easy.

11. ΕΝΚΑΤΕΛΗΦΘΗ : the *v.l.* here agrees with the reading of FHINbde, which is followed by Bekk.; *ἐγκατελείφθη* vulg.

12. ΕΠΙΤΑΔΗC : *Ἐπιτάδας*, Bekk. with MSS.

14. For the added final *ν* cf. II. 9, note.

16. ΟΙ is read by Bekk. with the MSS.

21. ΕΙΚΟCΙ : *εἴκοσιν*, MSS., Bekk.; cf. l. 5.

26. ΕΛΛΗCΙΝ : *ν* has been added above the line as in l. 14, etc.

38. ΤΕΘΝΕΩ)ΤΕC : the papyrus may of course have read ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΕC with Q.

39. There would be room in the lacuna for ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΙ, the reading of FHQf.

40. ΗC]ΑΝ : the traces of the letter before Ν suit Α better than Ε, and so ΗCΑΝ is preferable to ΕΙΕΝ. The papyrus stands alone in (apparently) reading the verb.

49. The column contained one more line after this one.

XVII. Thucydides II. 7–8.

7 × 5·3 *cm.*

Fragment containing part of Thucydides ii. 7–8, written in a small upright uncial of the second or third century. Collated with Hude's text, the only variant is *χωρία μᾶλλον* for *μᾶλλον χωρία*.

. . . .

[ΟΙ ΔΕ ΤΗΝ Τ]Ε ΥΠ[ΑΡΧΟΥCΑΝ
[ΞΥ]ΜΜΑΧΙΑΝ Ε[ΞΗΤΑΖΟΝ
[ΚΑΙ] ΕC ΤΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΠΕΛ[ΟΠΟΝΝΗCΟΝ
ΧΩΡΙΑ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ Ε[ΠΙΡΕCΒΕΥΟΝ
ΤΟ ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑΝ ΚΑ[Ι ΚΕΦΑΛΛΗ
ΝΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΑΡ[ΝΑΝΑC ΚΑΙ ΖΑ
ΚΥΝΘΟΝ· ΟΡΩΝ[ΤΕC ΕΙ CΦΙCΙ
ΦΙΛΙΑ ΤΑΥΤ [Ε]ΙΗ [ΒΕΒΑΙΩC ΠΕ
ΡΙΞ ΤΗ[Ν ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗCΟΝ ΚΑ
ΤΑΠΟΛΕ[ΜΗCΟΝΤΕC ΟΛΙΓΟΝ
ΤΕ ΕΠ[ΕΝΟΟΥΝ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΑΜΦΟΤΕ
ΡΟΙ [ΑΛΛ ΕΡΡΩΝΤΟ ΕC ΤΟΝ ΠΟ
ΛΕΜ[ΟΝ

XVIII. Herodotus I. 105–6.

18·2 × 8·7 *cm.*

Fragment containing part of Herodotus i. 105–6, written in a good-sized round formal uncial resembling the handwriting of the great biblical codices. We

should assign the fragment to the third century. Both this and the next papyrus support the manuscript tradition in essentials, but show a few variations in the dialectic forms of words. A very deep margin is left at the bottom of the column.

ЄN̄ K[ΥΠΡΩ ΙΡΟΝ ЄΝΤЄΥ
ΘЄΝ Є[ΓЄΝЄΤΟ ΩC ΑΥΤΟΙ ΚΥ
ΠΡΙΟΙ [ΛЄΓΟΥCΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ЄΝ
ΚΥΘΗ[ΡΟΙCΙ ΦΟΙΝΙΚЄC ЄΙ
CΙ ΟΙ ΪΔΡΥ[CΑΜЄΝΟΙ ЄΚ ΤΑΥ
ΤΗC ΤΗC C[ΥΡΙΑC ЄΟΝΤЄC ΤΟΙ
C̄Ι ΔЄ ΤΩΝ C[ΚΥΘЄΩΝ CΥ
ΛΗCΑCΙ Τ[Ο ΙΡΟΝ ΤΟ ЄΝ ΑCΚΑ
ΛΩΝΙ ΚΑ[Ι ΤΟΙCΙ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΑΙЄ[Ι ЄΚΓΟ]ΝΟΙC[Ι ЄΝЄCΚΗ
ΨЄΝ Η Θ[Є]ΟC ΘΗ[Λ]Є[ΑΝ ΝΟΥ
CΟΝ ΩCΤЄ ΑΜΑ ΛЄ[ΓΟΥCΙ ΤЄ
ΟΙ CΚΥΘΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΤ[Ο CΦЄΑC
ΝΟCЄЄΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΑ[Ν ΠΑΡ ЄΩΥ
ΤΟΙCΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΠΙΚΝ[ЄΟΜЄ
ΝΟΥC ЄC ΤΗΝ CΚΥΘ[ΙΚΗΝ
ΧΩΡΗΝ Ω[C] ΔΙΑΚ[ЄΑΤΑΙ ΤΟΥC
ΚΑΛЄΟΥCΙ ЄΝΑΡЄΑ[C] ΟΙ CΚΥ
ΘΑΙ· ЄΠΙ ΜЄΝ ΝΥΝ ΟΚΤΩ
ΚΑΙ ЄΙΚΟCΙ ЄΤЄΑ Η[Ρ]ΧΟΝ ΤΗ[C
ΑCΙΗC ΟΙ C[ΚΥ]ΘΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΑΝ
ΤΑ CΦΙΝ [ΥΠ]Ο ΤЄ ΥΒΡΙΟC

Collated with the text of Stein the variants are 1 [*ἐντεῦ*]*θεν* for *ἐνθεῦτεν*; 11 *ἐνέσκηψεν ἡ* for *ἐνέσκηψε ὁ*; 22 *σφιν* for *σφι*.

XIX. Herodotus I. 76.

12·5 × 8 *cm.*

Fragment containing on the *recto* eight incomplete lines of a second century cursive document, on the *verso* part of Herodotus i. 76, written in a rather small square uncial of the second or third century. The writing towards the ends of lines is often much effaced. The stops seem to have been put in later.

ΚΥΡΟC ΔЄ ΑΓЄΙΡΑC ΤΟΝ ЄΩΥΤΟΥ CΤΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΛΑΒΩΝ ΤΟΥC ΜЄΤΑΞΥ
ΟΙΚЄΟΝΤΑ[C] ΠΑΝΤΑC ΗΝΤΙΟΥΤΟ
ΚΟ̄
ΚΡΟΙCΩ ΠΡΙΝ ΔЄ ЄΞЄΛΑΥΝЄΙΝ ΟΡ
ΜΗCΑΙ ΤΟΝ CΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΠЄΜΨΑC ΚΗΡΥ
ΚΑC ЄC ΤΟΥC ΪΩΝΑC ЄΠЄ[Ι]ΡΑΤΟ CΦ[ЄΑC
ΑΠΟ ΚΡΟΙCΟΥ ΑΠΙCΤΑΝ[ΑΙ Ι]ΩΝ[ЄC
ΜЄΝ ΝΥΝ ΟΥΚ ЄΠЄΙΘΟΝΤΟ· ΚΥ[ΡΟC ΔЄ
ΩC ΑΦΙΚЄΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤЄCΤΡΑΤΟ[ΠЄΔЄΥ
CΑΤΟ ΚΡΟΙCΩ ЄΝΤΑΥΘΑ [ЄΝ Τ]Η ΠΤЄΡΙ[ΗΙ
ΧΩΡΗΙ ЄΠЄΙΡЄΟΝΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΙCΧΥΡΟΝ
ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ· ΜΑΧΗC [ΔЄ ΚΑΡ]Τ[ЄΡ]ΗC
ΓЄΝΟΜЄΝΗC ΚΑΙ [ΠЄCΟΝΤΩΝ ΠΟΛ
ΛΩΝ ΑΜΦΟΤЄΡΩΝ [ΤЄΛΟC ΟΥΔЄΤЄΡΟΙ

15 ΝΙΚΗCΑΝΤΕC ΔΙΕ[CΤΗCΑΝ ΝΥΚΤΟC
Ε[Π]ΕΛΘΟΥCΗC· ΚΑΙ [

. . . . .

4. The meaning of the insertion over the line at the end in a different hand is obscure. ισ might be read in place of κ.
9. ΑΦΙΚΕΤΟ: *ἀπίκετο* S(tein).
10. ΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ: *ἐνθαῦτα* S.; cf. xviii. 1, [*ἐντεῦ*]*θεν*.
11. ΕΠΕΙΡΕΟΝΤΟ: *ἐπειρῶντο* S.
14. *ἀμφοτέρων πολλῶν* S.

XX. Homer, Iliad II. 730–828. Plate V.

Twelve fragments, the largest measuring 14·5 × 8 cm., from a papyrus containing the second book of the Iliad. Parts of four columns are preserved, written in a large upright calligraphic uncial. On the *verso* are some accounts in a cursive hand of the late second or early third century (*v.* Plate V). The Homer on the *recto* we should assign to the second century. The text agrees in the main with the vulgate, but there are some variations, including the insertion of a new line (in this position). This shows the influence of the Ptolemaic manuscripts of Homer, most of which have a number of additional lines (cf. G.P. II. iv. pp. 12–13). There are no stops, breathings, elision-marks, accents, or iotas adscript. We give a collation with La Roche's text.

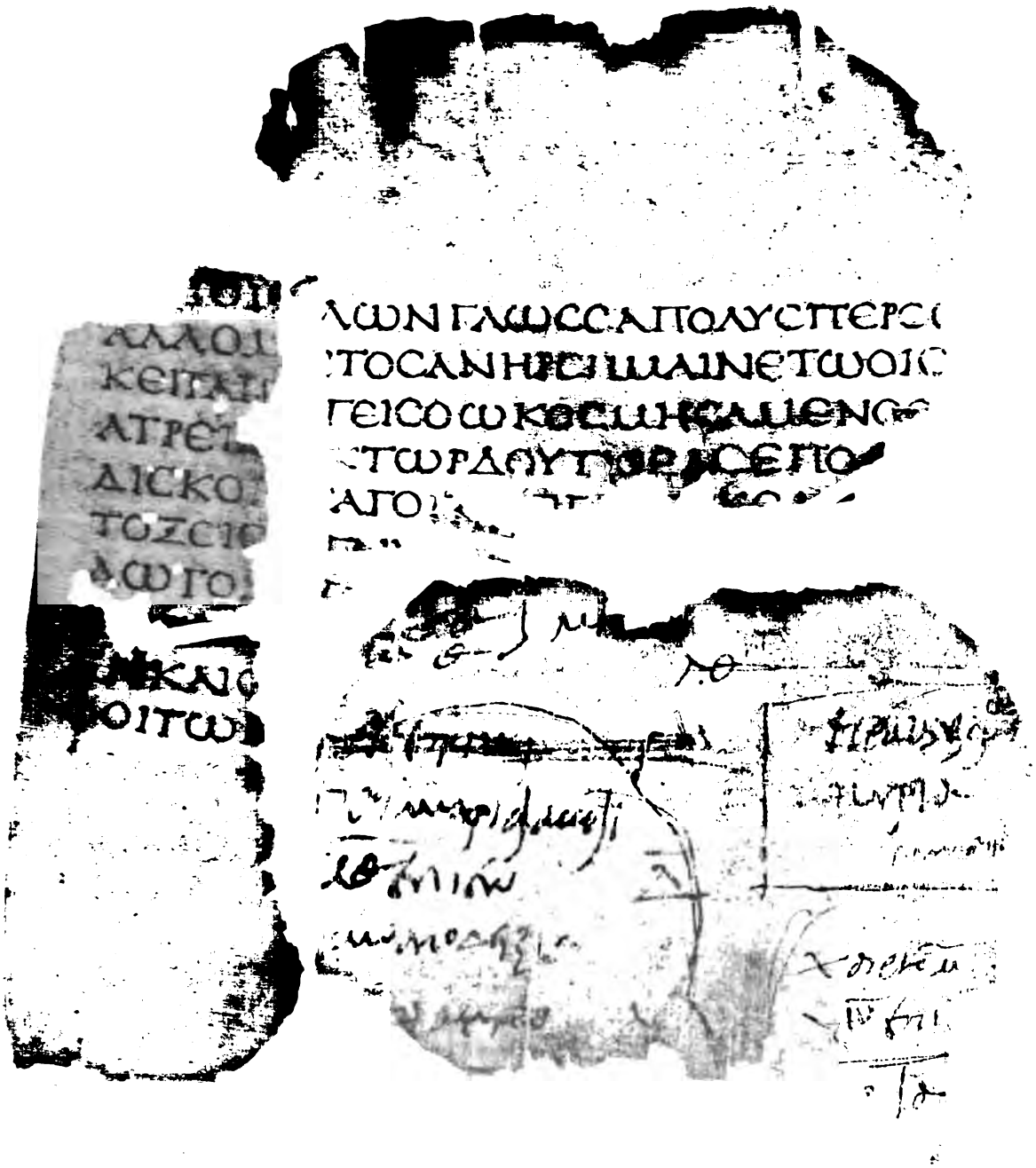
Col. I. 730–754. Three fragments (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), containing parts of 730–736 and 745–754.
748.]ΚΑΙ ΔΕΚ[Pap., where the MSS. have *καὶ εἴκοσι*.
751. ΕΡΓ ΕΝΕΜ[ΟΝΤΟ: so the MSS. *ἔργα νέμοντο* La R.
754. ΕΠΙΡΡΕΙ: *ἐπιρρέει* La R.

Col. II. 755–779. Two fragments (*d*) and (*e*), containing parts of 769–779. Fragment (*d*) is facsimiled in Plate V.
772. ΠΟΜΕ[ΝΙ: a mistake for *ποιμένι*.

Col. III. 780–803. Four fragments (*f*), (*g*), (*k*), (*l*). The *verso* of (*g*) is facsimiled.
793. Α]ΝΑΚΤΟC: La R. with MSS. *γέροντος*.
795. C]ΦΙΝ ΕΕΙCΑ[: a mistake for *μιν*.
796. ΕΙCΙΝ: *εἰσί* La R.
797. ΩC ΤΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΠ: *ὥς ποτ'* La R. with MSS.
798. After this the papyrus adds the line ΕΝΘΑ ΙΔΟΝ Π[ΛΕΙCΤΟΥC ΦΡΥΓΑC Α]ΝΕΡΑC ΑΙΟ[ΛΟΠΩΛΟΥC, cf. Book III. 184–5, where this line follows *ἤδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσσαν*. The resemblance between II. 798 and III. 184 accounts for the insertion of III. 185 in the present passage.
800. ΛΕΙΗΝ for *λίην*.
801. ΠΕΡΙ Α[CΤΥ: so the MSS. La R. adopts the Aristarchean reading ΠΡΟΤΙ.
802. ΩΔΕ ΔΕ: *ὧδέ γε* La R The MSS. are divided on the point.
803. ΓΑΡ Π[ΟΤΙ ?: La R. with the MSS. *κατά*.

Col. IV. 804–828. Four fragments (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*m*), containing parts of 804–810 and 815–828. Fragment (*i*) is facsimiled.

PLATE V



No. XX

805. ΠΙCIN ЄΚΑCΤΟC: a mistake for ΤΟΙCIN.
823. ΑΡΧЄ]ΛΟΧΟC ΑΚ[ΑΜΑC: La R. with the MSS. *Ἀρχέλοχός τ'*.
825. ΠЄΙΝ[ΟΝΤЄC: *πίνοντες* La R.

XXI. Homer, Iliad II. 745–764.

20 × 14·7 *cm.*

Homer's *Iliad*, II. 745–764, written in a large round upright hand of the first or second century. The apostrophes marking elision are by the first hand; the accents, breathings, stops, and marks of quantity may possibly have also been inserted by the first hand, but more probably they are due to the person who has added some corrections in cursive. The text is the vulgate. ΑΙ for Є is found in 5 ΑΙΝΙΗΝЄC.

ΟΥΚ ΟΙΟC ΑΜΑ ΤΩΙ ΓЄ ΛЄΟΝΤЄΥ[C ΟΖΟC ΑΡΗΟC
ΥΙΟC ΥΠΕΡΘΥΜΟΙΟ ΚΟΡΩΝΟΥ Κ[ΑΙΝЄΙΔΑΟ
ΤΟΙC Δ ΑΜΑ ΤЄCCΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜЄΛΑ[ΙΝΑΙ ΝΗЄC ЄΠΟΝΤΟ
ΓΟΥΝЄΥC Δ' ЄΚ ΚΥΦΟΥ ΗΓЄ ΔΥΩ [ΚΑΙ ЄΙΚΟCΙ ΝΗΑC
ΤΩΙ Δ ΑΙΝ[[Є]]ΙΗΝЄC· ЄΠΟΝΤΟ· ΜЄΝЄΠ[ΤΟΛЄΜΟΙ ΤЄ ΠЄΡΑΙΒΟΙ

[Ο]Ι ΠЄΡΙ ΔΩΔΩΝΗΝ ΔΥCΧΙΜЄΡΟΝ Ο[ΙΚΙ ЄΘЄΝΤΟ
[Ο]Ι Τ ΑΜΦ ΙΜЄΡΤΟΝ ΤΙΤΑΡΉCΙΟΝ ЄΡΓ[ЄΝЄΜΟΝΤΟ

[Ό]C Ρ' ЄC ΠΗΝЄΙΟΝ ΠΡΟΪЄΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΟ[Ν ΥΔΩΡ

[Ο]ΥΔ Ο ΓЄ ΠΗΝЄΙΩ̂Ι CΥ[[Μ]]ΜΙCΓЄΤΑΙ Α[ΡΓΥΡΟΔΙΝΗΙ

[ΑΛ]Λ Ά ΤЄ ΜΙΝ ΚΑΘΫΠЄΡΘЄΝ ЄΠΙΡЄ́Є[Ι ΗΥΤ ЄΛΑΙΟΝ
[ΟΡ]ΚΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΔЄΙΝΟΥ CΤΥ̃ΓΟC Υ̃ΔΑΤΟC [ЄCΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΡΡΩΞ
[Μ]ΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Δ ΗΡΧЄ ΠΡΌΘΟΟC ΤЄΝ[ΘΡἨΔΟΝΟC ΥΙΟC
[ΟΙ] ΠЄΡΙ ΠΗΝЄΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΛΙΟΝ ЄΙΝΟ[CΙΦΥΛΛΟΝ
[Ν]ΑΙЄCΚΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΜЄΝ ΠΡΌΘΟΟC ΘΟΟC Η[ΓЄΜΟΝЄΥЄ
[Τ]ΩΙ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤЄCCΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜЄ́ΛΑΙΝΑΙ [ΝΗЄC ЄΠΟΝΤΟ
[Ο]ΥΤΟΙ ΑΡ ΗΓЄΜΟΝЄC ΔΑΝΑΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟ[ΙΡΑΝΟΙ ΗCΑΝ
[Τ]ΊC ΤΆΡ ΤΩΝ Ὅ̈Χ' ΑΡΙCΤΟC Έ̓ΗΝ· CΥ ΜΟΙ Έ́Ν[ΝΕΠЄ ΜΟΥCΑ

[Α]ΥΤΩΝ ΗΔ ΙΠΠΩΝ ΟΙ Ἄ̈Μ' ΑΤΡЄΙΔΗΙCΙΝ [ЄΠΟΝΤΟ
[Ι]ΠΠΟΙ ΜЄΝ ΜЄΓ' ΑΡΙCΤΑΙ ЄCΑΝ ΦΗ̃ΡΗ̃ΤΙ[ΑΔΑΟ
ΤΑC ЄΥΜΗΛΟC ЄΛΑΥΝЄ ΠΟΔΩΚЄΑC ΟΡΝ[ΙΘΑC ΩC

XXII. Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus* 375–385 and 429–441.

8 × 9·3 *cm.*

Part of a leaf out of a papyrus book, the *verso* having lines 375–385 of Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus*, the *recto* lines 429–441, in both cases nearly complete. The dimensions of the pages and the arrangement of the columns in this

MS. are uncertain. If there was another column on the *verso* after 375–385, there must have been another column on the *recto* before 429–441, and then each column would not have contained more than eighteen lines on an average. Assuming that the margin at the bottom was about the same as the margin at the top, this would give a page of about 14 x 22 cm., which is an unlikely size. It is more probable that there was no column on the *verso* after 375–385. This would give a column of fifty-four lines, and a page nearly 35 cm. high by 22 cm. broad, if a column is lost on the *verso* before 375–385, or by 11 cm. broad if there was only one column on a page. The fragment cannot be part of an opisthographic roll, since the writing on the *verso* precedes that on the *recto*. The *verso* (as in the case of the 'Logia' fragment) is numbered at the top ρι[. The volume, therefore, even if it ended with the *Oedipus Tyrannus*, certainly consisted of 130 pages, and must have contained considerably more than this play.

The papyrus is written in a small, round, upright, formal uncial of about the fifth century, and is thus about six centuries older than the oldest manuscript of Sophocles. The manuscript has been corrected in several places, though not always where it ought to have been, by a contemporary who wrote a less literary hand; but the original readings are often not erased. In two cases (378, 430) the reading of the corrector is between dots, as in the Thucydides papyrus (xvi); and here too the corrector not improbably intended his reading to be only an alternative, not necessarily a correction. Marks of elision are generally used, and except in 434 (*v.* note *ad loc.*) are by the first hand. The accents, breathings, stops, and marks of quantity, which occasionally occur, are apparently due to the corrector. The *paragraphi* marking a change of speaker were probably inserted by the original scribe. The variants of the papyrus, which are nearly all of considerable interest, are discussed in the notes.

The ink used by the scribe and corrector is of the brown colour which came into common use in the Byzantine period; cf. e.g. the Geneva papyrus of Menander's Γεωργός. It has faded considerably in some parts, especially on the *verso*. The number at the top of the *verso* (which is by a third hand) is written in black ink.

Verso.

ρι[

375 [ΜΗΤ Α]ΛΛΟΝ ÓCTIC ΦΩC ΟΡΑ̂ ΒΛΕΨΑΙ ΠΟΤ' ΑΝ·
[ΟΥ ΓΑΡ] ΜΕ ΜΟΙ͞ΡΑ ΠΡΟC ΓΕ COY ΠΕCΕΙΝ ΕΠΕΙ
[ΙΚΑΝΟC] ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ῼΙ ΤΑΔ' ΕΚΠΡΑΞΑΙ ΜΕΛΕΙ·
[ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟ]C Ἡ COY ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΑΞΕΥΡΉΜΑΤΑ

[ΚΡΕΩΝ ΔΕ] COI ΠΗΜ' ΟΥΔΕΝ· ΑΛΛ' ΑῪΤΟC CΥ COI·
[ω ΠΛΟΥΤΕ] ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡΑΝΝΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΈΧΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗC
[ΥΠΕΡΦΕΡΟ]ΥCA ΤΩ ΠΟΛΥΖΗΛΩ ΒΙΩ
[ΟCΟC ΠΑΡ' Υ]ΜΙΝ Ὁ ΦΘΟΝΟC ΦΥΛΑCCΕΤΑΙ
[ΕΙ ΤΗCΔΕ Γ' ΑΡ]ΧΗC ΟΥΝῈΚ' ΗΝ ΕΜΌΙ ΠΌΛΙC
[ΔΩΡΗΤΟΝ ΟΥ]Κ' ΑΙΤῊΤΟΝ ΕΙCΕΧΈΙΡΙCΕΝ.
[ΤΑΥΤΗC ΚΡΕ]ΩΝ Ὁ ΠΕΙC[Τ]Ο̣ Ε̣[Ξ] Α̣[Ρ]ΧΗ̃C ΦΙΛΟC

. . . .

Recto.

Η̃ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΗΤ¯ ΑΝΕΚΤΑ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΥΤ[ὈΥ ΚΛΥΕΙΝ
ΟΥΚ' ΕΙC ΟΛΕΘΡΟΝ ΟΥΧΙ ΘΑCCΟΝ ΑΥ̂ ΠΑ[ΛΙΝ
ΑΓΟΡΡΟC ΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝΔ' ΑΠΟCΤΡΑΦΕ[ΙC ΑΠΕΙ
ΟΥΔ' ΙΚΟΜΗΝ ΕΓΩΓ' ΑΝ ΕΙ CΥ ΜΉ Κ[ΑΛΕΙC
ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ C' ΉΔΕΙΝ ΜΩ̂ΡΑ ΦΩΝΗCΟ[ΝΤ' ΕΠΕΙ
CΧΟΛΗC' Γ' ΑΝ ΟΙΚΟΥC ΤΟΥC ΕΜΟΥC [ΕCΤΕΙΛΑΜΗΝ
ΗΜΕΙ̂ ΔΕ ΤΟΙΟΙ̂Δ' ΕΦΥΜΕΝ· ὡC ΜΕ[Ν CΟΙ ΔΟΚΕΙ
ΜΩ̂ΡΟΙ· [[Τ]]ΟΝΕΥ̂CΙ Δ' ΟΙ C' ΕΦΥCΑΝ Έ[ΜΦΡΟΝΕC
ΠΟΙΟΙ[[Ἐ]]Ι· ΜΕΙΝΟΝ ΤΙC Δ ΕΜ' ΕΚΦΎ[ΕΙ ΒΡΟΤΩΝ
ἨΔ' ΗΜΕΡΑ ΦΎCΕΙ CΕ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΦΘ[ΕΡΕΙ
ὡC ΠΑΝΤ' ΑΓΑΝ ΑΙΝῚΚΤΑ ΚᾹCΑ[ΦΗ ΛΕΓΕΙC
ΟΥΚ[ΟΥΝ CΥ ΤΑΥΤ' ΑΡΙCΤΟC ΕΥΡΙCΚ]Ε̣Ι[Ν ΕΦΥC
ΤΟ[ΙΑΥΤ' ΟΝΕΙΔΙΖ'

. . . .

375. ÓCTIC: the rough breathing in this papyrus tends to become very like the acute accent, and where the papyrus is rubbed it is impossible to distinguish them. Here and in 383, ΗΝ, what we have considered to be the accent may be the rough breathing.

ΒΛΕΨΑΙ: so apparently the papyrus for *βλάψαι* of the MSS. The juxtaposition of *ὁρᾷ* probably accounts for the new reading.

376. ΜΕ . . . ΓΕ COΥ: so the MSS. But the sense imperatively requires Brunck's emendation *σέ . . . γ' ἐμοῦ*. The date when the error crept into the MSS. is thus pushed back beyond the fifth century.

378. COΥ: the scribe first wrote ΤΟΥ, then corrected it to COΥ. The corrector, however, inserted the Τ above the line. The MSS. have *σοῦ*, but *τοῦ* makes equally good sense. Probably here and in 430 the corrector's reading is an alternative, derived from another manuscript. A confusion between HC and HT is easily explained, for in the third century B.C. they would in many hands be hardly distinguishable.

380. ΠΥΡΑΝΝΙ: a mistake for ΤΥΡΑΝΝΙ.

385. The scribe seems in copying from a MS. which had ΠΕΙCΤΟCΟΕΞΑΡΧΗC to have omitted OC by a natural blunder.

429. After ΔΗΤ the corrector apparently inserted ¯ instead of the more usual apostrophe. The meaning of the λ (or *a*) written by the corrector above the line just before the lacuna is obscure.

430. The MSS. have *οὐ πάλιν*, which is the reading of the corrector here; but *αὖ*, the reading of the scribe, would make good sense. Cf. note on 378.

431. ΑΓΟΡΡΟC: a mistake for *ἄψορρος*.

434. The scribe wrote CΧΟΛΗCΓ', which was altered by the corrector to CΧΟΛΗΙC'. The MSS. have *σχολῆ σ'*, Suidas *σχολῇ γ'*, which was accepted by Porson, who inserted *σ'* after *ἐμούς*.

435. *ἡμεῖς τοιοίδ'* MSS., and this was no doubt the reading of the corrector, though he did not erase the superfluous ΔΕ of the scribe.

XXIII. Plato, *Laws*, IX.

18·2 × 18·5 *cm.* Plate VI.

Parts of three columns containing pp. 862–3 of Plato's *Laws*, Book IX. The variants are not important, but the papyrus is of great palaeographical interest, since it can be approximately dated with certainty. On the *verso* some one has scribbled

[Υ]ΠΑΤΕΙΑC ΝΟΥΜΜΙΟ (*sic*)
υπατειας νουμμιου τουσκου και αννιου ανυλλινων (A.D. 295) *τω[ν*
επι υπα[τι]ας [τω]ν [κ]υριων ημων κωνσταντιου και μαξιμ[ι]ανου [των
επιφανεσ[τ]ατω[ν] καισ[αρ]ων σεβαστων,

underneath which there are traces of three short lines. The writing on the *recto*, therefore, which is a good-sized square sloping uncial, cannot be later than the end of the third century. How much earlier it is cannot be determined with precision, but we should not place it before 200.

The manuscript has been corrected by a contemporary hand (or possibly by two hands). The stops are in most cases, perhaps all, due to the corrector. The first column contains only the ends of lines. 1. ΔΙΚ]ΑΙΩΙ ΤΡΟ, 2. Τ]ΙC ΩΦΕ, 3. ΒΛ]ΑΠΤΗΙ, 4. ΝΟ]ΜΟΘΕ, 5. ΠΡΟ]C ΔΥΟ, 6. ΒΛΕΠΤΕΟ]Ν, 7.] ΚΑΙ ΒΛΑ, 8. ΒΛ]ΑΒΕΝ, 9. ΕΙ]C ΤΟ, 10.] ΤΟ, 12. ΤΟ]Υ, 18. ΔΙΑΦ]Ο, 19.]Ν, 20. ΤΟΙC] ΝΟ with *πειρατεο]ν αει* written above by the corrector.

Col. II.

Η[ΔΟΝΩΝ Η ΛΥΠΩ]Ν Η [ΤΙΜΩ]Ν
[Η ΑΤΙΜΙΩΝ ΚΑ]Ι ΧΡΗΜΑ
[ΤΩΝ ΖΗΜΙΑ]C Η ΚΑΙ ΔΩ
Ρ[ΩΝ Η ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΑ]ΡΑΠΑΝ ΩΤΙ
ΝΙ ΤΡΟΠΩΙ ΠΟΙΗCΕΙ [Τ]ΙC ΜΕΙ

Col. III.

ΚΑΙ ΛΕΓ[ΕΙΝ · ΔΗΛΟΝ ΓΑΡ
ΟΤΙ Τ[Ο]C[ΟΝΔΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΨΥ
ΧΗC Κ[ΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΤΕ ΠΡΟC ΑΛ
ΛΗΛΟΥC Κ[ΑΙ ΑΚΟΥΕΤΕ ΩC
ΕΝ ΜΕΝ [ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗC

PLATE VI

No. XXIII

CHCAI MEN THN ΑΔΙΚΙ
ΑΝ CTEPΞAI ΔÉ H MH MEI
CEIN THN TOY ΔIKAIOY ΦY
CIN· AYTO ECTIN TOYTO EP
ΓON TΩN KAΛΛICTΩN NO
MΩN· ON Δ AN ANIATΩC ⟩
EIC TAYTA EXONTA AICΘH
TAI NOMOΘETHC ΔIKHN
T[OY]TOICI KAI NOMON ΘH
[CEI] TINA· ΓIΓNΩCKΩN
ΠOY TOIC TOIOYTOIC ΠACIN
ΩC OYTE AYTOIC ETI ZHN
AMEINON TOYC TE ΑΛΛOYC
ΑΝ ΔIΠΛHI ΩΦELOIEN A
ΠΑΛΛΑΤΤΟΜΕΝΟΙ μεν ΤΟΥ ΒΙ
ΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ δε ΜΗΝ ΤΟΥ
ΜΗ ΑΔΙΚΕΙΝ ΤΟΙC ΑΛΛΟΙC
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ· ΠΟΙΟΥΝΤΕC
ΔΕ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΚΑΚΩ[Ν] Ε[ΡΗ
ΜΟΝ [Τ]ΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ· ΟΥ[ΤΩ ΜΕΝ
[ΔΗ ΤΩ]Ν [Τ]ΟΙΟ[ΥΤΩΝ
. . . .

ΦΥCEΩC E[ITE TI ΠAΘOC
EITE TI MEPOC ON O [ΘYMOC
ΔYCEPI KAI ΔYCMAXON
KTHMA EMΠEΦYKOC A
ΛOΓICTΩ BIAI ΠOΛΛA A
ΝΑΤΡΕΠΕΙ: ΠΩC Δ OY: KAI
ΜΗΝ ΗΔΟΝΗΝ ΓΕ OY TA[Y
ο
ΤΗΝ ΤΩΙ ΘΥΜΩΙ ΠΡΟCA
ΓΟΡΕΥΟΜΕΝ ΕΞ ΕΝΑΝ[ΤΙ
AC ΔΕ ΑΥΤΩΙ ΦΑΜΕ[Ν ΡΩ
ΜΗC ΔΥΝΑCΤΕΥ[ΟΥCΑΝ
ΠΕΙΘΟΙ ΜΕΤΑ [ΑΠΑΤΗC
αι
ΒΙΟΥ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ [ΠΑΝ ΟΤΙ
ΠΕΡ ΑΝ ΑΥΤΗC Η [ΒΟΥΛΗCIC
ΕΘΕΛΗCΗ: ΚΑΙ Μ[ΑΛΑ: ΤΡΙ
ΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΑΓΝΟΙ[ΑΝ ΛΕΓΩΝ
ΑΝ ΤΙC ΤΩΝ ΑΜΑ[ΡΤΗΜΑ
ΤΩΝ ΑΙΤ[ΙΑΝ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ ΨΕΥ
ΔΟΙΤΟ· Δ[ΙΧΗ
. . .

We give a collation with Hermann's edition (Teubner, 1856).

I. 8. ΒΛ]ΑΒΕΝ: the MSS. vary between *βλαβέν* and *ἀβλαβές*. H. adopts the latter, bracketing *ὑγιές*.

19.]Ν: this can hardly be anything else but the termination of ΠΕΙΡΑΤΕΟ]Ν. The corrector, by inserting *πειρατέον ἀεί* at the end of the next line, seems to have wished to place it after *καθιστάναι* instead of before it. The MSS. agree in placing it before *καθιστάναι*. Cf. II. 20, where the corrector introduces a novel reading.

II. 7. The dot placed by the corrector over the Ε of ΔΕ means that the letter was to be elided; cf. 21, where dots are placed over letters to be omitted.

20. The insertion of *μέν* after *ἀπαλλαττόμενοι* and the substitution of *δέ* for *μέν* after *παράδειγμα* are new readings. The MSS. agree with the readings of the first hand.

25. H. with two MSS. omits *μέν*. The size of the lacuna makes it fairly certain that *μέν* was the reading of the papyrus.

III. 7. ΟΝ: *ὃν* H. with some MSS.

11. For the double dots marking a change of person, cf. x. introd.

12. ΤΑΥΤΗΝ, the reading of the first hand (corrected to ΤΑΥΤΟΝ), is due to the proximity of *ἡδονήν*.

18. H. with some MSS. omits *πᾶν*, which is required in the papyrus to fill up the lacuna.

21. ΜΕΝ: H. with the MSS. *μήν*.

XXIV. Plato, *Republic*, X.

4·6 × 7·4 *cm.*

Fragment of Plato's *Republic*, X. pp. 607–8, written in a medium-sized sloping uncial of the third century. The only variants from Beiter's text are the spellings *οὕτω* for *οὕτως* and *ἐνγεγονότα* for *ἐγγεγονότα* in line 6.

. . . . . .
ΓΕ Μ[Η Ω ΦΙΛΕ ΕΤΑΙΡΕ ΩCΠΕΡ ΟΙ
ΠΟΤΕ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΑCΘΕΝΤΕ[C ΕΑΝ
ΗΓΗCΩΝΤΑΙ ΜΗ ΩΦΕΛΙΜ[ΟΝ
ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΡΩΤΑ· ΒΙΑΙ ΜΕΝ
ΟΜΩC ΔΕ ΑΠΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ· ΚΑΙ Η)
ΜΕΙC ΟΥΤΩ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΝΓΕΓΟ
ΝΟΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΡΩΤΑ ΤΗC ΤΟΙΑΥ
ΤΗC ΠΟΙΗCΕΩC ΥΠΟ ΤΗC ΤΩΝ
[ΚΑ]ΛΩΝ ΠΟΛΙ[Τ]ΕΙΩΝ ΤΡΟΦΗC
[ΕΥΝΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΕCΟΜΕ]ΘΑ ΦΑΝΗ
. . . .

XXV. Demosthenes, *De Corona.*

9·5 × 8 *cm.* Plate III.

Fragment containing eleven lines from Demosthenes' *De Corona*, p. 308, written in a large thick formal uncial probably in the third century. Accents, breathings, and marks of elision and quantity appear to be due to the corrector, who inserted *η* at the end of line 5, and iotas adscript in lines 3 and 4. At the top Χϛ is written in a different (?) hand, probably the number (606) of the column in a series of rolls containing speeches of Demosthenes. There are no variations from the Dindorf-Blass text (Teubner, 1885), except that the Ε of CΕ is not elided in line 4.

Χϛ
ΟΥ] ΤΟ[ΙΝ]ΥΝ
[ΟΥΔΕ] ΤΗΝ ΗΤΤΑΝ
[ΕΙ] ΤΑΥΤΗ͵ ΓΑΥΡΙΑC
[Ε]Φ· Η͵ CΤΕΝΕΙΝ CΕ
[Ω] ΚΑΤΑΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟCη
[Η]ΚΕΝ· ΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΙ
[Τ]ΩΝ ΠΑΡ' ΕΜΟΙ ΓΕΓΟ
[ΝΥ]ΙΑΝ ΕΥΡΗCΕΤΕ
[ΤΗ] ΠΟΛΕΙ ΟΥΤΩCΙ
[ΔΕ ΛΟΓΙΖΕCΘΕ Ο]Υ
[ΔΑΜΟΥ ΠΩΠΟ]ΤΕ
. . .

5. The corrector objected to the division ΠΡΟC|ΗΚΕΝ, and therefore transferred the Η to the previous line. Words compounded with prepositions, however, generally form an exception to the rule that a word must not be divided so that a consonant comes at the end of the line, and a vowel at the beginning of the line following; see note on Rev. Pap. XIII. 11.

XXVI. Demosthenes, προοιμια δημηγορικα, 26–29.

11·5 × 52·6 *cm.* Plate VII.

Parts of seven columns from a manuscript containing the *προοίμια δημηγορικά* of Demosthenes, portions of §§ 26–29 being preserved. The manuscript had been cut down before the *verso* was used for writing some accounts, which are continued also on the *recto* between Columns V and VI. These are written in a small cursive hand, which is not later than the early part of the third century, and more probably belongs to the second. The writing on the *recto*, which is a medium-sized broad carefully written uncial, may be assigned to the second century. It bears much resemblance to the writing of the Bacchylides papyrus[1].

Occasional stops and marks of elision, and a few corrections (or alternative readings), have been inserted in a contemporary or slightly later semi-uncial hand. The *paragraphi* and angular signs at the ends of lines are by the original scribe, to whom it is possible that the insertions in V. 14 and VII. 2 should also be assigned.

The text of the papyrus is a good one, and in several instances its readings are an improvement upon those of the MSS. We give a collation with the Dindorf-Blass edition. Plate VII gives a facsimile of Cols. II and III of the *recto* and part of the accounts on the *verso*.

Col. I.	Col. II.
ΛΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΥC ΚΑΙ	ΥΜΑC ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΦ ΩΝ ΝΥΝ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΘΕ	ΕCΤΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΙC ΚΑΙ ΜΑΛΙCΤΑ
ΛΕΙΝ ΑΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΤΩΝ CΥΜΒΟΥ	CΥΜΦΕΡΟΝ ΤΟ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΤΥΧΕΙΝ
ΛΕΥΟΝΤΩΝ ΩC ΕΜΟΙ ΔΟΚΕΙ·	ΤΟΥC ΑΝΤΙΛΕΓΟΝΤΑC ΑΝ ΜΕΝ

[1] We should assign the Bacchylides papyrus to a somewhat later date than that which Mr. Kenyon gives to it. The cursive hand in which the later scholia are written seem to be not earlier than the second century, and may belong to the third. The MS. itself and the earlier scholia we should assign to the first or second century A.D. The Ptolemaic characteristics to which Mr. Kenyon refers hardly seem to us to outweigh the Roman type of some of the letters, and its general resemblance to MSS. of the Roman period. The shallow forms of *υ* and *μ* are found in Roman papyri, e.g. in Nos. ix and xvi of the present volume. The *ξ* formed by three unconnected strokes is but a shade more archaic than the *ξ* in xxvi, formed by three separate strokes of the pen, the third stroke joining the second, or than the *ξ* of ix, in which the second and third strokes are formed without the pen being lifted. Moreover, considering (1) the possibility that the form of *ξ* in the Bacchylides papyrus was a conscious archaism (cf. G. P. I. ii, where the primitive form of ζ, Ⅱ, is found in a papyrus of the Roman period), and (2) the fact that the archaic forms of *ξ* continued to be used in MSS. long after the later form, in which the three strokes are written without lifting the pen, had come in (it is found as early as the second cent. B.C., cf. e.g. *Paris Pap.* I), the form of *ξ* is not in itself sufficient evidence for determining the date.

ΕΝΘΥΜΟΥΜΕΝΟΥC ΟΤΙ ΑΙ
CΧΡΟΝ ΕCΤΙΝ Ω ΑΝΔΡΕC Α
ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΝΥΝ ΒΕΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΝΕΙΝ
ΕΝΙΩΝ ΘΟΡΥΒΕΙΝ ΥCΤΕΡΟΝ
ΔΕ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ
ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΕ
ΠΡΑΓΜΕΝΩΝ ΗΔΕΩC Α
ΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΕΓΩ ΓΑΡ ΟΙΔΑ ΝΟ
ΜΙΖΩ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΥΜΑC ΟΤΙ)
ΝΥΝ ΜΕΝ ΑΡΕCΚΟΥCΙΝ ΜΑ
ΛΙCΘ· ΥΜΕΙΝ ΟΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙC)

. . . .

Col. III.

CΤΩΙ ΤΩΝ CΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΟΝΤΩΝ ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΟΥΔΕ
ΠΩΠΟΤΕ ΗΓΗCΑΜΗΝ ΧΑ
ΛΕΠΟΝ ΤΟ ΔΙΔΑΞΑΙ ΤΑ
ΒΕΛΤΙCΘ ΥΜΑC ΩC ΓΑΡ
ΑΠΛΩC ΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΠΑΝΤΕC
ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΕΓΝΩΚΟΤΕC
ΕΜΟΙΓΕ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ· ΑΛΛΑ
ΤΟ ΠΕΙCΑΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΑΥ
ΤΑ· ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ ΔΟ
ΞΗΙ ΚΑΙ ΨΗΦΙCΘΗ ΤΟΤΕ τουτ' ισον
ΙCΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΑΧΘΗΝΑΙ
ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΟCΟΝ ΠΕΡ ΠΡΙΝ του πριν
ΔΟΞΑΙ ΕCΤΙΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΩC
ΕΓΩ ΝΟΜΙΖΩ ΧΑΡΙΝ Υ
ΜΑC ΤΟΙC ΘΕΟΙC ΟΦΕΙΛΕΙΝ

. . .

C[Υ]ΝΟΙCΕΙΝ ΗΜΕΛΕΝ ΤΑΥΤ
ΕΝ ΗΔΟΝΗΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΟΝΘ
ΥΜΙΝ ΙΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΧΑΡΙΖΟΜΕ
ΝΟC ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗCΤΑ ΛΕΓΩΝ
ΕΦΑΙΝΟΜΗΝ· ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΔΕ
ΤΑΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΟΡΩ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΟΥΝΤΑC ΥΜΑC ΟΙΟ
ΜΑΙ ΔΕΙΝ ΑΝΤΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΤΙCΙΝ ΜΕΛΛΩ ΑΠΕ

Col. IV.

ΔΙΑΒΑΛΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ
ΠΟΛΙΝ ΗΜΩΝ ΒΛΑCΦΗ
ΜΙΑC ΕΡΓΩ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΟΞΗC
ΚΑΛΗC ΑΠΟΛΥCΑCΘΑΙ ΑΙ
ΜΕΝ ΕΛΠΙΔΕC Ω ΑΝΔΡΕC
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ
ΚΑΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΜΕ
ΝΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΑC ΟΙΟΜΑΙ ΤΟΥC
ΠΟΛΛΟΥC ΑΝΕΥ ΛΟΓΙCΜΟΥ
ΤΙ ΠΕΠΟΝΘΕΝΑΙ ΕΓΩ Δ ΟΥ
ΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΓΝΩΝ ΕΝΕΚΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ ΑΡΕCΑΙ
ΛΕΓΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΡΟC ΥΜΑC ΟΤΙ)
ΑΝ ΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ
CΥΝΟΙCΕΙΝ ΗΓΩΜΑΙ ΕCΤΙ
ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΘΟC

. . . . .

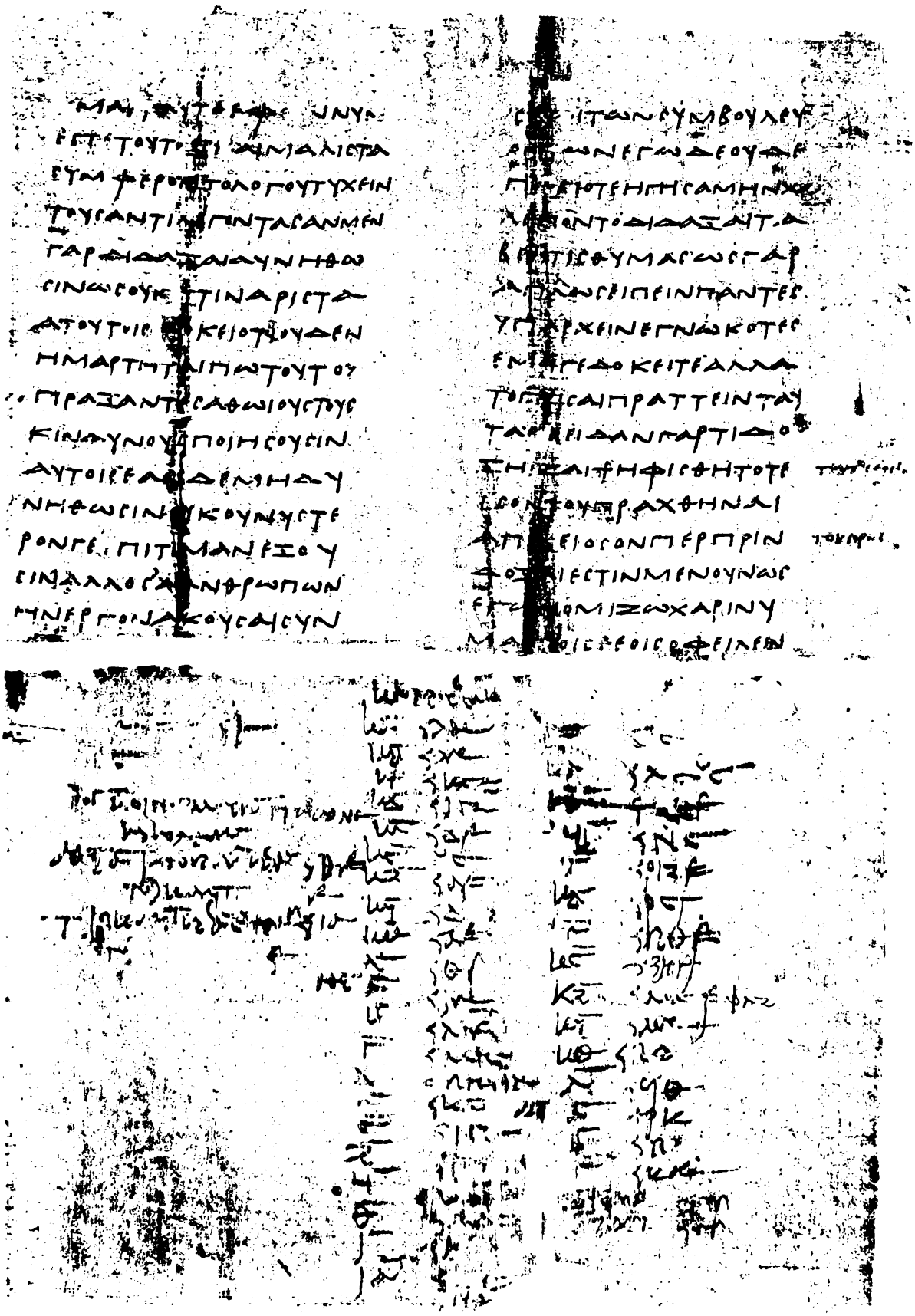
Col. V.

ΧΘΗCΕCΘΑΙ ΕΑΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ
ΜΗΔ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΗΤΕ ΑΚΟΥ
CΑΙ ΜΗΔΕ ΕΝ ΟΥ ΤΩ ΔΟΚΙ
ΜΑΖΟΝΤΕC ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΕΙΝ

Α[Λ]ΛΑ ΤΩ ΦΥCΕΙ ΠΟΝΗΡ α Ε
ΠΙΘΥΜΕΙΝ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΟΙ
ΑΥΤΑ ΠΡΟΑΙΡΕΙCΘΑΙ ΔΟ

. . .

PLATE VII



No. XXVI

Col. VI.

ΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΟΙC ΔΟΞΑCΙΝ ΠΑΡ
ΥΜΙΝ ЄΙΝΑ[Ι] ΤΙΝΑC [ΟΙ Τ]ΙΝЄ[C
ΑΝΤЄΡΟΥCΙΝ ЄΠЄΙΔΑΝ ⟩
ΠΡΑΤΤЄΙΝ ΤΙ ΔЄΗΙ ЄΙ ΜЄΝ
ΟΥΝ ΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΩΝ ΥΜΩΝ
ΛΟΓΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΙC ΟΤ ЄΒΟΥΛЄΥЄ
CΘЄ ΤΟΤ ЄΠΟΙΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΑΝ ΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΗΓΟ
ΡЄΙΝ ЄΙ ΠЄΡΙ ΩΝ ΗΤΤΗΝ
ΤΟ ЄΒΙΑΖΟΝΤΟ ΠΑΛΙΝ ΛЄ
ΓЄΙΝ ΝΥΝ ΔЄ ΤΟΥΤΟΥC [Μ]ΗΝ
ΟΥΔЄΝ ЄCΤ ΑΤΟΠΟΝ ЄΙΠ[Є]ΙΝ
ΒΟΥΛΗΘΗΝΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ Α
ΤΟΤЄ ΟΥΧ ΥΠЄΜЄΙΝΑΤЄ Α
ΚΟΥCΑΙ ΥΜΙΝ Δ ΑΝ ΤΙC Є[Ι
ΚΟΤ[Ω]C ЄΠ[ΙΤΙΜΗCЄ]ΙЄΝ

. . . .

Col. VII.

ΞΗΝ CΥΜΒΟΥΛЄΥΟΥ[CΙ ΠЄΙ
ΘЄCΘΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΥC ΥCΤЄΡΟ[Ν ΚΑ
ΤΗΓΟΡΟΥΝΤΑC ЄΠΑΙ[ΝЄΙ
ΤЄ· ΤΑΥΤΟ ΔΗ ΤΟΥΤΟ Μ[ΟΙ ΠΑ
ΛΙΝ ΔΟΚЄΙΤЄ Π[Ε]CЄCΘΑ[Ι ЄΙ
ΜΗ ΠΑΡΑCΧΟΝΤЄC ΪCΟΥ[C
ΑΚΡΟΑΤΑC ΠΑΝΤΩΝ [Υ
ΜΑC ΑΥΤΟΥC ЄΝ ΤΩΙ Π[Α
ΡΟΝΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΝ ΤΟΝ
ΠΟΝΟΝ ΥΠΟΜЄΙΝΑΝΤЄC
ЄΛΟΜ[Є]ΝΟΙ ΤΑ ΚΡΑΤΙCΤΑ
ΤΟΥC ЄΤΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΙC ЄΠΙΤΙ ⟩
ΜΩΝΤΑC ΦΑΥΛΟΥC Ν[Ο
ΜΙЄ[Ι]ΤЄ ЄΓΩ Μ[Є]Ν ΔΗ ΔΙ
ΚΑΙΟΝ [Υ]ΠЄΙΛΗ[Φ]Α ΠΡ[Ω
Τ[Ο]Ν [

. . . .

I. 2. ΚΟΙΝΩΝ: *κοινῶς* MSS. *κοινῶν* B(lass). following Wolf, whose conjecture is thus justified.

7. ΒЄΒΟΥΛЄΥΜЄΝΩΝ: *μὲν βουλομένων* B., with the MSS.

10. The dots placed over ΤΩΝ, presumably by the corrector, mean that the word was to be omitted. B. with the MSS. has *τῶν*. Possibly the corrector confused this ΤΩΝ with the ΤΩΝ in the next line, which is omitted in most MSS., but is read by B.

15. ΑΡЄCΚΟΥCΙΝ: *ἀρέσκουσι* B.; cf. III. 14. ЄCΤΙΝ; V. 1. ΗΜЄΛΛЄΝ; 9. ΤΙCΙΝ; VI. 1. ΔΟΞΑCΙΝ.

16. ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙC: *ταῦθ' οἷς* B. following one MS. which has *ταῦτα οἷς*. The other MSS. have *οἷα*, which is not so good.

II. 1. ΤΑΥΤΑ: *ταῦτ'* B., cf. VI. 13; similarly ЄCΤΙΝ ΑΡΙCΤΑ for *ἔστ' ἄμισθ'* in 6; ΓЄ for *γ'* in 13; ΔЄ for *δ'* in III. 2; ΠΩΠΟΤЄ for *πώποθ'* 3, cf. IV. 11; ΤΟΤЄ for *τότ'* III. 11 and VI. 14; ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ for *παραχρῆμ'* IV. 12; ΥΠΟΜЄΙΝΗΤЄ for *ὑπομείνητ'* V. 11, cf. VI. 14; ΠΟΝΗΡΑ for *πονήρ'* 14.

7. ΟΤΙ: *ὅτ'* B.

14. The apostrophe is due to the corrector, who wished the A of ΟCΑ to be elided.

15. ΑΚΟΥCΑΙ CΥΝ[: B. with the MSS. *ἀκοῦσαι, τούτων τετυχηκότες.*

III. 8. ЄΜΟΙΓЄ: so the MSS. *μοι* B.

11. ΤΟΤЄ, the reading of the first hand, is the reading of B. and the MSS. The corrector read *τοῦτ' ἴσον*, probably as an alternative, cf. the next note and introd. to xvi.

13. ΠΡΙΝ: so B. with the MSS. The reading of the corrector *τοῦ πρίν* is new.

14. ΩC: so the MSS. *ὧν* B.

V. 10. ЄΑΝ: *ἄν* B.

VI. 7. ΤΟΤ: *τοῦτ'* B. with the MSS.

16. There are some traces above the line after ΚΟΤΩ which suit ϵC. Perhaps these letters were re-written, or there was some correction.

VII. 4. ΤΑΥΤΟ: *τοῦτο* B. with the MSS. *ταὐτό* is an improvement.
12. ϵΤΙ: *ὁτιοῦν* B. with the MSS.
14. B. and the MSS. have the reading of the first hand *νομεῖτε*.

XXVII. Isocrates, περι ΑΝΤΙΔΟCϵΩC §§ 83 and 87.

5·2 × 12·7 *cm.*

Parts of two consecutive columns of Isocrates *περὶ ἀντιδόσεως*. The two fragments of which the papyrus is composed are from the tops of the columns, containing portions of §§ 83 and 87 of the speech. The handwriting is a graceful, rather small, upright uncial, which may be of the end of the first or of the second century.

Col. I.

ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ Η
ΜϵΤϵΡΑΝ ΟΥCΑΝ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ Η Λ[Α]Κϵ
ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ ϵΤΙ Δϵ ΤΙC ΑΝ ΠϵΡΙ
ΚΑΛΛΙΟΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜϵΙΖΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΑ
ΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥC ϵΛΛΗΝΑC [ϵ]ΠΙ
Τϵ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ CΤΡΑΤϵΙΑΝ ΠΑ

Col. II.

ΠϵΡΙ ΠΛϵΙΟΝΟC Π[ΟΙϵΙCΘΑΙ ΤΩΝ
ΤΟΥC ΝΟΜΟΥ[C ΤΙΘϵΝΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑ
ΦϵΝΤΩΝ ΟC[ΩΙ ΠϵΡ ϵΙCΙ CΠΑΝΙΩ
ΤϵΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΧΑ[ΛϵΠΩΤϵΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΨΥ
ΧΗC ΦΡΟΝΙΜ[ΩΤϵΡΑC ΔϵΟΜϵ
[ΝΟ]Ι ΤΥΓΧΑΝ[ΟΥCΙΝ

Collated with the Benseler-Blass edition, the variants are:—I. 1. ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ for *τῶν*; 6. ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ for *τῶν βαρβάρων*; and II. 3. [ΓΡΑ]ΦϵΝΤΩΝ (a slip) for *γραφόντων*.

XXVIII. Xenophon, *Hellenica* III. 1.

Fragments of three consecutive columns from a manuscript of Xenophon's *Hellenica*. The portion preserved is from the third book, chap. 1, §§ 3–7. The text is written in a nearly upright square uncial hand, resembling in its general characteristics that of xxvi (cf. Plate VII). In the upper margin, which as in xiv, &c., is very broad, are some semi-cursive scholia, which may be by the same scribe. The characteristics of this semi-cursive writing, as well as that of the more formal hand of the text, incline us to refer the manuscript to the second century. Iota adscript is commonly written. Both single and double dots are used to mark a pause in the sense, as well as the marginal *paragraphus*. Short lines are filled up by the usual angular sign.

A rough breathing is inserted once. The papyrus is in two fragments, the larger of which, containing Cols. II and III, measures 12·2 × 12·5 cm.

Collated with Keller's text (1890) the papyrus shows *προσέλαβεν* for *προσέλαβε* in II. 11, and probably *ἠτήσατο* for *ᾐτήσατο* in I. 13.

Col. I.

ιπ]πους πα[. . . .
]ομιόντες
ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ
ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΙ ΕΙΕΝ : [ΟΙ
Ο[Υ]Ν ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟ[ΝΙΟΙ
ΠΕΜΠΟΥCΙΝ ΑΥ[ΤΟΙC
[ΘΙ]ΒΡΩΝΑ ΑΡΜΟCΤ[ΗΝ
[ΔΟ]ΝΤΕC CΤΡΑΤΙΩΤ[ΑC
[ΤΩ]Ν ΜΕΝ ΝΕΟΔΑΜ[Ω
[ΔΩ]Ν ΕΙC ΧΙΛΙΟΥC· Τ[ΩΝ
[ΔΕ Α]ΛΛΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟ[Ν
[ΝΗCΙΩ]Ν ΕΙC ΤΕΤΡΑ[ΚΙC
[ΧΙΛΙΟΥC] ΗΤΗCΑΤΟ Δ[Ε Ο
[ΘΙΒΡΩΝ] ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡ Α[ΘΗ
[ΝΑΙΩΝ ΤΡΙ]ΑΚΟC[ΙΟΥC
[ΙΠΠΕΑC Ε]ΙΠΩ[Ν ΟΤΙ
. . . . .

Col. II.

[. . . . . .]ισαν . [. .] νπ[ε]ρ
† [. . .]ο φορον επεχοντας
ΔΙΑΦΥ[ΛΑΤΤΕΙ]Ν· Ε ⟩
ΠΕΙ ΔΕ [CΩΘΕ]ΝΤΕC ΟΙ ΑΝΑ
ΒΑΝΤΕ[C ΜΕ]ΤΑ ΚΥΡΟΥ ⟩
CΥΝΕΜΕ[ΙΞ]ΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΙ ⟩
ΕΚ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΗΔΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ
ΤΟΙC ΠΕΔΙΟΙC ΑΝΤΕΤΑΤ
ΤΕΤΟ ΤΩΙ ΤΙ[C]CΑΦΕΡΝΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ[C] ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΝ
], ΜΕΝ ΕΚ[ΟΥC]ΑΝ ΠΡΟC[Ε
[Λ]ΑΒΕΝ Κ[ΑΙ] ΤΕΥΘΡΑΝ[Ι
ΑΝ [Κ]ΑΙ Α[ΛΙCΑΡΝΑΝ
ὧΝ ΕΥ[ΡΥCΘΕΝΗC ΤΕ ΚΑΙ
ΠΡΟΚ[ΛΗC ΗΡΧΟΝ ΟΙ Α
ΠΟ Δ[ΗΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΛΑ
ΚΕΔ[ΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ

Col. III.

ΩΡΥΤΤΕΝ ΩC [ΑΦΑΙΡΗ
COΜΕΝΟC Τ[Ο ΥΔΩΡ ΑΥ
ΤΩΝ· ΩC Δ [ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ
ΧΟΥC ΕΚΘΕ[ΟΝΤΕC ΠΟΛ
ΛΑΚΙC ΕΝΕ[ΒΑΛΟΝ
ΕΙC ΤΟ ΟΡΥΓ[ΜΑ ΚΑΙ
ΞΥΛΑ ΚΑΙ Λ[ΙΘΟΥC ΠΟΙ
ΗCΑΜΕΝ[ΟC ΑΥ ΧΕΛΩ
ΝΗΝ ΞΥ[ΛΙΝΗΝ ΕΠΕ
CΤΗCΕΝ [ΕΠΙ ΤΗΙ ΦΡΕ
ΑΤΙΑ[Ι ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΗΝ
ΜΕΝΤ[ΟΙ ΕΚΔΡΑΜΟΝ
ΤΕC Ο[Ι ΛΑΡΙCΑΙΟΙ

I. 2. The letters *μισα* were intended to be cancelled by the dots placed above them; cf. xxvii. I. 10, note.

13. HTHCATO: the first letter is more like H than I, and eight letters seem too much for the lacuna, so H]ITHCATO is a less probable reading.

II. 2. There is a critical mark before this line, and what appears to be part of a critical sign is visible in the margin opposite to 11.

XXIX. Euclid II. 5.

8·5 × 15·2 *cm.*

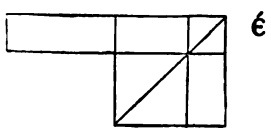
Fragment from the bottom of a column, containing the enunciation, with diagrams, of Euclid II. 5, and the last words of the preceding proposition.

From the character of the handwriting, which is a sloping rather irregular informal uncial, this papyrus may be assigned to the latter part of the third or the beginning of the fourth century. Diaereses are commonly placed over syllabic ι and υ. Iota adscript is not written. The corollary of Proposition 4 seems to have been omitted, while the two lines illustrating the division *εἰς ἴσα καὶ ἄνισα* in Proposition 5 are not found in ordinary texts. Otherwise the papyrus shows no variants from the text of the Oxford edition of 1703 or that of Peyrard, beyond the mistake of *τετραγωνου* for *τετραγώνῳ* in l. 9, and the spelling *μετοξυ* for *μεταξύ* in l. 6.

. . . . . .

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕ[ΝΩ ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩ . . . . . .

έ ΕΑΝ ΕΥΘΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ
ΤΜΗΘΗ ΕΙC ΙCΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝ [
ΙCΑ ΤΟ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΙ
5 CΩΝ ΤΗC ΟΛΗC ΤΜΗΜ[ΑΤ]ΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ
ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΟΝ ΜΕΤΑ Τ[Ο]Υ ΑΠΟ ΤΗC ΜΕΤΟΞΥ
ΤΩΝ ΤΟΜΩΝ ΤΕΤ[ΡΑ]ΓΩΝΟΥ ΙCΟΝ ΕCΤΙΝ
ΤΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΗC ΗΜΙCΕΙ
ΑC ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ



5. ΤΗC Ο corrected from ΠΕΡΙ. 6. l. *μεταξύ*. 9. l. *τετραγώνῳ*.

1. If the reading is correct—and though the traces of letters after ΠΕΡ are scanty, there seems to be no alternative—the corollary of Prop. 4 was omitted. After ΟΡΘΟ-ΓΩΝΙΩ, too, there would not be room for more than about nine letters, so *ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι* must have either been omitted or, more probably, abbreviated.

2–3. The shortness of these lines indicates that there were two horizontal strokes in the margin, the first showing the division into equal, the second that into unequal parts. The first is entirely broken away, and only the left-hand part of the second is preserved.

PART IV. LATIN.

XXX. Historical Fragment.

8·6 × 5 *cm.* (*Recto*) Plate VIII.

Part of a vellum leaf from a Latin Codex, containing on the *recto* the ends of ten lines, and on the *verso*, which is much rubbed and faded, parts of ten more. The occurrence of the names Antiochus and Philippus suggests that the subject of the composition was the Macedonian wars of Rome; and as the fragment is not to be found in the extant authorities, it probably comes from the lost works of some annalist or historian of this period—possibly from the *Historiae Philippicae* of Trogus Pompeius.

Palaeographically the fragment is very interesting. The prevailing character of the letters is that known as rustic capital, but there is a small admixture of uncial forms. Notwithstanding its comparative heaviness, characteristic of writing on vellum, in its general appearance the hand bears a decided resemblance to that of the Herculaneum papyrus fragments on the Battle of Actium (written before 79 A. D.). Of individual points of contact the most noticeable are the open P, the broad V, the epigraphic dots between words, and the accents or *apices* (possibly by a second hand) upon long vowels. The *apex* is most frequently found in inscriptions of the first and the first half of the second centuries A. D., and it practically ceased to be employed at the end of the third. Its frequent use in this MS., in common with the Herculaneum papyrus (cf. too B. G. U. 611), is an indication of a very early date. On the other hand, these archaic characteristics in the handwriting are counterbalanced by the occurrence of the uncial forms of D and Q, the tendency to roundness in E, as well as by the facts that the fragment is from a book and not a roll, and that the material used is vellum not papyrus. These considerations combined render it impossible to refer the fragment to a period earlier than the third century. Words are not divided at the ends of lines, which are therefore very irregular in length.

Recto.

]·TVM·IMPERI
]QVE·PRÆEFECTÍ
]·SATIS·POLLÉRENT

Verso.

.rt...[
]ER SVPERAT.' E .[
]O Q̄ REX·HIEME·C[
]Ḥ . . CAVE PACTÍ[

]VS · ATQVE · ANTIOCH[VS
GE]NERIS · DÉSPECTÍ ·
GEN]TESQVE · ALIÉNAS ·
SP]ECTÁRENT.'
]A PHILIPPVS
]ÓNE · ANT[IOCHVS
]VALIDIO[
. . . . . .

]S ILLI PAX RO[MA]NV[
] COITV · TRANS · . . . [
] ROMA[. .]EQVI[
] THRAC . [.]M · AT[
]M · AVXILIEIS [
]ERREXIT [
]PHRYGIA [
]. . [
. . . . . .

Recto. 7. The mark of punctuation at the end of this line and in *verso* 2 appears to be by the original scribe. A similarly placed, though rather differently shaped sign, is used in the Herculaneum papyrus mentioned above.

10. The doubtful O might be C.

Verso. Five or six letters inserted in a small upright hand in the upper margin are almost effaced.

5. RO[MA]NV[: there is barely room in the lacuna for MA.

6. COITV.: C has been re-written.

8. The letter after the doubtful C does not appear to be I.

XXXI. VERGIL, *Aeneid* I 457–467 and 495–507.

6·6 × 5·4 *cm.* (*Verso*) Plate VIII.

Fragment of a leaf of a papyrus book, containing on the *recto* the ends of lines 457–467, and on the *verso* the beginnings of lines 495–507, of the first book of Vergil's *Aeneid.*

The manuscript is written with brown ink (cf. introd. to xxii) in a rather small upright semi-uncial hand, which may probably be referred to the fifth century. The height of the page was about 26 cm. We give a collation with Ribbeck's text (1860).

Recto.

. . . . .

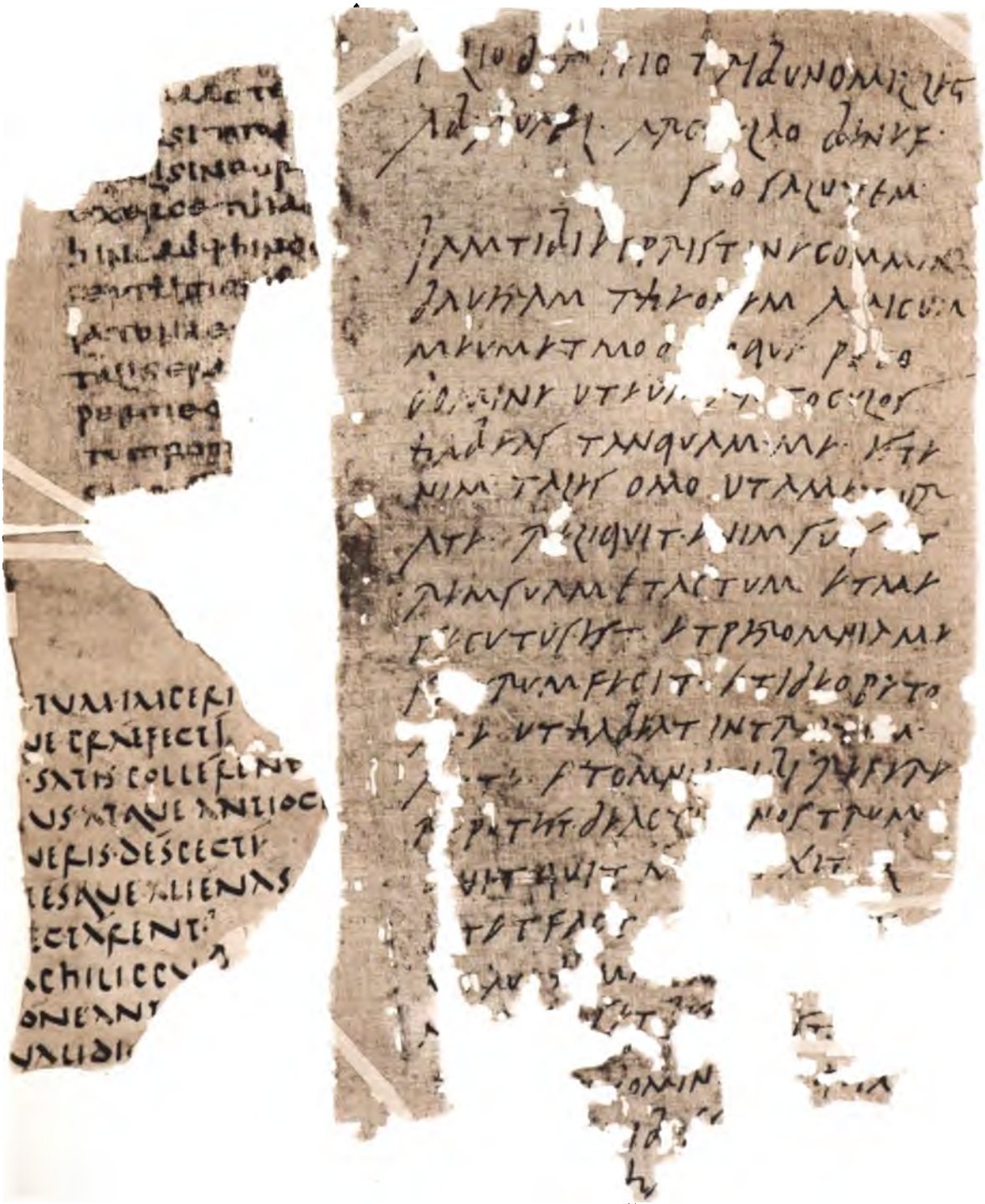
457 *orbe]m*
ac]hillem
inq]uit achata
460 *labori]s*
la]udi
morta]lia tangunt
sal]utem
]
]
]

Verso.

. . . . .

495 *[dum stu]p[et*
[regi]na ad te[mplum
[ince]ssit ma[gna
[q]ualis in eur[otae
exercet dian[a
500 *hinc adq. hinc g[lomerantur*
fert umero g[radiensque
latonae t[acitum
talis era[t
per med[ios

PLATE VIII



Nos. XXX, XXXI, XXXII

467 *iuuentu]s*
. . . . .

505 *tum fori[bus*
saepti[a
i[ura
. . . . .

458. *achillem*: so Rib. with MSS. *Achillen*, MSS. of Nonius.
459. *achata*: *Achate*, Rib.
500. *adq(ue)*: so the codex Romanus; *atque*, Rib.
501. The top of the *g* of *gradiens* rises rather high, but cf. *u* in *umero* in this line. *i[ngrediens* cannot be read.

XXXII. Letter to a Tribunus Militum.

19·6 × 10·5 *cm.* Plate VIII.

Letter written to Julius Domitius, a *tribunus militum*, by Aurelius Archelaus, who recommends to the good offices of Domitius a friend named Theon.

The papyrus offers a good example of the Latin cursive hand of the second century, to which it may probably be assigned. The writing is very clear and the comparative absence of linked forms renders it particularly easy to decipher. There is a distinct tendency to separate words from each other, and occasionally single points are inserted between them. A similar point is also used after an abbreviated word, and to mark a pause.

I[u]lio Domitio tribuno mil(itum) leg(ionis)
ab · Aurel(io) Archelao benef(iciario)
suo salutem ·
iam tibi et pristine commen-
daueram Theonem amicum
meum et mod[o qu]oque peto
domine ut eum ant⟨e⟩ oculos
habeas tanquam · me · est e-
nim · tales omo ut ametur
a te · reliquit · enim su[o]s [e]t
rem suam et actum et me
secutus est · et per omnia me
se[c]urum fecit · et ideo peto
a te · ut habeat intr[o]itum ·
at te · et omnia tibi refere-
re potest · de actu[m] nostrum ·
quitquit m[e d]ixit · [i]l-

[lu]t et fact[um .....]..
ạmauị h[o]miṇ[e]m [.....
ṃ[....]set ḍe · [.....
ą[....]. domin[e .....
[.....]. iḍ ẹs[t .....
[.....]ha[.....
. . . . . .

A fragment.

Verso.

. . .
]st · [*IOVLIO DOMITIO TRIBVNO MILITVM LEG(IONIS)*
] quia [*ab · Aurelio Archelao · b(eneficiario)*
. . .

9. l. *talis homo.* 15. l. *ad . . . referre.* 16. l. *acto nostro.* 17. l. *quicquid . . . illud.*

'To Julius Domitius, military tribune of the legion, from Aurelius Archelaus, his *beneficiarius*, greeting. I have previously recommended to you my friend Theon, and now I beg once more, sir, that you will regard him as if he were myself. He is indeed a man worthy of your affection. He left friends, property and business, and followed me, and he has throughout secured my comfort. I ask you therefore to grant him admittance to your house; he will be able to relate to you all that we have done. Whatever he tells you about me you may take as a fact. . . .'

1–2. *Tribuno . . . benef(iciario) suo*: cf. Veg. *De Re Mil.* 2, 7 *beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum.*

18. After the lacuna there may be only one letter followed by a point. The sentence may be completed *fact[um esse put]a.*

PART V. PAPYRI OF THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES.

XXXIII *verso.* Interview with an Emperor.

15 × 44·7 *cm.* Late second century.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains four columns of a list of contracts deposited in the archives of Oxyrhynchus, such as Flavius Titianus ordains to be made in the succeeding papyrus. The third year of Nero is mentioned, but the handwriting is not earlier than the second century.

The *verso* contains five nearly complete columns from a report of proceedings at Rome before an emperor who is not named, in connexion with an embassy from Alexandria and a sentence of death pronounced upon one of its members, Appianus. The general style of the papyrus shows that it is a copy of a *ὑπομνηματισμός* or official report, examples of which are xxxvii and xl of this volume. These two, however, are accounts of proceedings before Egyptian officials; the closest parallels to our papyrus are B. G. U. 511 (Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxx. pp. 486 sqq.), containing a report of an embassy of Alexandrian Jews and Anti-semites to the Emperor Claudius, and Paris Papyrus LXVIII (T. Reinach, *Revue des études juives*, 1883, July–Sept.), a similar report. It has been suggested (Wilcken, *Hermes*, *l.c.* p. 497) that such accounts of proceedings at Rome were based on the imperial *commentarii*; but it is more probable that the original of our papyrus, at any rate, was drawn up from notes taken at the time by one of the embassy who was present, to be used as the official account at Alexandria; cf. xli, an account of a public meeting, obviously drawn up by some one who was present. In any case there is no room for doubting that we have in our papyrus a private copy of a most important official document, which gives not only a vivid but a faithful presentation of a remarkably dramatic scene.

With regard to the identity of the emperor there is little doubt. In II. 8 his father is called *ὁ θεὸς Ἀντωνεῖνος*, who can only be Antoninus Pius; for though Antoninus by itself was used as a name for several other emperors, 'divus Antoninus' or its Greek equivalent in second century inscriptions and papyri is always Pius. The emperor therefore who plays the principal part in the papyrus is either Marcus Aurelius or Verus, more probably the former.

Of the second principal actor in the drama, Appianus, nothing is known except what we can glean from the papyrus. His name suggests the famous historian, who was an Alexandrian, held high office in Egypt, and lived on into the reign of M. Aurelius and Verus. But the Appianus of the papyrus is a man not past middle life (cf. I. 11, *τέκνον*); and what is known about the historian's loyalty renders it impossible to identify him with the contumacious rebel who is here sentenced to death.

The emperor is seated in council (III. 13) in the presence of a consul (III. 15) and probably a committee of the senate (IV. 8). In B. G. U. 511 (*v. sup.*) the scene is laid at the gardens of Lucullus and the emperor is aided by a council of sixteen men of consular rank and twenty-five senators; and the action described in our papyrus no doubt took place in one of the imperial palaces at Rome. Before the emperor stands Appianus, a magistrate and envoy of the Alexandrians, who is under sentence of immediate execution (I. 8).

The cause of his incurring this penalty is not stated; but there is good reason, as Mr. J. G. Milne suggests, for connecting Appianus' mission with the revolt of Avidius Cassius, who proclaimed himself Emperor in 175. According to Dio Cassius lxxi. 22, Avidius Cassius was the son of Avidius Heliodorus, praefect of Egypt in 143; and in I. 7 a Heliodorus is mentioned who is clearly a friend, if not an accomplice, of Appianus. Dio further states (lxxi. 23) that Avidius Cassius had been intriguing with Faustina with a view to seizing the throne after the death of Marcus; possibly Appianus was an envoy of Cassius sent to Rome to make plots and there arrested by the emperor. The leniency exhibited by Marcus towards the conspirators, whose lives he spared (Dio lxxi. 28), is quite in accordance with the moderation here displayed by the emperor, who in the face of the greatest provocation is much more anxious to reduce Appianus to submission than to put him to death. For constructing the lost beginning of the papyrus there is little material except the indication in II. 4 that Appianus had already indulged in violent and disrespectful language.

The report of the proceedings begins in the middle of a speech, I. 1–5, which is much mutilated; it is probable that the speaker is the emperor, cf. I. 1 with II. 7. At the end of it Appianus turns to Heliodorus, a friend who was present, probably the ex-praefect, and appeals to him to intercede for him. Heliodorus however refuses, and exhorts Appianus to meet his death, I. 5–II. 2. Appianus, we gather, is then led away to execution, but the emperor seems to have wished to give him a last opportunity of tendering his submission, or, possibly, he did not really intend to carry out the penalty. In any case Appianus is recalled, and the emperor invites him to observe the respect due to the imperial position, II. 2–4. But Appianus continues obdurate, and draws an insulting comparison between the emperor and his predecessor. This is too much for the emperor's patience, and without deigning to reply he orders Appianus to be removed. Appianus requests permission to wear his insignia of office and, leave being granted him, he takes advantage of it to make loud protests while being carried through the streets, II. 5–III. 11. A crowd collects and there is a prospect of a riot, so that one of the soldiers guarding Appianus is despatched to inform the emperor of the state of affairs, III. 11–IV, 1. The emperor thereupon once more recalls Appianus who, far from showing a desire to escape death, renews his taunts. The emperor in moderate and dignified language reminds him of his powerlessness, IV. 1–12. At length Appianus becomes calmer and exchanges his tone of open defiance for one of appeal, though with a tinge of sarcasm which does not escape the emperor's notice, IV. 13–V. 5. After more conversation Appianus begins to relate some incident connected with Cleopatra, V. 5–14. But at this point the papyrus, the last

column of which is incomplete, breaks off, and we are left in doubt as to the final act of the drama.

The papyrus is written in a neat semi-uncial hand, probably not long after the events which it describes. There are a few corrections, apparently due to the first hand, and in three places (II. 14, III. 3, V. 13) an alpha has been written over the line with no obvious meaning.

Col. I.

[π]ατρί μου καὶ [. . .]ι[. . . . .] ὅτι
μήτε χρείαν [. . .]σ . [. . . . .]αι
[. .]σ . . δεισ[. . .] . . [. . .] . υπε
[. . . . .] . . αμε[. . . .]νος . [.]εν κά-
γὼ γὰρ κα[. . . . . .]ν[. . .] αὐτοῦ
γε ταῦτα λέγον[το]ς στρ[α]φεὶς καὶ
ἰδὼν Ἡλιόδωρον εἶπεν, "Ἡλιό-
δωρε, ἀπαγομένου μου οὐδὲν
λαλεῖς;" Ἡλιόδωρος εἶπεν,
"καὶ τίνι ἔχομεν λαλῆσαι μὴ ἔχον-
[τ]ες τὸν ἀκούοντα; τρέχε, τέκνον,
τελεύτα. κλέος σοί ἐστιν
ὑπὲρ τῆς γλυκυτάτης σου πατρί-
δος τελευτῆσαι. μὴ ἀγωνία·

Col. II.

καὶ [. . . . . .] καὶ . [. .]ας σε διώκω
ἐκ π . [. . . . . .]ανῳ." Αὐτοκράτωρ με-
τεκ[α]λέσατο αὐτόν. Αὐτοκράτωρ εἶπεν,
"[νῦ]ν οὐκ οἶδας τίνι [λα]λεῖς;" Ἀππιανός,
"ἐπίσταμαι· Ἀπ[πι]ανὸς τυράννῳ."
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "[οὐκ,] ἀλλὰ βασιλεῖ." Ἀππια-
νός, "τοῦτο μὴ λέγε· τῷ γὰρ θεῷ
Ἀντωνείνῳ [τ]ῷ π[ατ]ρί σου ἔπρεπε
αὐτοκρατορεύειν. ἄκουε, τὸ μὲν
πρῶτον ἡ[ν] φιλόσοφος, τὸ δεύτερον

ἀφιλάργυρος, τ[ὸ] τρίτον φιλάγαθος· σοὶ
τούτων τὰ ἐναντία ἔνκειται, τυραν-
νία ἀφιλοκαγαθία ἀπαιδία." Καῖσαρ ἐ-
α
κέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαχθῆναι· Ἀππι-
ανὸς ἀπαγόμενος εἶπεν, "καὶ τοῦτο

Col. III.

ἡμεῖν χάρ[ισ]αι, κύριε Καῖσαρ."
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "τί;" Ἀππιανός, "κέλευ-
α ν
σόν με ἐ[[ν]] τῇ εὐγενείᾳ μου ἀπα-
χθῆναι." Αὐτοκράτωρ, "ἔχε."
Ἀππιανὸς λαβὼν τὸ στροφεῖον
ἐπὶ τῆς κεφα[λ]ῆς ἔθηκεν, καὶ τὸ
φαικάσ[ιο]ν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας θεὶς ἀνε-
βόησεν [μ]έσης Ῥώμης, "συνδράμε-
τε, Ῥωμ[α]ῖοι, θεωρήσατε ἕνα ἀπ' αἰῶ-
νος ἀπαγόμ[ενο]ν γυμνασίαρχον καὶ
πρε[σ]βευτὴν Ἀλεξανδρέων." ὁ ἠβό-
[κατο]ς εὐθὺς δραμὼν παρέθετο
[τῷ] κυρίῳ λέγων, "κύριε, κάθῃ, Ῥωμαῖ-
οι γονγύζο[υσ]ι." Αὐτοκράτωρ, "περὶ
τίνος;" ὁ ὕπατος, "περὶ τῆς ἀπάξεως

Col. IV.

τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρέως." Αὐτοκράτωρ,
"μεταπεμφθήτω." Ἀππιανὸς
εἰσελθὼν εἶπεν, "τίς ἤδη τὸν δεύ-
τερόν μου ᾅδην προσκυνοῦντα
καὶ τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ τελευτήσαντας,
Θέωνά τε καὶ Ἰσίδωρον καὶ Λάμ-
πωνα, μετεκαλέσατο; ἆρα ἡ
σύνκλητος ἢ σὺ ὁ λῄσταρχος;"
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "Ἀππιανέ, ἰώθα-

μεν καὶ ἡμεῖς μαινομένους καὶ
ἀπονενοημένους σωφρινίζειν·
λαλεῖς ἐφ' ὅσον ἐγώ σε θέλω λα-
λεῖν." Ἀππιανός, "νὴ τὴν σὴν τύ-
χην οὔτε μαίνομαι οὔτε ἀπονενό-
ημαι, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ εὐγε-

Col. V.

νείας καὶ τῶν ἐ[μοὶ προσηκόντων
ἀπαγγέλλω." Αὐτ[οκράτωρ, "πῶς;"
Ἀππιανός, "ὡς εὐγ[ενὴς καὶ γυμνασί-
αρχος." Αὐτοκράτω[ρ, "φῂς οὖν ὅτι ἡμεῖς
ἀγενεῖς ἐσμεν;" [Ἀππιανός, "τοῦτο μὲν
οὐκ ο[ἶ]δα ἐγώ, [ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ
εὐγενείας καὶ τῶν [ἐμοὶ προσηκόν-
των ἀπαγγέλλ[ω." Αὐτοκράτωρ,
"νῦν οὐκ οἶδας ὅτι [οὐκ ἀγενεῖς ἐσμεν;"
Ἀππιανός, "τοῦτο μ[ὲν εἰ ἀληθῶς οὐκ οἶ-
δας, διδάξω σε. π[ρῶτον μὲν Καῖσαρ ἔ-
σωσε Κλεοπάτρ[αν
α
ἐκράτησεν βασι[λείας, καὶ ὡς λέγου-
σί τινες, ἐδάνει[σε

I. 7. ἴδων Pap. so 13 ὕπερ. II. 13. l. ἀφιλαγαθία or ἀφιλοκαγαθία. IV. 6. ἴσιδωρων 9. ἴωθαμεν Pap. 11. l. σωφρονίζειν. 15. ὕπερ Pap.

I. 5, sqq. 'As he (the Emperor) was saying this, Appianus turned round, and seeing Heliodorus said, "Heliodorus, when I am being led off to execution, do you not speak?" Heliodorus: "And to whom can I speak, when I have no one to listen to me? Onward, my son, to death, it is a glory for you to die for your beloved country. Be not distressed, . . ." The Emperor recalled Appianus and said, "Now do you not know whom you are addressing?" Appianus: "I know very well: I, Appianus, am addressing a tyrant." The Emperor: "No, a king." Appianus: "Say not so! the deified Antoninus, your father, deserved imperial power. Listen; in the first place he was a lover of wisdom, secondly, he was no lover of gain, thirdly, he was a lover of virtue. You have the opposite qualities to these; you are a tyrant, a hater of virtue, and a boor." Caesar ordered him to be led away. Appianus as he was being led off said, "Grant me this one favour, lord Caesar." The Emperor: "What?" Appianus: "Order that I may wear the insignia of my nobility on the way." The Emperor: "Take them." Appianus took up his band, placed it on his head, and put his white shoes on his feet, and cried out in the midst of Rome, "Run

hither, Romans, and behold one led off to death who is a gymnasiarch and envoy of the Alexandrians." The veteran (who was accompanying Appianus) ran and told his lord, saying, "Lord, while you are sitting in judgement, the Romans are murmuring." The Emperor: "At what?" The consul: "At the execution of the Alexandrian." The Emperor: "Let him be sent for." When Appianus entered he said, "Who has recalled me when I was now saluting my second death, and those who have died before me, Theon, Isidorus, and Lampon? Was it the senate, or you, the arch-pirate?" The Emperor: "We too are accustomed to bring to their senses those who are mad or beside themselves. You speak only so long as I allow you to speak." Appianus: "I swear by your prosperity, I am neither mad nor beside myself, but I appeal on behalf of my nobility and of my rights." The Emperor: "How so?" Appianus: "Because I am a noble and a gymnasiarch." The Emperor: "Do you then mean that we are ignoble?" Appianus: "As to that *I* do not know, but I appeal on behalf of my nobility and my rights." The Emperor: "Do you not now know that we are noble?" Appianus: "On this point if you are really ignorant, I will instruct you. In the first place Caesar saved Cleopatra's life when he conquered her kingdom, and, as some say, . . ."'

III. 5. The στροφεῖον was probably a kind of turban, richly embroidered. With the desire of the Alexandrian magistrate to retain his insignia to the last compare the privilege accorded to the Alexandrians of being beaten with a stick instead of a whip (Philo *in Flacc.* 10).

11. ὁ ἠβό[κατο]ς: the Graecised form of *evocatus* just fits the lacuna.

IV. 4. The meaning seems to be that he was facing death for the second time, though it is not clear whether he is referring to the occasion recorded in I. 8–II. 2 or to some previous event.

6. Isidorus is perhaps to be identified with the leader in the Bucolic revolt mentioned by Dio Cassius lxxi. 4. Theon or Lampon may have been the priest who is there associated with Isidorus.

V. 11. Appianus is apparently referring to Julius Caesar's relations with Cleopatra; but whether in connexion with his own εὐγένεια or the ἀγένεια of the emperor is not clear.

XXXIV *verso*. Edict of a Praefect concerning Archives.

21 × 75·5 *cm*. A.D. 127.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains a long contract for a loan of money dated in the tenth year of Hadrian. It is written in very broad lines, which are incomplete at the end, and in parts much effaced.

The *verso* has been used for writing three documents. The first of these, which occupies the first two columns (a third preceding column has almost certainly been lost), is a copy of an important proclamation by Flavius Titianus, praefect of Egypt in the eleventh year of Hadrian, concerning the duties of officials connected with the local archives throughout Egypt, and their relations with the central state archives deposited in the newly built 'Library of Hadrian' at Alexandria. The writing is a clear semi-uncial, but the top of the first column is a good deal worm-eaten, and the difficulty of supplying the lacunae is increased by the presence of a number of technical terms, some of which are

new. The third column, which is in the same hand as the first two, is another proclamation by the same praefect dated a few months later, and enforcing obedience to the provisions of the first edict by the threat of penalties. The fourth column, which is in a cursive hand, is a letter from Apollonius to Horion, both of whom were no doubt officials in the archives of Oxyrhynchus, in which Apollonius says that in order the better to call Horion's attention to the second edict, he had subjoined a copy of it. The order of these three documents in the papyrus thus preserves their historical sequence, in contrast to the usual custom in similar cases by which the historical sequence is inverted.

The first sentence of the first column was clearly connected with the lost column preceding, and the remains of it are too slight to afford a clue to the meaning. A new regulation apparently begins at *ὑπογράφομαι* in 2 and ends with *τάχιστον* in 4. So far as we can make it out, it enjoins that something which used to be given to the 'Nanaeum' should for greater security also be given as soon as possible to 'the other library,' which, as later passages show, means the newly built Library of Hadrian. The Nanaeum, which is clearly a kind of state library at Alexandria, does not appear to be mentioned elsewhere. 'Nanaea' is an epithet of Isis in B. M. Pap. cccxlv. But what were the objects to be given? The use of the verb *τελεῖσθαι* might suggest that they were taxes collected by the revenue officers, and this is supported by the occurrence of the *λόγοι τῆς προσόδου* two lines further on. But there seems to be no reason why actual payments of money should be made to a library, and it is more probable that this regulation, like the one following, is concerned with the official accounts of the revenue. Possibly this provision is intended to ordain, *mutatis mutandis*, for Alexandria, what the next regulation ordains for Egypt in general, cf. II. 12–14. The use of *διδόναι* in 4 (cf. II. 6) suggests that the transmission was direct; and if *τὸ τάχιστον* is contrasted with *διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν*, it would suit the context better to suppose that the regulation referred to the clerks in the smaller archives at Alexandria than to make it quite general. The reason why the Nanaeum alone was insufficient as a depository of documents is explained in II. 5–10. The principal object of the present proclamation is to set up the Library of Hadrian side by side with the Nanaeum, and to subordinate the older archives to the new.

The next provision (4–7) also bristles with difficulties. We understand it to mean that the guardians of the local archives throughout the country were to despatch the official revenue returns to the proper department of the central archives at Alexandria every five days: first, in order that the government might know the exact amounts; secondly, for the sake of additional security. But the precise meaning of the *tablinum* (a simple correction of the meaningless

τακλειωον of the papyrus), in its relation to the local record offices and the two central depositories at Alexandria, is obscure. It was apparently situated at Alexandria, and unless it was a separate institution from the Nanaeum and Library of Hadrian, it would seem to be a subdivision of the latter.

The last section and perhaps the one preceding it have been concerned with copies of revenue returns. I. 7–II. 2 deal with a fresh subject, that of contracts, which presents much fewer difficulties. The first regulation (I. 7–12) ordains that the clerks (ἀπολογισταί) employed in local archives throughout the country should, following the traditional custom, make lists of the contracts deposited in the public record offices, giving a short description of the contents of each; and that copies of these abstracts should be sent to the Nanaeum and the Library of Hadrian.

The second provision (I. 12–II. 2) is addressed to a different set of officials at the local archives, the εἰκονισταί, who seem to have been specially concerned with the arrangement and gluing together into 'tomes' of documents belonging to the same class. These officials are ordered, when they examine the various 'tomes' before the abstract of their contents was made, to enter a note at the side of the documents, if they discover any erasure or insertion which is not in due form. These notes were then to be copied out and sent to the two central libraries, together with the numbers of the documents in the 'tomes' and the names of the contracting parties, for purposes of reference. The praefect makes the interesting statement that this regulation was only an extension to the rest of Egypt of a custom prevailing in the Arsinoite nome and another, perhaps the Hermopolite.

In II. 2–5 the foregoing regulation (I. 4–7) about the sending of reports every five days is extended to the clerks in attendance upon the circuit-judges. II. 5–10 is a rule which concerns only the keeper of the Nanaeum, and instructs him to allow no one, himself included, to lend the documents committed to his charge away from the building, or even to allow an inspection of them, without the consent of the keeper of the Library of Hadrian. The cause of this restriction is stated to be that the keeper of the Nanaeum had attempted to tamper with the documents.

The edict concludes (II. 10–14) with a repetition of the general order concerning contracts, and the appointment of the days on which the new regulations would come into force in Alexandria and the rest of Egypt.

The changes introduced by this first edict, especially the clauses relating to the 'Library of Hadrian,' were not immediately carried out by the officials to whom they were addressed. In Col. III, which is dated five months later, we have another proclamation by the praefect, who in forcible language, extending

to threats of severe punishment, enjoins the observance of the clauses respecting the new library. Neither the second edict nor the letter of Apollonius in Col. IV presents any special difficulty, and the translation given below requires no previous explanation.

Col. I.

ο̣[. .]βι . [. . . . . .]αρεστ[. . . . . .]νων π[. . .]η[. .]φ̣[. .]α[.]
βαρὺ δὲ [τοῖς ἀπ]οτάκ̣τοις πρα[γματευ]ο̣μένοις ὑπο[γρά]φομαι κα[τ']
ἀμεριμνί[α]ς τόπ̣ον τῷ εἰς τὸ Ναναῖ̣ον [ε]ἰωθότι τελεῖσθαι κα[ὶ] ἐς τὴν
ἑτέραν διδόναι βιβλιοθ[ή]κη[ν] . . τ̣άχιστον . . . . . δὲ ἐπιτηρηταὶ κατα-
χωριζέτωσ[αν τ]ο[ὺ]ς τῆς προσόδου λόγους [εἰ]ς̣ . . κ̣[. . .]κον τακλεῖνον διὰ
πέντε ἡμερῶν, [ο]ὐ μόνον ἵνα ἡ πρόσοδος φανερὰ γένηται ἀλ⟨λ⟩' ἵνα καὶ
αὕτη ἡ ἀσφάλεια ταῖς ἄλλαις προσῆν. οἱ μέχρι νῦν ἐν τῷ καταλογείῳ
ἀπολο[γ]ισταὶ γραμματεῖς καλ[ού]με[ν]οι κατὰ τὸ παλαι[ὸν] ἔθος ἐγλογιζέσ-
θωσαν τὰ συναλλάγματα περιλαμβάνοντ[ες] τά τε τῶν νομογράφων
καὶ τὰ τῶν σ[υνα]λλασσόντων ὀνόματα καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν οἰκονο-
μιῶν καὶ [τὰ εἴ]δη τῶν συνβ[ο]λ̣αίων καὶ καταχωρ[ι]ζέτωσαν ἐν ἀμφο-
[τέρα]ις ταῖς β[ι]βλ[ιο]θήκαις. ο[ἱ καλ]ούμενοι εἰκονισταὶ ὅταν τὸν τόμον
[τῶν πρ]ο̣σαγορευομένων [συνκολ]λ̣ησ̣ίμων πρὸς καταχωρισμὸν ἀνε-
τ̣[άζ]ωσι παρασημιούσθ[ωσαν εἴ πο]υ̣ ἀπήλειπται ἢ ἐπιγέγραπταί τι
ὃ [ἀκύ]ρως ἔχει· καὶ ἀντίγρ[αφον γεν]όμενον ἐν ἐ[πι]χάρτῃ καταχωριζέτωσαν
ε[ἰς τὰς] δύο βιβλιοθήκας, [κελεύ]ω γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἄλλης Αἰγύπτου γείνεσ-
θ[αι τὸ ἐ]π' Ἀρσ[ι]νοειτῶν καὶ [. . . . .]πο[λ]ειτῶν . . νῦν φυλασσόμενον. προσ-

Col. II.

θ̣ή̣σ̣ο̣υ̣[σι] δὲ καὶ τῶν κολλημάτων ἀριθμὸν καὶ
τὰ ὀνόματα τῶ̣[ν] συναλλαξάντων. ποιείτωσαν
τὸ αὐτὸ κα[ὶ] οἱ καλούμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς διαλογῆς τῶν
κατὰ καιρὸν ἀρχιδικαστῶν [γρα]μματεῖς καὶ τὰς
πενθημέρους καταχωριζέτ[ω]σ[α]ν. ὁ ἐπιτηρητὴ[ς
τοῦ Ναναίου μ[ήτ]ε τὰ ἐκδόσιμα διδότω μήτε ἐπ[ι-
σκέψασθαι ἐπιτ[ρ]επέτω μήτ[ε ἄ]λλον οἰκονομείτω
πρὶν αὐτῷ ἐπιστέλλη[τ]αι ὑπὸ [το]ῦ̣ τῆς Ἀδριανῆς βιβλι[ο-
θήκης ἐπιτηρητοῦ, ἐπεὶ ὑπεύθυνός ἐστιν ὡς παρα-

λογίσασθαί τι βουληθεὶς τῶν δεόντων. κατα-
χωριζέτωσαν οὖν εἰς ἀμφοτέρας τὰς βιβλιοθήκας
τὰ συναλλάγματα οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει πραγματευό-
μενο[ι] ἀπὸ Φαρμοῦθι νεομηνίας, οἱ δὲ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ
ὁμοίως ἀπὸ Παχών.
(ἔτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιαν[ο]ῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενὼθ κ̄ϛ̄. προτεθήτω.

Col. III.

Τῖτος Φλαούιος Τιτιανὸς ἔπαρχος Αἰγύπτου
λέγει·
οὐκ ἔλαθέ με ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου νομικοί,
ἄδειαν ἑαυτοῖς ὧν ἁμαρτάνουσι ἔσεσθ[α]ι νο-
μίζοντες, πανταχοῦ μᾶλλον καταχωρ[ί]ζουσι
τὰς ἀσφαλείας ἢ ἐν Ἀδριανῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ,
διὰ τοῦτο κατασκευασθείσης μάλιστα [ὅ]πως
μηδὲν τῶν παρὰ τὸ προσῆκον πρασσομένων
ἀγνοῆται. τούτους τε οὖν κελεύω καὶ
τοὺς πολειτικοὺς πάντας τὰ ἀκόλουθα τοῖ[ς
προστεταγμένοις ποιεῖν, εἰδότας δ̔[τι] τοὺς
παραβάντας καὶ τοὺ̔[ς] διὰ ἀπειθίαν κ[αὶ] ὡς
ἀφορμὴν ζητοῦντας ἁμαρτῆ̄μάτω[ν
τειμωρήσομαι. προτεθήτω.
(ἔτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Μεσορὴ κ̄ζ̄.

Col. IV. 2nd hand.

Ἀπολλώνιος Ὡρίωνι τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ
χαίρειν.
ἵνα μηδέν σε λανθάνῃ ὢν ὁ κράτιστος
περὶ τῆς Ἀδρ[ια]νῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῇ κ̄ζ̄
τοῦ Μεσορὴ δ[ιὰ] προγράμματος προσέτα-
ξε, αὐτὸ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἐκγραψάμενος
ὑπέταξα τῇ [ἐ]πιστολῇ. ἔρρω(σο). Φαῶ̄(φι) δ̄. ἔστιν δ(έ)

There follows a copy of Col. III.

I. 2. There is not room for [τα] in the lacuna at the end of the line, and κα[ί] makes no sense. 4. Possibly τὸ τάχιστον ἄλλοι δέ. The papyrus is much defaced here, but the vestiges do not suit το and αλλοι very well. 5. τὸ κ[αθῆ]κον? τακλειον can hardly be right, though the letters are clear. The simplest hypothesis is to suppose that the original had ταβλειον (*tablinum*), and that the scribe mistook β for κ. These two letters are frequently hardly distinguishable in the cursive hands of the period. 7. l. προσῆ. 17. [Ἑρμου]πολειτῶν or [Λητο]πολειτῶν would suit the lacuna best. II. 9. ὔπευθυνος Pap. 15. Lια Pap. III. 7. l. κατασκευασθείσῃ. 12. omit τοὺς before διὰ ἀπειθίαν. The reading κ[αὶ] ὡς is made certain by the repetition of it in the duplicate copy in IV.

I. 2. πραγματευομένοις: a general term for officials; cf. II. 12.

3. κα[τ'] ἀμεριμν[ί]ας τόπον is excessively difficult, but no other reading suits the doubtful letters nearly so well. The doubtful ι cannot be ω or η, and the mutilated letter in το.ον, if it is not π, can only be τ or γ. If τελεῖσθαι is passive, and τῷ εἰωθότι neuter, the dative must depend on τόπον, and a subject to διδόναι has to be supplied from the preceding sentence ending with πραγματευομένοις. If τελεῖσθαι is middle, then τῷ εἰωθότι would be masculine, and could depend on ὑπογράφομαι. But the meaning of τελείσθαι is the principal difficulty of the sentence.

7. ταῖς ἄλλαις: *sc.* ἀσφαλείαις.

ἐν τῷ καταλογείῳ: the use of the singular instead of the plural in speaking of the local archives throughout the country need cause no difficulty. The praefect has a tendency to prefer the singular where the plural might be expected; cf. I. 12 τὸν τόμον. We have not been able to find any parallels for the terms καταλογεῖον here, ἀπολογισταί in 8, εἰκονισταί in 12, and ἐπιχάρτη (if that be correct) in 15.

8. κατὰ τὸ παλαιὸν ἔθος: examples of such a list giving the contents of various contracts are the *recto* of xxxiii and B. G. U. 567.

9. νομογράφων: a title for officials with a knowledge of law who drew up contracts; *v.* B. G. U. 18, 27, where a νομογράφος occurs in a Fayyûm village, and III. 3 below, where the νομικοί are probably identical with νομογράφοι; cf. B. G. U. 327, II. 22 νομικὸς Ῥωμαικός, and B. G. U. 361, III. 2 ὁ νομικὸς ὁ τὴν οἰκονομίαν γράψας. Generally when the title of the official who draws up a contract is given it is the agoranomus or one of his agents, in Roman as in Ptolemaic times. But in contracts of the Roman period no mention is often made of the officials who drew them up, though Titianus here speaks as if their names were known as a matter of course.

12. εἰκονισταί: cf. B. G. U. 562. 6 ἐξ εἰκονισμοῦ ζ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ.

13. πρ]οσαγορευομένων: cf. the use of καλούμενοι in 8 and II. 3 in introducing technical terms. For συγκολλήσιμα cf. xxxv *recto* 10, and G. P. II. xli. 8. Examples of such documents glued together are liii and lxxxvii of this volume. liii has a number at the top, cf. II. 1.

14. In the attention paid to erasures and additions in a contract, the clerks in the archives of the Arsinoite and the other (Hermopolite?) nome, whose practice is here set by Titianus as an example for the rest of Egypt, seem to have rivalled the vigilance of a modern solicitor.

15. ἐ[πι]χάρτη: an 'extra sheet'; cf. note on I. 7.

II. 3. The jurisdiction of the ἀρχιδικασταί of Roman times was not confined to Alexandria, *v.* B. G. U. 136, 2 and 231, 4, and G. P. II. lxxi, I. 6. The present passage refers not only to their sessions at Alexandria, but to their circuits in the country like those of the chrematistae under the Ptolemies. For διαλογή cf. B. G. U. 614, 4; apparently it means much the same as διαλογισμός in B. G. U. 19, I. 13, τῷ διεληλυθότι διαλογισμῷ, i. e. session for the hearing of cases. The γραμματεῖς were the official reporters of the trials, who made ὑπομνηματισμοί like xxxvii and xl of this volume.

6. ἐκδόσιμα: it is not likely that the originals of documents sent to the central archives were allowed to leave the building; so the ἐκδόσιμα are presumably copies, which under ordinary circumstances could be obtained from the keeper of the archives, but which are here forbidden to be issued on his own responsibility by the keeper of the Nanaeum.

III. 1, sqq. 'Proclamation of Titus Flavius Titianus, praefect of Egypt. It has not escaped my notice that the lawyers in Egypt, imagining that they will not be punished for their illegal acts, send their reports anywhere rather than to the Library of Hadrian, which was built for this very purpose of preventing the concealment of any irregularities. I therefore command them and all officials whom it may concern to carry out the terms of my edict, and inform them that any persons who violate it, whether from mere disobedience or to serve their own nefarious purposes, will receive condign punishment. Let this edict be publicly issued.'

1. This Titianus is mentioned in a Latin inscription on the statue of Memnon dated 126 (Letronne, *La statue vocale de Memnon*, p. 147), and in B. G. U. 428, 8. Other praefects with the same name are known in the reigns of M. Aurelius and Caracalla.

3. νομικοί: cf. note on II. 9.

IV. 1–7. 'Apollonius to his esteemed Horion, greeting. In order that you may be fully apprised of the commands of his Excellency concerning the Library of Hadrian, contained in a proclamation dated the 27th of Mesore, I have copied out the proclamation and subjoin it to this letter. Farewell. Phaophi 4. It is as follows'. The duplicate of III which is here appended has these variants:—ἔλαβεν and ἁμαρτάνουσιν for ἔλαβε and ἁμαρτάνουσι in 3 and 4, and τήν for τούς in 12. The last seems to be an unsuccessful attempt to improve the construction of that passage.

XXXV. Proclamation and List of Emperors.

13·8 × 13·4 *cm.* A. D. 223 (*recto*).

The interest of this papyrus lies chiefly in its *verso*, which contains a list of the Roman emperors, with the number of years which each ruled, from Augustus to Decius, in the first or second year of whose reign the list was drawn up. Apart from misspellings it is generally accurate; but there is a serious blunder at the beginning, where owing to some confusion the name of Gaius is omitted, while the number of his years is assigned to Claudius, who has thus only four years instead of fourteen. Galba is also incorrectly omitted, an extra year being assigned to Nero; and Hadrian's reign is made two years too long.

In reckoning the length of reigns, the months after the last Thoth 1 in an emperor's reign are neglected, since the interval between the death of an emperor and the next Thoth 1 counted as the first year of his successor; cf. xcviii. 13, 14. Emperors, therefore, like Otho and Pertinax, whose reigns ended before the 1st Thoth following after their accession, are not mentioned, and usurpers like Pescennius Niger are naturally omitted. In cases of associated emperors only the name of the one who reigned longest is given, in order to make the total

number of years correct. Thus Marcus Aurelius, Verus, and Septimius Severus are not reckoned, since Commodus and Caracalla counted their own reigns from the accession of their fathers.

The *recto* contains the ends of a dozen lines from a proclamation made in the reign of Severus Alexander.

Recto.

'Αλε]ξάνδρου Εὐσεβοῦς
]ς Λικίννιος Σαραπαμ-
] 'Ισιδώρου ἐπιδέδωκα
]
[21 letters] . . . . [. . .]οχης ὑπαρχόντων
[. . . . . Μαρίῳ Μαξίμῳ καὶ 'P]ωσκίῳ Αἰλιανῷ ὑπάτοις πρὸ η̄
[16 letters (ἔτους) . .] Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
[Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου 'Αλ]εξ[ά]νδρου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
[13 letters 'Αλεξ]ανδρείᾳ τῇ πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ ἐκγεγραμμε-
[15 letters βε]βλημένον ἐγένετο ἐκ συνκολλησί-
[μων . . . . .] . ιδεινίου 'Ιουλιανοῦ ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου
[18 letters]ου καὶ προτεθέντων τῇ ἐνεστώ-
[σῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀφφι]κιαλίων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ 'Ισίῳ

. . . .

3. ἰσιδωρου Pap. 11. ἰουλιανου Pap. 13. ἰσιω Pap.

1–4. These lines, which constitute a heading of some sort, were apparently much longer than those following. Line 8 cannot have contained more than 50 letters; but line 1, if the emperor's full name was given (which is most probable), must have contained at least 62.

3. Or perhaps ἐπιδεδώκα|[μεν.

10. *συνκολλησίμων*: cf. xxxiv. I. 13, *note*.

11.].ιδεινίου: of the letter before the first ι only a cross-stroke is left, which suits α, γ, ε, or λ. It does not seem possible to read]νδειπιου, and so names like Βλανδείνιος or Σεκουνδείνιος are excluded. A Julianus was praefect at the end of the reign of Caracalla (Dio Cassius lxxviii. 35), but was superseded by Basilianus under Macrinus.

13. ὀφφι]κιαλίων: cf. B. G. U. 21, II. 15.

Verso.

Βασειλέων χρόνοι.

Ἄουστος	(ἔτη) μγ.	Νέρων	(ἔτη) ιδ.
Τιβέρειος	(ἔτη) κβ.	Οὐσπασανός	(ἔτη) ϊ.
Κλαύδιος	(ἔτη) δ.	Τείτου	(ἔτη) γ.
		Δομιντιανοῦ	(ἔτη) ιε.

Νέρου (ἔτος) α.
Τραειανοῦ (ἔτη) ιθ.
Ἁδριανοῦ (ἔτη) κγ̄.
Ἐλείου Ἀντωνίνου (ἔτη) κγ̄.
Ἀντωνίνου Κομόδου (ἔτη) λβ̄.
Σεουήρου (ἔτη) κε.
Ἀντωνίνου (ἔτη) δ.
Ἀλεξάνδρου (ἔτη) ιγ̄. Παῦνι ιδ̄,
Μαξιμίνου (ἔτη) γ̄. παρθ( ) ἀρχ( ).
Γορδιανοῦ (ἔτη) ϛ′.
Φιλίππου (ἔτη) ϛ′.
Δεκίου (ἔτος) ά.

13. λβ corr. from λα. 17. marg. ? παρθ(ένου) ἀρχ(ούσης), referring to some astronomical calculation.

XXXVI. Customs Regulations.

10·4 × 27·9 *cm.*

This papyrus consists of the lower halves of three columns written in a medium-sized cursive hand of the second or early third century. The first column contains accounts, the second and third contain extracts from customs regulations with reference to the payment of duty, the right of search, and the giving of written receipts. The regulations both in style and contents find close parallels in the Revenue Papyrus, and it is not improbable that these ordinances were inherited by the Roman government from the Ptolemies.

Col. II.

. . . . . .
ἐ]πεὶ δὲ τῶν ε̣[. . . . . .
μων πάντω[ν . . . . . .
ρος συντι[μ . . . . . .
[ὁ] τελώνης [. . . . . .
πότερον τὸ π̣[. . . . . .
φορον βούλεται[ι]. ἐ̣[ὰν] δ̣ὲ̣
τελώνης ἐκφορ[τισθ]ῆ-
ναι τὸ πλοῖον ἐπιζητήσῃ,
ὁ ἔμπορος ἐκφορτιζέ̣[τ]ω,
καὶ ἐὰν μὲν εὑρεθῇ τ[ι] ἕτε-
ρον ἢ ὃ ἀπεγράψατο, στερή-
σιμον ἔστω. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εὑ-
ρεθῇ, ὁ τελώνης τ[ὴ]ν δα-
πάνην τῷ ἐμπό̣[ρ]ῳ τοῦ
ἐκφορτισμοῦ ἀποδ[ότ]ω.

Col. III.

. . . . . .
καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἐ̣[γλαβόντων
τὰ τέλη χερόγραφ[α λαμβ]α-
νέτωσαν ἵνα εἰς τὸ μέλ-
λον ἀσυκοφάντητοι
ὦσιν.
ὁ πλε

II. 1–6. This section appears to be contrasted with the one following, 6–15, and to mean that the tax-farmer, if he liked, could accept the valuation placed by the merchant on his cargo as a basis for paying duty. Cf. Rev. Pap. XXIX, which states that a tax-farmer may accept the cultivator's valuation of the crop, but that if he thinks it too low he may seize the crop and sell it, repaying the cultivator only the amount of his own assessment. In 1 the word mutilated is probably *ἐ[κφορτισ]μῶν*. *]ρος* in 3 is very likely the termination of *ἔμπορος*, and *π* in 5 may be the beginning of *πλοῖον*.

6–15. 'But if the tax-farmer desire that the ship should be unloaded, the merchant shall unload the cargo, and if anything be discovered other than what was declared, it shall be liable to confiscation. But if nothing else be discovered, the tax-farmer shall repay to the merchant the cost of unloading.'

III. 1–5. 'and they shall receive from those who farm (?) the taxes a written declaration, in order that they may not be liable to false accusations subsequently.'

1. If *ἐ[γλαβόντων* is right, the sense is that the merchants were to obtain a written declaration from the tax-farmers that the ship's 'manifest' had on examination proved correct. The doubtful *ε* might be *σ*, i.e. *σ[υντελούντων*, the sense being that the tax-farmers were to get a written declaration of the cargo from the merchants when they did not examine it themselves.

6. The writer began a new paragraph, but stopped in the middle of the word *πλέ[ων*?

IX *verso*. List of Weights and Measures.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains the Aristoxenus fragment, pp. 14 sqq. On the *verso* is a list of weights and measures written in a semi-uncial hand of the third or early fourth century. While some of the weights and measures are specifically Egyptian, e. g. the copper drachma and the artaba, the medimnus in line 9, and perhaps the *μναεῖον* in 15, appear to be on the Attic, not the Egyptian standard. It is more probable that the list is an extract from some metrological writer of the Roman period, than that it is a series of private memoranda, in spite of the unusually bad spelling. Amid the paucity of authorities for the metrology of this period in Egypt the papyrus is a welcome addition, and one vexed question connected with the coinage is settled by it. At the left-hand side of this list is a column of figures from an account.

Ἔχι χαλκείνη ὀβολοὺς $\bar{ς}$, *ὁ δὲ ὀβολὸς ἔχει χαλκοῦς* $\bar{η}$,
ὥστε εἶναι τὴν χαλκείνη χαλκῶν μη. ἔχει δραχμὴ
ὀβολοὺς ἑπτά, $\bar{ζ}$, *ὁ δὲ ὀβολὸς ἔχει χαλκοῦς* $\bar{η}$, [[*ὥσ[τε εἶ]ναι*]]
ὥστε εἶναι τὴν δραχμὴν χαλκῶν $\overline{νς}$. *ἔχει τὼ τάλαντον* $\bar{ξ}$
μνᾶς, [[*ε*]]$\bar{ξ}$, *ἡ δὲ μνᾶ ἔχει σ*[[*σ*]]*τ*[[.]]*α⟨τῆ⟩ρας μὲν* $\overline{κε}$, *(δραχμὰς) ρ, ὁ δὲ στατῆρες*
ἔχει δραχμὰς $\bar{δ}$, *ὥστε εἶναι τὸ τάλαντον στα⟨τῆ⟩ρα μὲν Ἀφ,* S
δραχμῶν δὲ $\bar{ς}$, *ὀβολον δὲ τετρακιμυρίων διχιλίων.*
ἔχει ἀρτάβη μέτρα $\bar{ι}$, *τὸ δὲ μέτρους χύνεικες* $\bar{δ}$, *ὥστε εἶναι*
τὴν ἀρτάβην χυνίκων $\bar{μ}$. *ἔχει μέδιμνος ἡμείεκτα* $\overline{ιβ}$,

τὸ δὲ ἡμειεκτων ἔχει χύνικες τέσσαρος, ὥστε εἶναι
τὸν μέδιμνον χυνίκων τεσσεράκωντα ὀκκτού. ἔχει ὁ πῆχις
παληστὰς $\bar{ς}$, ὁ δὲ παληστὴς ἔχει δακτύλους $\bar{δ}$, ὥστε εἶναι
τὼν πηχων δακτύλων $\overline{κδ}$. ἔχει ὁ μετρητὴς χώεις $\overline{ιβ}$,
ὁ δὲ χόος ἔχει κοτύλας $\overline{ιβ}$, ὥστε εἶναι τὸν μετρητὴν κοτυλον $\overline{ρμδ}$.
ἔχει τὸ μναεῖον τέταρτα δέκα $\bar{ς}$, $\overline{ις}$, ἡ δὲ τε[τάρτ]η ἔχει θέρμο[υς μὲ]ν ⁝ [
κ[ερ]ά[τ]ια [δὲ . . .]εκα[. . ὁ δ]ὲ θέ[ρμος ἔ]χι [

2. l. χαλκίνην. 4. l. τό for τω. 5. l. ὁ δὲ στατήρ. 6. l. στα⟨τή⟩ρων. 7. l. ὀβολῶν. 8. l. τὸ δὲ μέτρον χοίνικας. 9. l. χοινίκων. 10. l. ἡμίεκτον . . . χοίνικας τέσσαρας. 11. l. χοινίκων τεσσαράκοντα ὀκτώ . . . πῆχυς. 12. l. παλαιστάς ς, ἡ δὲ παλαιστή. 13. l. τὸν πῆχυν . . . χόας. 14. l. κοτυλῶν. 15. l. τετάρτας.

'A copper drachma has 6 obols, and an obol 8 chalki, so that the copper drachma consists of 48 chalki. A drachma has seven, 7, obols, and an obol has 8 chalki, so that the drachma consists of 56 chalki. The talent has 60 minae, and the mina 25 staters or 100 drachmae, and the stater has 4 drachmae, so that the talent consists of 1500 staters or 6000 drachmae, or forty-two thousand obols. An artaba has 10 measures, and the measure has 4 choenices, so that the artaba consists of 40 choenices. A medimnus has 12 hemihekta and the hemihekton four choenices, so that the medimnus consists of forty-eight choenices. The ell has 6 palms, and the palm 4 digits, so that the ell consists of 24 digits. The metretes has 12 choës, and the chous 12 cotylae, so that the metretes consists of 144 cotylae. The mina-weight has sixteen, 16, quarters, and a quarter has . . . .'

1. *χαλκίνη*: that the drachma in Roman times sometimes contained seven obols instead of six was shown by Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI *recto*. But it was doubtful whether two kinds of obols, silver and copper, were meant, and the name of the coin containing six instead of seven obols was unknown. Wilcken at one time thought of *ἑξόβολος*, but has since withdrawn the suggestion. The papyrus now gives the name of the coin representing six obols, 'copper drachma,' and shows clearly that there is only one kind of obol, that of copper. The drachma may contain six or seven obols according as it is a copper or a silver drachma, but it is the larger unit which varies and the smaller which is constant, just as the artaba and metretes vary while the choenix and chous remain the same. With regard to the occasion when a drachma was regarded as having six instead of seven obols, the state of affairs in Egypt was probably much the same under the Romans as it was under the earlier Ptolemies (Rev. Pap., App. iii, pp. 194 sqq.) before the introduction of a copper standard; i.e. copper was legal tender for payment of sums below a drachma or perhaps a stater, at their full nominal value of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a silver drachma. But when sums over a drachma were paid in copper instead of silver, the obol was liable to be reckoned at its real value as a piece of metal, which was $\frac{1}{7}$ of a silver drachma; cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI *recto*. This will explain those cases in which a sum is paid in mixed drachmae and obols, but the number of the obols is above seven, e. g. G. P. II. li., where the sum of 16 drachmae 16 obols is paid for some goatskins. The drachmae were paid in silver and the obols in copper, the two metals being kept distinct. Besides Roman copper coins Ptolemaic copper continued to be largely used especially in the first century (cf. xcix. 9), though in payments to the government it was generally, perhaps always, taken at a discount (*χαλκὸς πρὸς ἀργύριον*, xlix. 17, note).

8. The artaba of 40 choenices, which is the largest known, corresponds with that

mentioned by Galen (Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* p. 224) and the Tabulae Oribasianae (*op. cit.* p. 245), both authorities stating that the Egyptian artaba is equivalent to 5 modii (a modius is elsewhere stated to be equivalent to the Attic ἑκτεύς, which has 8 choenices; cf. 10 below). There is much variation in the size of the artaba, which in the Ptolemaic period could contain 36, 30, or 29 choenices (cf. note on Rev. Pap. XXV. 8), and in the Roman period still fewer.

The statement that the artaba is divided into 10 μέτρα is remarkable, for though fractions of the artaba frequently occur in papyri and ostraca, the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$ is not found, and μέτρα in this sense hardly ever occurs, although μέτρον φοίνικο(s) in cxvi. 11 is apparently a definite amount, and a μέτρον τεταχοίνικον (sometimes with the addition δρόμου or δρόμῳ) is often found, e. g. in ci. 40, for measuring corn. Possibly these units of 4 choenices are due to the influence of the Attic system of measures, which appears in the next list containing subdivisions of the medimnus. That the artaba, though an Egyptian measure, was somehow equated to the Attic standard appears e. g. from G. P. I. lvii. 10 ἀρτάβας ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι Ἀθηναίῳ μέτρῳ. (A discussion of this complicated subject will be found in Wilcken's forthcoming *Griechische Ostraka*, and in the next volume of Kenyon's *Catalogue of the British Museum Papyri*.)

9. This medimnus of 48 choenices is the Attic, not the 'Ptolemaic' medimnus, which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the Attic and contained 2 ancient artabae or 9 modii, i.e. 72 choenices (Hultsch, *op. cit.* p. 258).

13. The metretes containing 12 choes is of the usual size. A metretes of 8 choes is found in the Revenue Papyrus for measuring wine (cf. note on XXXI. 5).

15. It is not clear whether the Attic or the Egyptian mina is meant here. As both Egyptian and Attic measures are found in the papyrus there is no *a priori* probability either way; but the fact that the μναεῖον is divided into sixteen parts, called τέτορται, points to its being the Attic, which according to metrologists corresponded to 16 *unciae*, rather than the Egyptian which corresponded to 18. The number of θέρμοι in a τετάρτη would then be 72, the number of κεράτια 144. If the μναεῖον were Egyptian, the corresponding numbers would be 81 and 162. It is difficult to fill up the lacunae in 16 satisfactorily, for though [δὲ μδ] ἑκα[τόν, ὁ δ]ὲ would suit what is left, such an order is scarcely possible, even for so illiterate a scribe.

XXXVII. Report of a Lawsuit.

31 × 40·7 *cm.* A.D. 49.

A report of a lawsuit relating to the identity of a child. A woman called Saraeus had undertaken to act as nurse to a foundling which had been adopted as a slave by a certain Pesouris. According to the nurse's assertion the infant died while in her keeping. Pesouris, however, declined to believe this, and claimed a child which Saraeus was nursing, and which she declared to be her own son, on the plea that it was really the foundling. The judgement given was of the nature of a compromise. The claim of Pesouris to the living child was rejected, while Saraeus was ordered to refund the money she had received from him in her capacity as nurse. It appears from No. xxxviii that Pesouris, or, as he is there called, Syrus, was much dissatisfied with this verdict.

Col. I.

Ἐξ ὑπομ[ν]ηματισμῶν Τι[βερίο]υ Κλαυδ[ίο]υ Πασίωνος στρατη(γοῦ).
(ἔτους) ἑνάτ[ο]υ Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκ[ράτ]ορος, Φαρμοῦθι γ̄. ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος,
[Π]εσοῦρι[ς] πρὸς Σαραεῦν. Ἀριστοκλῆς ῥήτωρ
ὑπὲρ Πεσούριος, "Πεσοῦρις, ὑπὲρ οὗ λέγωι, ζ (ἔτους)
Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ἀνείλεν
ἀπὸ κοπρίας ἀρρενικὸν σωμάτιον ὄνομα Ἡρα-
κ[λᾶν]. τοῦτο ἐνεχείρισεν τῆι ἀντιδίκωι· ἐγένε-
το ἐνθάδε ἡ τροφεῖτις εἰς υἱὸν τοῦ Πεσούριος.
τοῦ πρώτου ἐνιαυτοῦ ἀπέλαβεν τὰ τροφεῖα.
ἐνέστηι ἡ προθεσμία τοῦ δευτέρου ἐνιαυτοῦ,
κα[ὶ] πάλιν ἀπέλαβεν. ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα ἀληθῆι λέγωι,
ἔστιν γράμματα αὐτῆς δι' ὧν ὁμολογεῖ εἰλη-
φέναι. λειμανχουμέν[ο]υ τοῦ σωματ[ί]ου ἀπέ-
σπασεν ὁ Πεσοῦρις. μετ[ὰ] ταῦτα καιρὸν εὑροῦσ[α
εἰσεπήδησεν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἡμετέρου [ο]ἰκίαν
καὶ τὸ σωμάτιον ἀφήρπασεν, καὶ βούλεται ὀν[ό
ματι ἐλευθέρου τὸ σωμάτιον ἀπενέγκασ-
θαι. ἔχω[ι] πρῶτον γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος,
ἔχωι δεύτερο[ν] τῶν τροφείων τὴν [ἀ]ποχή[ν.
ἀξιῶι ταῦ[τα] φυλαχθῆ[ν]αι." Σά[ρα]εῦς,
"ἀπεγαλάκ[τισά] μου τὸ [π]αιδίον, κα[ὶ] τούτων
σωμάτιόν μοι ἐνεχειρίσθηι. ἔλαβ[ον] παρ' αὐ-
τῶν τοὺ[ς] πάντας ὀκτὼι στατῆρας. μετὰ
ταῦτα [ἐτελεύ]τησεν τ[ὸ σ]ωμάτιο[ν στα-
τήρων π̣[ερ]ι̣όντων. νῦν βούλον[ται τὸ

Col. II.

ἴ[δι]όν μου τέκνον ἀποσπάσαι." Θέων,
"γράμματα τοῦ σωματίου ἔχομεν."
ὁ στρατηγός, "ἐπεὶ ἐκ τῆς ὄψεως φαίνεται τῆς
Σαραεῦτος εἶναι τὸ παιδίον, ἐὰν χιρογραφήσηι
αὐτήι τε καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἐνχει-

ρισθὲν αὐτῇι σωμάτιον ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεσούριος
τετελευτηκέναι, φαίνεταί μοι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ
τοῦ κυρίου ἡγεμόνος κριθέντα ἀποδοῦσαν
αὐτὴν ὃ εἴληφεν ἀργύριον ἔχειν τὸ [ἴδιο]ν
τέκνον."

5. l. λέγω; iota adscript is consistently written with final ω and η in this papyrus.

'From the minutes of Tiberius Claudius Pasion, strategus. The ninth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 3. In court, Pesouris *versus* Saraeus. Aristocles, advocate for Pesouris, said:—"Pesouris, my client, in the seventh year of our sovereign Tiberius Claudius Caesar picked up from the gutter a boy foundling, named Heraclas. He put it in the defendant's charge. This nurse was there for the son of Pesouris. She received her wages for the first year when they became due, she also received them for the second year. In proof of my assertions there are the documents in which she acknowledges receipt. The foundling was being starved, and Pesouris took it away. Thereupon Saraeus, waiting her opportunity, made an incursion into my client's house and carried the foundling off. She now justifies its removal on the ground that it was free-born. I have here, firstly, the contract with the nurse; I have also, secondly, the receipt of the wages. I demand their recognition." Saraeus:—"I weaned my own child, and the foundling belonging to these people was placed in my charge. I received from them my full wages of 8 staters. Then the foundling died, and I was left with the money. They now wish to take away my own child." Theon:—"We have the papers relating to the foundling." The strategus:—"Since from its features the child appears to be that of Saraeus, if she and her husband will make a written declaration that the foundling entrusted to her by Pesouris died, I give judgement in accordance with the decision of our lord the praefect, that she have her own child on paying back the money she has received."'

I. 7. Ἡρακ[λᾶς]: cf. xxxviii. 7.

20. τὴν ἀποχήν: τὰς ἀποχάς might have been expected, since wages for two years had been paid; cf. 11.

II. 1. Theon was appearing for Saraeus. The γράμματα τοῦ σωματίου are probably contrasted with the γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος of I. 19, but their precise nature is obscure.

8. ἡγεμόνος: Gnaeus Vergilius Capito; cf. xxxviii. 1 and 13.

XXXVIII. Petition to the Praefect.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,002. 36 × 13·2 *cm.* A. D. 49–50.

The following letter is the sequel to the legal proceedings described in xxxvii. It was written, probably a few months after xxxvii, by the husband of the nurse Saraeus to the praefect, complaining that Pesouris (or, as he is here called, Syrus) refused to comply with the judgement of the strategus as there recorded. The papyrus is written in a very cursive hand.

Γναίωι Οὐεργελίωι Καπίτωνι[[ω]],
παρὰ Τρύφωνος Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγ-
χων πόλεως. Σῦρος Σύρου ἐνεχείρισεν
τῇ γυναικί μου Σαραεῦτι Ἀπίωνος τῶι ζ (ἔτει)
Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος δι' ἐνγύου ἐμοῦ ὃ ἀνείρηται ἀπὸ
κοπρίας ἀρσενικὸν σωμάτιον, ᾧ ὄνομα Ἡρακλᾶς,
ὥστε τροφ[εῦσα]ι. τοῦ [οὖ]ν σωματίο[υ τε]τελευτηκό-
τος, καὶ τοῦ Σύρ[ου] ἐπικεχειρηκότος ἀποσπάσαι
εἰς δουλαγωγία[ν] τὸν ἀφήλικά μου υἱὸν Ἀπίωνα,
καθὰ π[α]ρῆλθον ἐπὶ τοῦ γενομένου τοῦ νομοῦ
στρατηγοῦ Πασίωνος, ὑφ' οὗ καὶ ἀποκατεστάθη μοι
ὁ υἱὸς Ἀπίων ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ τοῦ εὐερ-
γέτου προστεταγμένοις καὶ τοῖς γεγονόσι ὑπὸ τοῦ
Πασίωνος ὑπομνηματισμοῖς. τοῦ δὲ Σύρου
μὴ βουλομένου ἐνμεῖναι τοῖς κεκριμένοις
ἀλλὰ καὶ καταργοῦντός με χειρότεχνον ὄντα,
ἐπὶ σὲ τοεὐνω τὸν σωτῆρα τῶν δικαίων τυ-
χεῖν. εὐτύχ(ει).

1. l. Οὐεργιλίῳ. 6. l. ἀνήρηται. 8. τ of του corrected from σ.

'To Gnaeus Vergilius Capito, from Tryphon, son of Dionysius, of the city of Oxyrhynchus. Syrus, son of Syrus, entrusted to the keeping of my wife Saraeus, daughter of Apion, in the seventh year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, on my security, a boy foundling named Heraclas, whom he had picked up from the gutter, to be nursed. The foundling died, and Syrus tried to carry off into slavery my infant son Apion. I accordingly applied to Pasion, the strategus of the nome, by whom my son Apion was restored to me in accordance with what you, my benefactor, had commanded, and the minutes entered by Pasion. Syrus, however, refuses to comply with the judgement, and hinders me in my trade. I therefore come to you, my preserver, in order to obtain my rights. Farewell.'

1–2. Gn. Vergilius Capito: cf. C.I.G. 4956. He was still praefect in 52, cf. xxxix. 2, 5.

3. Σῦρος: in xxxvii he is always called Πεσοῦρις. For a similar variation cf. G.P. II. xxxvi, where the names Πανεβχοῦνις and Νεβχοῦνις are interchanged.

11. καθά, if right, is superfluous.

17. χειρότεχνον: we learn from xxxix. 8 that Tryphon was a weaver.

18. The beginning of this line is difficult. επισπο may be read instead of επι σε το. The next letter may be ν, but is more like ε. Some verb like ἥκω or φεύγω is required.

XXXIX. Release from Military Service.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,001. 29·7 × 18·5 *cm.* A.D. 52.

Copy of a release from liability to military service granted by the praefect Gn. Vergilius Capito to Tryphon (cf. the preceding papyrus), on the ground of defective eyesight.

Ἀντίγραφον ἀπολύσεως
ἔτους ιβ Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθ(ι) κθ̄, σεσημ(ειωμένης).
ἀπελύθηι [ὑ]πὸ Γναίου Οὐεργιλίου
Καπίτων[ο]ς τοῦ ἡγεμόνος
ἀμφοτέρων
Τρύφων Διονυσίου γέρδιος,
ὑπο⟨κε⟩χυμένος ὀλίγον βλέπων,
τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων τῆς μητροπόλ(εως).
ἐπεκρίθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξανδ(ρείᾳ).
ἐπεκρίθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξανδ(ρείᾳ).
ἐπικέκριται
ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.

5. l. *ἀπελύθη.*

'Copy of a release dated and signed in the twelfth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 29. Release from service was granted by Gn. Vergilius Capito, praefect of Upper and Lower Egypt, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius, weaver, suffering from cataract and shortness of sight, of the metropolis of Oxyrhynchus. Examination was made in Alexandria.'

4. *σεσημ(ειωμένης)* refers to the endorsements *ἐπεκρίθη* and *ἐπικέκριται* made on the original document.

7. *ἀμφοτέρων*: the two districts of Upper and Lower Egypt, which were typified in the double crown of the Pharaohs. For another reference to this division in the Roman period cf. C.I.G. 4957, 48.

XL. A Legal Decision.

18·7 × 14·8 *cm.* Late second or early third century.

Report of a judgement given in court by the praefect Eudaemon in the case of a claim for immunity from some form of public service, on the ground that the petitioner was a doctor. The judge demands a scientific proof of the

assertion. This summary of legal proceedings is one of a series, being preceded, and very likely followed, by a similar abstract. The preceding case is too mutilated to be worth printing. It is however evident that there too a doctor was concerned, and that his rights were upheld; and it bears the date Thoth 1, the twenty-first year of Hadrian. It may therefore be inferred that the name of the emperor lost in line 2 of the following text was either Hadrian or Antoninus. The present copy however seems from the character of the handwriting to have been made a good deal later than the proceedings which it describes. It is written on the *verso* of some late second century accounts.

. . . . .

Ἀντίγραφον ὑπομνηματισμοῦ Οὐα[λερίου (?) Εὐδαί-
μονος τοῦ ἡγεμονεύσαντος (ἔτους) [
[Κα]ίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Φαμενὼθ ι[. ἐπε]ρχο-
μένου Ψάσνιος. προσελθ[ό]ντ[ος Ψάσνι]ος
καὶ εἰπόντος, "ἰατρὸς ὑπάρχων τὴ[ν τέ]χνην
τούτους αὐτοὺς οἵτινές με εἰς λειτο[υ]ρ[γ]ίαν
δεδώκασι ἐθεράπευσα," Εὐδαίμων εἶπεν, "τά-
χα κακῶς αὐτοὺς ἐθεράπευσας. δίδαξον τ[ὸ κατα-
τῆκον, εἰ ἰατρὸς εἶ δημοσ[ιεύ]ων ἐπὶ ταρι[χείᾳ,
καὶ ἔξεις τὴν ἀλειτουργησίαν."

5. ἰατρος ὑπαρχων Pap. 9. ἰατρος Pap.

'Copy of a memorandum of Valerius (?) Eudaemon, praefect in the . . . year of . . . Caesar our sovereign, Phamenoth . . Application of Psasnis. Psasnis appeared and said:—"I am a doctor by profession and I have treated these very persons who have assigned me a public burden." Eudaemon said:—"Perhaps your treatment was wrong. If you are a doctor officially practising mummification, tell me what is the solvent, and you shall have the immunity which you claim."'

8, 9. τ[ὸ κατα]τῆκον . . . ἐπὶ ταρι[χείᾳ: cf. Hdt. ii. 87 (the account of the Egyptian process of mummification) τὰς δὲ σάρκας τὸ λίτρον κατατήκει.

XLI. Report of a Public Meeting.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,073. 31·3 × 26·3 *cm.* Late third or early fourth century.

The following text contains an account of a popular demonstration made in honour of the prytanis at Oxyrhynchus on the occasion of a visit from the praefect. It is not easy to gather from the disjointed acclamations of the

citizens with which the document is for the most part filled what was the precise character of, or ground for, the honour which they wished to see conferred on the prytanis. All that is apparent is that they were anxious to have a vote immediately passed in his honour, and that he himself wished it to be postponed for a more fitting occasion.

Several specimens of Greek acclamations are found in inscriptions (cf. Th. Reinach, *Bulletin de Corr. Hell.*, 1897, p. 543), but the present is much the most elaborate example, and the first, we believe, on papyrus. Its Greek is rather debased—though here no doubt it does not misrepresent the populace of Oxyrhynchus—and it includes a number of strange words and expressions.

[about 30 letters lost]ạρίας πανηγύρεως οὔσης
[. . . . . τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις] εἰς [ἐ]ῶνα τὸ κράτος
τ[ῶ]ν [Ῥ]ωμαίων, Ἄγουστοι κύριοι, εὐτυχῆ [ἡγεμ]ών, εὐτυχῶ[ς] τῷ καθολικῷ.
ωκαιαναι πρύτανι, ωκααναι δόξα πόλεω[ς], ωκααναι Διό[σκ]ορε πρωτοπολῖτα,
ἐπὶ σοῦ τὰ ἀγαθὰ καὶ πλέον γίνεται, ἀρχηγαὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ισιηṇ φιλῖ σε καὶ ἀναβαίνι
εὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλοπολίτῃ, εὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλομετρίῳ, ἀρχηγὲ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, κτίστα τῆς π[όλεως . . . .] . . . . . ωκααναι . . . ου[. . .] ψηφισθήτω ὁ πρύ(τανις) ἐν τυαύτῃ [ἡμέρ]ᾳ.
πολλῶν ψηφισμάτων ἄξιος, πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύομεν διὰ σαί, πρύτανι.
δέησιν τῷ καθολικῷ περὶ τοῦ πρυτάνεως εὐτυχῶς τῷ καθολικῷ δεόμεθα,
καθολικέ, τὸν πρύτανιν τῇ πόλι, εὐερ[γέτ]ᾳ κα[θολι]καί, τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι,
Ἄγουστοι κύριοι εἰς τὸν ἐῶνα· δέησ[ιν] τ̣ῷ̣ [καθολι]κ̣ῷ̣ περὶ τοῦ πρυτάνεως,
τὸν ἄρχοντα τοῖς μετρίοις, ἰσάρχο̣[ντ]α [τοῖς . . . . .]ς, τὸν ἄρχοντα τῇ πόλι, τὸν κηδεμόνα τῇ πόλι, τὸν φιλομέτριον [τῇ π]όλ[ι], τὸ[ν] κτίστην τῇ πόλι, εὐτυχῆ ἡγεμών, εὐτυχῆ καθολικαί, εὐεργ[έ]τα ἡγεμών, εὐεργέτα καθολικαί, καὶ δεόμεθα,
καθολικαί, περὶ τοῦ πρυτάνεως· ψ[ηφισ]θ̣ήτω ὁ πρύτανις, ψηφισθήτω ἐν τυαύτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. τοῦτο πρῶτον καὶ ἀναγκαῖον." ὁ πρύ(τανις) εἶπ(εν), "τὴν μὲν παρ' ὑμῶν
τιμὴν ἀσπάζομαι καί γε ἐπὶ τούτῳ σφόδρα χαίρω· τὰς δὲ τοιαύτα[ς
ῳ̣
μαρτυρίας ἀξιῶ εἰς καιρὸν ἔννομον ὑπερτεθῆναι, ἐν [[τούτῳ]] καὶ ὑμῖς
ε αι
βεβαίως παρέχ[[ον]]η[[ες]] καὶ ἐγὼ ἀ[σφ]αλῶ̣ς λαμβάνω." ὁ δῆμος ἐβόησεν,
"πολλῶν ψηφισμάτων ἄξιος, τὸ νοκ̣[. . .]αν εἰς τὸ μέσον, Ἄγουστοι κύριοι, πασειvι, καὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις εἰς ἐῶνα τὸ κράτος τῶν Ῥωμαίων. εὐτυχῆ ἡγεμώ[ν,

σωτὴρ μετρίων, καθολικαί, δεόμεθα, καθολικ[αί], τὸν πρύτανιν τῇ πόλι, τὸν φ[ιλο-
μέτριον τῇ πόλι, τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι· δεόμ[ε]θα, καθολικαί, σῶσον πόλιν
τη
τοῖς κυρίοις, εὐεργέτα καθολικαί, τὸν ε[ὔφρο]να τῇ πόλι, τὸν φιλοπολίν τῇ πό[λ]ι."
'Αριστίων σύνδικος εἶπ(εν), "τὴν αρ . . . [. . . . .] παραθησόμεθα τῇ κρα-
τίσ[τ]ῃ β[ο]υλῇ."
ὁ δῆμος, "δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τὸ[ν κ]ηδε[μό]να τ[ῆ πό]λι, τὸν κτίστην
τῇ πόλι, στρατηγὲ πισταί, εἰρήνη πόλεως. [ω]καναι Διοσκουρίδη, πρωτο-
πολῖτα,
ωκααναι Σεύθη, πρωτοπολῖτα, ἰσάρχων, ἰσ[ο]πολῖτ⟨α⟩,
ἀγνοὶ πιστοὶ σύνδικοι, ἀγνοὶ πιστοὶ συ[ν]ή[γορο]ι, ἰς ὥρας πᾶσι τοῖς
τὴν πόλιν φιλοῦσιν, Ἄγουστοι κύριοι εἰς τὸ[ν α]ἰῶνα.

2. l. *αἰῶνα*, so in 11 and 21. 3. l. *Αὔγουστοι*; so too in 11, 20, 29. l. *εὐτυχές* for *εὐτυχη*, and so in 13, 14, 21. 5. l. *ἀρχηγέ . . . φιλεῖ . . . ἀναβαίνει*. 7. l. *τοιαύτῃ*. 8. l. *διὰ σέ*. 10. l. *καθολικέ*; so too in 14, 15, &c. 15. l. *τοιαύτῃ*. 16. *αναγ'καιον* Pap. 19. l. *παρέχετε*. 27. l. *πιστέ*. 28. *ἴς* Pap.; l. *εἰς*. *ωκααναι—ισοπολιτ* inserted over the line.

'. . . when the assembly had met, (the people cried) . . . "the Roman power for ever! lords Augusti! prosperous praefect, prosperity to our ruler! Hail, . . . president, glory of the city, . . . Dioscorus, chief of the citizens! under you our blessings increase evermore, source of our blessings, . . . Prosperity to the patriot, prosperity to the lover of right! Source of our blessings, founder of the city! . . . Let the president receive the vote on this great day! Many votes do you deserve, for many are the blessings which we enjoy through you, O president. This petition we make to our ruler about the president, with good wishes to our ruler, asking for the city's president, beneficent ruler, for the city's founder, lords Augusti for ever,—this petition to our ruler about the president, for the honest man's governor, the equitable governor, the city's governor, the city's patron, the city's benefactor, the city's founder, prosperous praefect, prosperous ruler, beneficent ruler, beneficent praefect! We beseech you, ruler, concerning the president; let the president receive the vote, let the president receive the vote on this great day! This is the first necessity." The president said:—"I acknowledge with great pleasure the honour which you do me, but I beg that these demonstrations be reserved for a legitimate occasion when you may make them with safety and I shall be justified in accepting them." The people cried, "Many votes do you deserve . . . the Roman power for ever! Prosperous praefect, protector of honest men, our ruler! We ask, ruler, for the city's president, the city's benefactor, the city's founder! We beseech you, ruler, preserve the city for our lords! beneficent ruler, we beseech you for the city's well-wisher, the city's patriot!" Aristion the advocate said:—"We will refer this matter to the most high council." The people:—"We ask, ruler, for the city's patron, the city's founder, upright general, peace of the city! O . . . Dioscorides, chief of the citizens! O . . . Seuthes, chief of the citizens, equitable governor, equitable citizen! True and upright advocates, true and upright assessors! Hurrah for all who love the city. Long live the lords Augusti!"'

3. *Αὔγουστοι κύριοι*. This was therefore a period of joint rule. Palaeographical considerations make it probable that the *κύριοι* were Diocletian and Maximian. *τῷ καθολικῷ*:

cf. B.G.U. 21 III. 10. The *καθολικός* in writers like Eusebius and Julian is a finance officer. Here, however, the word seems to be used in a wider sense, as a title of the *ἡγεμών*.

4. *ωκαιαναι . . . ωκαανα*ι. The meaning of this title or form of address, which only occurs here before proper names, is very doubtful. It seems impossible in this context to read *ὁ Καιανέ* and suppose a reference to the obscure sect of the Cainites. It is not more satisfactory to read the letters as one word, *Ὠκεανέ*. Dioscorus seems to be the name of the prytanis.

5. *ισιην*, whatever it may mean, appears to be the subject of *φιλεῖ*. The *σ* may perhaps be *δ*.

7. The letters preceding and following *ωκαανα*ι are illegible owing to the fact that the papyrus was imperfectly flattened out before being mounted. A difficulty from the same cause occurs in 25. *ωκαανα*ι was no doubt here, as elsewhere, followed by some name.

12. *ἰσάρχο*[*ντ*]*α* : cf. 28. The word is new.

20, 21. The doubtful *κ* after *νο* may be read as *υ* or perhaps *χ*. *πασειν* might be interpreted as *πᾶσιν εἶ* and constructed with *τὸ νο* .[. . .]*αν*, but the interjected *Αὔγουστοι κύριοι* is rather against this.

24. *φιλόπολιν* is corrected into *φιλοπολίτην*.

27, 28. Dioscorides and Seuthes were probably officials who were 'on the platform,' unless the former is identical with Dioscorus mentioned in 4.

εἰς ὥρας : cf. the converse phrase *μὴ ὥρασι*.

XLII. Proclamation.

27·7 × 20·2 *cm.* A.D. 323.

Proclamation by Dioscorides, *λογιστής* of the nome, with reference to an approaching gymnastic display by the youths of Oxyrhynchus. Judging by the number of alterations, this document is probably a first draft. The date of the papyrus, which is written much smaller and more cursively than the rest, is Tybi 23 (Jan. 18) in the sixth consulship of Licinius Augustus, and the second consulship of a Caesar (whose name is lost, but can be supplied from Corp. Pap. Rain. x as Licinius), *τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ̄*, a phrase which recurs by itself in lx. 12, written on Mesore 24. The explanation of this curious addition is to be found in the unsettled character of the Empire. The war between Constantine and Licinius took place in the first half of 323, and until its conclusion there were two sets of consuls, Severus and Rufinus, the regular consuls for the year, in the West, and Licinius Augustus VI and Licinius Caesar II in the East, as was first shown by the Vienna papyrus mentioned above (Mommsen *Hermes* xxxii. p. 545). At any rate, for greater accuracy, the scribe of our papyrus dated the year not only by the existing consuls, but by the consuls-elect (*ἀποδειχθησόμενοι*), whom he does not name, but indicates sufficiently by saying that they would be, when elected, consuls for the third time, i. e. the Caesars Crispus and Constantinus, who were actually consuls for the third time in 324.

But why were the existing consuls ignored in lx. 12, where the date is only given by the consuls-elect? The explanation probably is that that papyrus was written on Aug. 17, just after the defeat of Licinius. This is borne out by a comparison of the Vienna papyrus, dated May 23, 323, where the consuls are given as the two Licinii, and Pap. de Genève I 10, written about August 8 (the exact day is uncertain), which is dated by the regular consuls for 323 (Mommsen, l. c.). The writer of lx, being in doubt as to who the consuls for the year really were, gives only the year of the consuls-elect.

The difficulty of this explanation is the necessity of supposing that the scribe omitted the names of the consuls-elect, although he knew them, and, secondly, that Crispus and Constantine were acknowledged so long beforehand by Licinius as consuls-elect for 324. This might be avoided by taking the ἀποδειχθησόμενοι ὕπατοι to be the two Licinii, and supposing that they had declared themselves consuls-elect for 324 for the third time together. The objections to this view are, first, the change of case from the genitive to the dative, secondly, the fact that τὸ γ is written and not τὸ ϛ καὶ τὸ γ, thirdly, that in lx. 12 τοῖς ἀποδ. ὑπάτοις stands alone as the date, after the defeat of Licinius.

Διοσκουρίδης λογιστὴς Ὀξυρυγχίτου.
τῶν ἐφήβων σύμβλημα εἶναι αὔριον κδ,
καὶ τὸ ἔθος ὁμοῦ τε καὶ ἡ πανήγυρις προάγουσα
[σ]ημαίνει [ὅτ]ι προθυμότατα τοὺς ἐφήβους
[τ]ὰ γυμνι[κὰ] ἐπιδείκνυσθαι προσήκει, [[πρὸς]]
[[τ]έ[ρ]ψιν]] δι[π]λῇ τῶν θεατῶν συνπαρεσο-
τέρψει
[μέ]νω[ν τῇ] [[ἑορτῇ]].
[ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικινίου Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ϛ′ καὶ
[Λικινίου τοῦ ἐπ]ιφ⟨αν⟩εστάτου Καίσαρ[ο]ς τὸ β′, τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις
ὑπάτοις τὸ γ̄,
3 lines of short-hand Τῦβι κγ′.

9. ὕπατοις Pap.

'Dioscurides, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome.
The assault at arms by the youths will take place to-morrow, the 24th. Tradition, no less than the distinguished character of the festival, requires that they should do their utmost in the gymnastic display. The spectators will be present at two performances.'

1. The λογιστής or *curator reipublicae* plays an important part in the fourth century Oxyrhynchus papyri, cf. lxxxiii–lxxxvii. Originally a special finance commissioner, he

was by this period one of the chief civil officials (Marquardt and Mommsen *Handb.* IV. pp. 487 sqq.).

3. *προάγουσα*: there appears to be no instance of *προάγειν* used absolutely in the sense of 'excel,' but if it means here advance in point of time, it merely repeats the idea expressed by *ἔθος*.

10. This is a very early instance of shorthand on papyrus. In later papyri it is met with frequently, but the key has yet to be discovered.

XLIII. Military Accounts. Watchmen of Oxyrhynchus.

25 × 90 *cm.* A.D. 295.

The *recto* and *verso* of this papyrus each contain long official documents. That on the *recto* is of a military character, giving an account of supplies, chiefly of fodder, provided to various troops and officers. The account is accompanied by copies of the receipts from the persons concerned. It is complete at the end, where the total amount of the supplies and the date are given, but mutilated at the beginning, where one or more columns may have been lost.

The document on the *verso*, which was written not long afterwards, is a list of the guards or watchmen who were distributed over the chief streets and public buildings of Oxyrhynchus. It conveys a good idea of the size of the city in the fourth century, and contains much useful topographical information. It is complete so far as it goes, but it was left unfinished, the names of the guards of the two streets last mentioned not having been filled in. A similar blank occurs in Col. III.

Among the public buildings figure the temples of Sarapis, Isis, Thoëris, and Caesar. To Thoëris a tetrastyle, besides a regular temple, was dedicated. There are two churches (?), the north and the south, which give their names to two streets. Mention is also made of the Theatre, the Capitolium, three sets of baths, the Gymnasium, the Nilometer, the gates of Pesor and Pses, and the north and south gates.

Streets are named in various ways; sometimes by an adjective, e.g. Shepherds' Street, Libyan Street; sometimes from an individual, e.g. the Street of Seuthes, the Street of Apollonius; but most frequently from some prominent building or house which they contained or adjoined.

Recto. Col. I.

] λ(τραι) 'Β.
] λ(τραι) τκ.
] λ(τραι) υκ.
] λ(τραι) 'Αψν.
] λ(τραι) 'Βυξ.
]να

] λί(τραι) ϙιε.
]ω λί(τραι) ξ.
]υλι
] λί(τραι) 'ϛχμε.
] λί(τραι) 'ϛϘλ.
]. κνητ( ) λί(τραι) 'Δμ.
]ρατινοις
] λί(τραι) 'Δσοε.
]λιτ( )
τοῖς] ὑπὸ Μουκιανὸν
] λί(τραι) 'Άυνε.
]. ο( ) λί(τραι) λ'.
] λί(τραι) οε.
] λί(τραι) με.
] λί(τραι) σνε.
]λινφ
] λί(τραι) 'Δσξ.
]ιλατίωνος
]ὑπὸ Μουκινιανὸν
] λί(τραι) 'Άφξ.

Col. II.

γ

καμ[ήλοις δεσ]ποτικοῖς μεμενηκόσι
ἐν ['Ελεφαντ]ίνῃ ἀριθ(μῷ) ρ [[ἐπὶ]] ἡμ(ερῶν) ιζ λί(τραι) Γ'Δ.
τοῖς α[ὐτοῖς κα]μήλοις δεσποτικ(οῖς) μεμε-
νηκ[όσι ἐ]ν 'Ελεφαντίνῃ ἀριθ(μῷ) ρ ἡμερ(ῶν) ιζ λί(τραι) Γ'Δ.
τοῖς αὐτ[οῖ]ς καμήλοις δ[ε]σποτικ(οῖς) ἀριθ(μῷ) ρ
η
ἐπὶ ἡ[μέ]ρ(ας) ιζ οὖσι ἐν τῇ αὐτ(ῇ) 'Ελεφαντίν λί(τραι) Γ'Δ.
Τεροῦντι πρωδήκτορι τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
ἡ[με]ρ(ῶν) α λί(τραι) 'Δχμ.
Μουκ[ια]νῷ ὀπτίωνι ὑπὸ Μουκιανὸν
πρεπ[όσ]ιτ(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) 'Ρωμαικῇ αὐτοῦ
φρουμαρίᾳ λί(τραι) 'Άωι.
Λικαβίφ ὀπτίωνι ὑπὸ Λουκιανὸν
πρεπόσιτ(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρίᾳ 'Ρωμ(α)ικ(ῇ) λί(τραι) 'Ζτπ.
Βειτίφ ὀπτίωνι ὑπ' Ὄλουμπον
πρεπόσιτ(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρίᾳ
αὐτοῦ 'Ρωμαικῇ 'Θρπ.
Μαρτινιανῷ ὀπτίωνι κομίτων
τοῦ κυρίου λί(τραι) 'Γ.
τῷ αὐτῷ ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ αὐτῇ 'Ρωμαικῇ
φρουμαρίᾳ λί(τραι) 'Γ.
'Ιουλίῳ Οὐαλερίῳ τεσσαραλίῳ

λεγιωναις ιᾱ Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Μουκι-
νιανὸν πρεπόσιτον λί(τραι) Ἀρϙ.
Μαρτινιανῷ ὀπτίωνι κομίτ(ν)
ἡμερ(ῶν) β ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρ(ίᾳ) Ῥωμ⟨α⟩ικ(ῇ) λί(τραι) ϛ.
Εὐγενίῳ καὶ Βεικεντίῳ ἐκσκέπ(τορσι) λί(τραι) ξ.
Μαρτινιανῷ ὀπτίωνι κομίτ(ν)
τῶν κυρίων ἀκολούθ(ως) Ῥωμαικῇ
αὐτοῦ φρουμαρίᾳ λί(τραι) Γ.

Col. III.

ν

Σα[ρα]πίωνι καὶ Σ[ωτ]ῆρι καὶ Σ[ύ]ρῳ
καὶ ἑτέρῳ Σωτηρει βουλ(ευταῖς) ἀποδέκ(ταις)
Πτολεμαίδος ἀχ(ύρου) λί(τραι) Α'Η.
ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ ἐκδοθείσῃ ὑπ' αὐτῶν
ἀποχ(ῇ) ἧς ἐστιν ἀντίγραφον·
Αὐρήλιοι Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σω-
τὴρ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σύρος Φιδαδέλφου
καὶ Σωτὴρ Σαμοθράκου βουλ(ευταὶ) ἀποδέκτ(αι)
ἀχύρου Πτολεμα[ί]δος Αὐρηλίοις Σαρμάτῃ
Πτολεμίνου καὶ Δημητρίου Διοδώρ[ο]υ
ἐπιμεληταῖς ἀχύρου τῆς Ὀξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλ(εως) χαίρ[ει]ν.
παρειλήφαμεν παρ' ὑμῶν ἀχύρου σιτ[ί]νου
λείτρας Ἰταλικὰς μυριδαν μίαν ὀκτα-
κισχειλίας, (λίτρας ?) Α'Η. ἡ ἀποχὴ κυρία.
(ἔτους) ια (ἔτους) καὶ ι (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ
καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν, καὶ ἔτους β (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων
ἡμῶν Κωνσταν⟨τ⟩ίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπι[[φαν]]-
φανεσ⟨τά⟩των Καισάρων Σεβαστῶν, Μεχειρ' κβ.
Αὐρήλιος Σωτὴρ Σαραπίωνος βουλ(ευτὴς) παρειληφα
ὡς πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος Σωτὴρ Σαθόθρᾳκος
βουλ(ευτὴς) παρειληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου
βουλ(ευτὴς) παρειληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος
βουλ(ευτὴς) παρειληφα.
τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἐνβαριν πρεπόσιτον λί(τραι) υπ.

τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγρα(φον)·
τῶν ὑπὸ Ἐνβαριν πρεπόσιτον Σαρμάτῃ
ἐπιμελητῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
δέκα δύο ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσαράκοντα.
τοῖς ὑπὸ Δομν[εῖ]νον πρεπόσιτον λί(τραι) ϙο.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)· τῶν ὑπὸ
Δομνείνον πρεπόσιτον Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου).
ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους εἴκοσι δύο ἥμισυ
ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσαράκοντα. Αὐρήλιος Μανιάκας
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράματα μὴ ἰδότος, Μεχεὶρ δ.

Col. IV.

τοῖς ὑπὸ Κλαυδιανὸν πρεπό[σιτον λί(τραι) . . π(αρὰ)?]
Φιλίππου ὀπτίωνος κ[αὶ . . . . . γεθ . . .]
καὶ Σευήρου θεσσαρίου . . [. . . . . .]
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)·
Αὐρήλιος Φείλιππος ὀπτίω[ν κ]αὶ [. . . . . .]-
γεθεις καὶ Σεουῆρος τεσσαράριος ἡ[ῶν ὑ]πὸ Κλ[αυ-
διανὸν πρεπόσιτον Πτολεμίνῳ τῷ καὶ Σαρ-
μάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου) ἀχύρου. ἐλάβομεν παρὰ
σοῦ εἰς διάδοσιν τῶν στρατιωτῶν κάπι-
τα ἁπλᾶ ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα ἓξ ἡμερ(ῶν) γ, Μεχεὶρ ζ.
Ἰσιδώρῳ ὀπτίωνι εἴλης δευτέρας Σπάνων λί(τραι) υ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)· Αὐρήλιος
Ἰσίδωρος εἴλης δευτέρας Σπά[ν]ων Αὐρηλίῳ
Δημητρίῳ ἐπιμελητῇ ἀχύρου χαίρειν.
διαδέδωκάς μοι τοῖς γεννεοτάτοις ἱππεῦσι
ἐκ διαφόρου κοφίνους ἀννώνας εἴκοσι, Τῦβι ιδ.
σεση(μείωμαι).
Σερουάντῳ πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν λί(τραι) Α Ηφξ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀ(ντίγραφον)· Σερούαντος
πρωδήκτωρ τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἔλαβον
παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου) ἡμερ(ῶν) δ

ἀχύρ(ου) κοφίνους ἐννακοσίους εἴκοσι ὀκτὼ
μόνους.
Ἀμάρλῃ ὀπτίωνι ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν λί(τραι) Ἀψμ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)·
Αὐρήλιος Ἀμάρλης ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν
Αὐρη[λίῳ] Διδύμῳ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ Πτολεμίνου
ἐπι[μελητ]αῖς Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
ἑξή[κο]ντα ἐννήα, Τῦβι λ.

Col. V.

Εὐσεβίῳ ὀπτί[ωνι τῶν ὑπὸ Τερ]εν-
τιανὸν πρε[πόσιτον] λί(τραι) Ἀυμ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμα[ρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)·]
Αὐρήλιος Εὐσέβι[ος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ
Τερεντιανὸν πρ[επόσιτον Πτολεμίνῳ]
τῷ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ ἐπ[ιμελητῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον πα]ρὰ
σοῦ κοφίν[ο]υς ἑκατ[ὸν εἴκοσι τέσσαρ]ας, Μεχεὶρ κ.
σεσημίωμαι ἐμῇ χ[ειρ]ί.
Πύρῳ ὀπτίωνι τῶν [ὑ]πὸ Ἰουαλιανὸν πρε-
πόσιτον λί(τραι) Ἀσξ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρία[ς ἐ]στὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)·
Αὐρήλιος Πύρος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν
πρεπόσιτον λεγιῶ[ν]ος τετάρτης Φλαβίας
Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον κοφίνους
ἑρενηκον τρεῖς μόνους. σ(εσημείωμαι).
ρ[ι]
Σεουήρῳ λειβλαρίῳ ὑπὸ [[Ι]]Οὐλεανὸν
πρεπόσιτον λί(τραι) Ἐχμ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(ντίγραφον)·
Σεουῆρος λειβλάρεις ὑπὸ Οὐλεριανὸν πρεπό-
σιτον ἔλαβον παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου)
ἡμερῶν τριῶν κοφίνους ἀχύρου ἑκατὸν
ὀγδοήκοντα μόνους.
Οὐάλῃ ὀπτίωνι λεγιωναις ζ΄ Κλαυδίας

ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον ἡμερ(ῶν) γ̄ λί(τραι) Ἀψμ.
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀ(ντίγραφον)·
Αὐρήλιος Οὐάλης ὀπτίων λεγιωναις ζ΄
Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον
ἔσχον ἡμερῶν τριῶν χειλίας ἑπτακοσία[ς
τεσαράκοντα τῇ πρ[ὸ] τεσσάρων καλενδῶν
Φεβραρίων παρὰ Σαρμάτου καὶ Διδύμου
ἐπ[ι]μελητῶν. σεσ[η](μείωμαι).

Col. VI.

Βουρτ . [
. . [
Ἡρακλ[ειδ
κο . [
δος τοῖ[ς
λ̣[.] . . [
[λί(τραι)] σ.
Παλατίν[ῳ
ἀκολούθ[ως
Ἡρωδια[ν
δος ἀχύρ[ου
τινοις [
τοῖς τοῦ γαλ[. . . . . .] . . ι . σεως
Ἡρωδι[αν .] . [. . . . . .] τοῦ ἡγου-
μένου λί(τραι) σ.
τῷ ἐν τεταρ . . [.]ω διὰ τῆς Ῥωμαι-
ωρ
κῆς φ[[ρου]]ματί[α]ς οὗ τὸ ὄνομα οὐκ
νευ
εὑρέθη μετερμηθῆναι λί(τραι) Ἄσπη.
γ(ίνεται) τῆς διαδόσεως λί(τραι)
ὁμοῦ $\overline{\text{λς}}$ Βλγ.
(ἔτους) ια (ἔτους) καὶ ι (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ
καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἔτους γ (ἔτους)
τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου

καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτω[ν
Καισάρων, Μ[εχ]ε̣ίρ.—
ὑπατίας Νομίου Θού[σκου καὶ Ἀννίου Ἄ]νυλ[λίνου
τῶν λαμπρο[τάτων.

I. 1. λ̣ Pap., and so passim. II. 7. l. πρωτέκτωρ; so in IV. 18, 20. 9. μουκιανῡ Pap. 10. ρωμαϊκη Pap. and so in 19. 21. ἴουλιω Pap. l. τεσσαραρίῳ. 22. l. λεγιῶνος. 28. ρωμαίκη Pap. III. 2. l. Σωτῆρι. 3. πτολεμαΐδος Pap.; so in 9. 7. l. Φιλαδέλφου. 8. l. Σαμόθρᾳκος. 10. l. Δημητρίῳ. 13. ἴταλικας Pap. l. μυριάδα. 14. μ̣ Pap. 16. κυριῶ Pap. 20. l. Σαμόθρᾳκος. 29. ὕπο Pap. 34. ἴδοτος Pap. IV. 3. l. Σεουήρου τεσσαραρίου. 11. ἴσιδωρω Pap.; so in 13. 15. l. γενναιοτάτοις. 24. ἴανβαριν Pap.; so in 26. 26. υπο: υ corr. fr. ο. 29. l. ἐννέα. V. 9. l. Ἰουλιανόν; ἰουαλιανον Pap. 12. ἴουλιανον Pap. 15. l. ἐνενήκοντα. 16. l. λιβραρίῳ. 16. ου⟨α⟩λεριανον corr. fr. ἴουλιανον. 19. l. λιβράριος . . . Οὐαλεριανόν. 23. l. λεγιῶνος; so in 26. 24. ἴουλιανον Pap.; so in 27. VI. 16. ρωμαΐκης Pap. 18. μετ'ερμ. Pap. 25. l. Νουμμίου Τού[σκου.

Col. V. 1–22. 'To Eusebius, adjutant of the company under the command of Terentianus, 4,440 lbs.

Copy of the receipt:—Aurelius Eusebius, adjutant under the command of Terentianus, to Ptoleminus, also called Sarmates, *curator* of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received from you 120 baskets. Mecheir 20. Given under my hand.

To Pyrus, adjutant of the company under the command of Julianus, 3,260 lbs.

Copy of the receipt:—Aurelius Pyrus, adjutant under the command of Julianus, of the Fourth Flavian Legion, to Sarmates, *curator* of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received 93 baskets and no more. Signed.

To Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, 5,640 lbs.

Copy of the receipt:—I, Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, have received from Sarmates, *curator* of the Oxyrhynchite nome, during three days 180 baskets of chaff and no more.'

II. What appear to be numbers are placed at the head of each column, but they are certainly not consecutive.

2. Γ'Δ = 34,000. Tens of thousands are written in ordinary letters in this papyrus.

7. πρωτέκτωρ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ: *protector Augusti*, one of the imperial bodyguard; cf. IV. 18.

11. φρουμαρία apparently stands for ἀποχὴ φρουμενταρία (*frumentaria*).

21. τεσσαραρίῳ = *tessarario*, the soldier who passed the watchword; cf. IV. 3, 6.

26. ἐκσκέπτορσι = *exceptoribus*, shorthand clerks.

III. 16. ἔτους β is a mistake for ἔτους γ; cf. VI. 22.

IV. 9, 10. κάπιτα ἁπλᾶ: cf. Ammianus xxii. *totidem pabula iumentorum, quae vulgo dictitant capita.* κάπετα, κτηνῶν τροφή, Hesych.

16. κοφίνους ἀννώνας: these baskets contained only 20 λίτραι and are opposed to the κόφινοι ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαράκοντα of III. 28, 33. The κόφινοι of 20 λίτραι recur in the next receipt, IV. 22, and in V. 7. In the other cases the baskets are of different capacity.

V. 16. λειβλαρίῳ = *librario*, 'secretary.'

VI. 17. It does not seem possible to read what was originally written as φρουμαρίας, though no doubt that word was intended. The object of the correction is not apparent.

Verso. Col. I.

. . . . . .

[῾Ρ(ύμῃ) τῇ] οἰκ[ίᾳ
[. .]κυε[
[πε]ρὶ πύλ[ην
[Δ]ιογένης [
[ο]ἰκῶν ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκ[ίᾳ . .]α[
θωτου ἐλαι[ο]υ[ργο]ῦ [
ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ κνα[φέω]ς κ[. .] . . [
῎Ωρος [. . .]ι[. . . .]ν[. .]υ . [. .]s, [κατα-
μένων ἐ[ν] τ(ῷ) αὐτῷ τόπῳ.
ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ βορινῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,
῎Απφοῦς Θέωνος,
οἰκῶν ἐν τῷ στάβλῳ τῆς Αἰωνίας.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Χορταικοῦ ἤτοι
καμαρῶν καὶ μικροῦ φρέατος,
῾Ερμείας ῾Ηρᾶτος,
καταμένων ἐγγύς.
καὶ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ ῥύμης Σεύθου,
Σύρος ᾽Αμμωνίου σκυτέως,
καταμένων [ἐ]ν τῷ αὐ(τῷ) τόπῳ.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ ὀπτανίῳ καὶ οἰκίας ἱερέως ῎Ετσου,
Θέων Οὐαλερίου (ἐτῶν) ιη,
καταμέν[ων ἐν οἰ]κίᾳ ᾽Αμαζονίης ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Καισαρίῳ.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκ[ίᾳ . . . . .]ου, ῾Ωρίων ᾽Ανική[το]υ,
οἰκῶν [ἐν τῇ παρε]μβολ(ῇ) ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ μι[κροῦ
φρέα[τος καὶ καμα]ρῶν.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) [τ]ῇ οἰκ[ίᾳ . . . .]ολμου, Θεόδωρ[ο]s
᾽Ολυμ[π . . . . . ο]υ, οἰκῶν ἐ[ν] οἰκ[ίᾳ
[. .]α[. . . . . .]α[.] . [.] . [

Col. II.

καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Διογέν[ους . . . . . .] . .
᾽Ιοῦστος ᾽Ιούστου δ(ιὰ) [

κεραμέως καὶ Εὐαγ[
συναλλακτοῦ.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Σαραπίῳ ὀντα[. .]τ[. . . . .] . οὖ
τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Θώνι[ο]ς κ[. . . .]άριος
καὶ ἐν τῷ Σαραπίῳ φύλακ(ες) ς, ὧν
Θώνιος Σαραπιάδου,
Πάσεις Ἀνικήτου,
Διογένης Σερήνου,
Σαρμάτης Ἡρακλήου,
Ἰσίδωρος Κοπρέως,
Ἰακὼβ Ἀχιλλέως.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Ἰσίῳ,
Θώνιος Ἀφυγχίου χρυσοχόου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Ἰσίῳ, Δίδυμος Κλαυδίου,
καταμένων ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἱερακίων(ος).
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ζωίλου,
Παρίων Διδύμου, καταμένων
ἐγγὺς οἰκία(ς) Ἰσιδώρου γνωστῆρ(ος) ἀμφόδ(ων).
καὶ ἐν Τευμενοῦτι,
Ἄφυγχις Ὡρίωνος μη(τρὸς) Σύρας,
δ(ιὰ) Εὐδαίμονος Ἱέρακος συναλλακτοῦ.
καὶ ἐν τῇ ποιμενικῇ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Μαχάσαντι,
Πεκυσεις Σερήνου, δ(ιὰ) Ἡρακλήου
Θωνίου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ Λιβικῇ [πύλ]ῃ τριηδάρχου,
Φιλέας Δη[μητ]ρίου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῶν εκτ[. . . .],
Ἥρων Ἡρακ[λείδο]υ.

Col. III.

καὶ πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀμμω[νίου
κυαμωνίτου,
Παρίων //.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ θεάτρῳ, Παρίων Ἀγα-

θοῦ Δαίμονος δ(ιὰ) Μαξίμου συναλλακτ(οῦ).
καὶ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φύλακες γ', ὧν
Θῶνις Σεουήρου,
Ὠφέλας Κοπρέως,
Διόσκορος Σαραπίωνος.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ θερμῶν βαλανίων,
Λούκιος Πελαγίου σκυτεύς.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ πύλῃ Πέσορ ἤτοι λαχανευτῶν,
Θεόδωρος Κορνηλίου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ ῥύμῃ Λούπαδος

καὶ ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ,
Κλαύδιος Στεφάνου δ(ιὰ) Νικήτου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ νοτινῇ πύλῃ,
Παῦλος Ὀννώφριος.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ νοτινῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,
Ἄμβις Παράμμωνος, καταμένων
ἀντικρὺς οἰκίας Ἐπιμάχου κηρωματικ(οῦ).
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ Ἀπολλωνιάδει,
Κορνήλιος Θέωνος μη(τρὸς) Διοσκουριαίν(ης).
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ δείῳ βαλανίῳ καὶ Κρίου ποταμοῦ,
Βησάμμων Π[λο]υτίωνος δ(ιὰ) Σκυβάλου
βαφέως.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ματρ[έου, Θ]εόδωρος Παρίονος,
καταμέν(ων) ἐν [οἰ]κίᾳ Παρίονος οἰνεμπόρου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ ο[ἰ]κίᾳ Ἀριστο[.]ασίης καὶ ἀποθήκ(ης) Σαρμάτ(ου),
Σιλβανὸς Θωνί[ου], καταμέν(ων) ἐγγὺς
οἰκ[ί]ας Ὡρ[ί]ωνο[ς] ἀπὸ συστατῶν.

Col. IV.

καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ πύλῃ τοῦ Ψές,
Οὐαλέριος Σαραπᾶτος, καταμέν(ων)
ἐν οἰκίᾳ Σχείρακος ὀπίσω Καπιτολείου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Μύτρωνι,

Φιλήμων Κλάρου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ γυμνασίῳ,
Παρίων Νείλου.
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὧν
Θῶνις Ἀθηνοδώρου,
Ἡρακλῆς Ἰσιδώρου ἀδελφὸς
Διογένους.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ τεταστύλῳ Θοήριδος,
Θέων Φιλοσαράπιδος.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ Θοηρίῳ,
Ἄφυγχις Ἀμμωνίου.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Θοηρίῳ φύλακ(ες) ζ, ὧν
Ἀπφοῦς Ἑρμοφίλου,
Νεμεσίων Ἐπικλῆν Πανετβέως,
Ὡριγένης Ὡρίωνος,
Σαραπίαδης Ἀχιλλέως,
Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου,
Κεφαλᾶς Ὡρίωνος δ(ιὰ) τοῦ πατρός,
Λούκιος Ἀνουβίωνος.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῷ καιρος βαλανίῳ,
Παλλάδιος Σαρμάτου.
καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ὀκ[ταβίο]υ,
Σίλλυς Σαραπ[ίωνο]ς.

Col. V.

καὶ ἐν τῷ μικρῷ Νειλομετρίῳ,
Θῶνις Σιλβανοῦ
τοῦ Ὡρίωνος.
καὶ ἐν ῥύμῃ Φανίου, Θέων Ἀμμων(ίου)
τ[οῦ] Ἀθαλέκ
κολοβός //.
καὶ ἐν ῥύμῃ Ἀπολλωνίου κτίστου
ἤτοι πωμαρίου,
Σαραπίων Ἀφυγχίου.

10 καὶ ῥ(ύμῃ) τῇ ἀψιδει οἰκίας Φλαβιανοῦ

καὶ ἐν ῥύμῃ Ψύλλου

I. 5. ρ' Pap.; so throughout. 13. χορταϊκου Pap. 20. τ of ετσου corr. fr. σ. II. δ+ Pap. 6. ἱερου Pap. 14 and 16. ἴσιω Pap. 17. ἱερακιων' Pap. 18. ζωΐλου Pap. 20. ἰσιδωρου Pap. 25. l. Πεκῦσις. III. 20. καταμενῶ Pap. IV. 24. καιρος: ? Καί⟨σα⟩ρος; cf. III. 24. V. 10. l. ἀψῖδι.

XLIV. Sale of Taxes.

17·3 × 14·4 *cm.* Late first century.

Letter from Paniscus, strategus of the nome, to Asclepiades the basilicogrammateus, with reference to the difficulty of finding persons willing to take the responsibility of farming certain taxes. The strategus had been in communication with the praefect on the subject, and now writes to the basilicogrammateus to acquaint him with the state of affairs.

The letter is written in a fine semi-cursive hand dating from about the end of the first century, probably the reign of Domitian, to which a number of dated papyri found with this one belong.

[Πα]νίσκος [. . . . .]ας στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυ[γ]χ(ίτου)
[Ἀσ]κληπιάδ[ηι βασιλικῶ]ι γραμμα(τεῖ) τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ
χαίρειν.
ἐπὶ τῆς γενομένης διαπράσεως τῶν τελωνι-
κῶν ὑπό τε ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἐπὶ παρόντων καὶ
τῶν
εἰωθότων, δυσπειθούντων τῶν τὸ ἐν-
κύκλιον ἀσχολουμένων καὶ τοῦ τὸ ἀγο-
ρανόμιον δημοσιωνῶν ὡς ἱκανὰ βλαπτο-
μένων καὶ κινδυνευόντων μεταναστῆ-
ναι, δόξαν ἡμεῖν ἔγραψα τῶι κρατίστωι
ἡγεμόνι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος. ἀντιγράψαν-
τος οὖν αὐτοῦ μοι περὶ τοῦ ἐφιδόντα τὰς
π[ρο]τέρας μισθώσεις κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν
[ἀνα]κουφίσαι τοὺς τελώνας ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ
φυγ[ά]δας γενέσθαι τ[ο]ὺς προσβ[ιβ]α[ζο]-
μένους, καὶ πρότερόν σοι τὸ ἀντίγρ[αφο]ν

τῆς ἐπιστολῆς μετέδωκα ἵν' εἰδῇς, καὶ
ὅτι ἀποδημοῦντός σου καὶ τῶν ὠνῶν
μὴ ἐπιδεδεγμένων ὑπὸ τῶν τελωνῶν
μηδὲ μὴν ἄλλων προσερχ[ομ]ένων αὐ-
τοῖς [[πολλάκις]] πολλάκις προκηρυχθεισῶν
ἔλαβον χειρογραφείας τῶν τε τὸ ἐνκυ-
κύκλιον καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον ἀσχολουμένων
. . . . . .

1. [ὁ καὶ Ἡρακ]λᾶς? 22. The syllable κυ is written twice by mistake.

'Paniscus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Asclepiades, basilicogrammateus of the same nome, greeting. At the last sale of taxes held by myself and you in the presence of the customary officials, the farmers of the tax on sales and the farmer of the tax payable to the record office not only refused to bid, on the plea that they had incurred sufficient loss already, but seemed likely to abscond. I accordingly thought it best to write to his excellency the praefect on the matter. He replied requesting me to examine the terms under which the taxes had previously been farmed, and as far as possible to lighten the burden of the farmers, in order to prevent the disappearance of those who were being pressed to bid. I have therefore already sent you the copy of his letter to inform you, and to acquaint you with the fact that in your absence, as the taxes have been refused by the present farmers and no one else at all has come forward to undertake the responsibility, though the taxes have been put up to auction several times, I have taken declarations by the farmers of the tax upon sales and those payable to the record office . . . . .'

6. For the difficulty of finding persons willing to undertake the farming of the taxes cf. the edict of Tiberius Alexander (C. I. G. 4,957) in the reign of Galba, and note on Rev. Pap. XXXIV. 18.

6. For the ἐγκύκλιον cf. introduction to xcvi. The ἀγορανόμιον, which appears to be identical with the γραφεῖον in 23, is the tax paid for the services of the agoranomus as notary in drawing up contracts, &c.; cf. B. G. U. 277, II. 11, where the tax called γραφεῖον is coupled with χαρτηρά, the tax on papyrus. On the advantages gained by the government and the tax-payers through the system of playing off the tax-farmers against the officials, cf. note on Rev. Pap. XXXI. 14.

17. Owing to the lacuna at the end of the papyrus it is uncertain whether καί before ὅτι answered to a καί later, or whether αὐτό is to be supplied after εἰδῇς.

XLV. Land Distribution.

20 × 9·5 *cm.* A. D. 95.

This and the two following papyri, together with clxv, clxxiv, clxxv and clxxvi, described at the end of the volume, are concerned with καταλοχισμός. This was the title given to the distribution of parcels of land (κλῆροι) to the κάτοικοι,

a privileged class of settlers who were exempt from the poll-tax (Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxviii. 249). The various κλῆροι were called after the name of individuals, not improbably the first κάτοικοι to whom they were assigned (xlv. 10, xlvi. 19, xlvii. 18), and were subdivided into μέρη belonging to one or several κάτοικοι. The administration of καταλοχισμοί was under the superintendence of an official, called ὁ ἀσχολούμενος τοὺς καταλοχισμούς or ὁ πρὸς καταλοχισμοῖς τῆς Αἰγύπτου (xlvii. 3 and note), who had his agents in the different nomes (xlvii. 2 Ἀχιλλεὺς ὁ προκεχειρισμένος ὑπὸ Πύρρου, cf. clxxiv. 1 Πλούταρχος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρητὴς καὶ χειριστὴς καταλοχισμῶν Ὀξυρυγχείτου, perhaps identical with the συντακτικός of G. P. II. xlii. 2). The owners of καταλοχισμοί paid a tax to the state, which like other taxes was farmed out, cf. B. G. U. 340. 6, 7 (where the editor quite unnecessarily wishes to alter καταλοχισμῶν to καταλογισμῶν). xlv, xlvi, and xlvii are official notifications addressed by the inspectors of καταλοχισμοί in the Oxyrhynchite nome to the agoranomi, announcing that the ownership of a certain μέρος had changed hands. The land is stated to have been 'ceded' (παρακεχωρημένου, xlv. 4), and sometimes 'in accordance with a contract' (xlv. 7). Nothing is said to imply that the transaction was a sale, but it probably was so in all these cases; cf. B. G. U. 282, which is a contract for the sale of a piece of land ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει, and especially l. 33, τῶν πεπραμένων καὶ παρακεχωρημένων, and B. G. U. 379, 446 and 543. B. G. U. 340. 9 shows that the land held under a καταλοχισμός could be bequeathed like ordinary land.

The present document is a letter from Phanias and two other inspectors of καταλοχισμοί, addressed to the agoranomi and stating that $1\frac{1}{12}$ arourae of corn land had been ceded by Tapotamon, daughter of Ptolemaeus, to Diogenes, son of (the same?) Ptolemaeus. The letter is endorsed at the bottom by Heraclas, one of the senders, the body of the document having no doubt been written by one of his clerks.

Φανίας καὶ Ἡρακλᾶ[ς] καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ Ἑρμ(αῖος)
διασχολούμ(ενοι) τοὺς καταλοχ(ισμοὺς) τοῖς ἀγορανόμ(οις)
χαίρειν. Διογένους τοῦ Πτολεμαίου
παρακεχωρημένου παρὰ Ταποτά-
μωνος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κολύλιδ(ος),
μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ θυγατριδοῦς Πλουτάρχ(ου)
τοῦ Πλουτάρχου τοῦ Πλουτάρχου, καθ' ὁμ(ολογίαν)
γεγονυῖαν τῇ ἐνεστώσῃ ἡμέρᾳ τὴν
ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῇ περὶ κώμην Κορῶβ(ιν?)
ἐκ τοῦ Μενοιτίου κλήρου κατοικικῆς

γῆς σειτοφόρου σπορίμου ἐξ ὀρθογω(νίου)
ἄρουραν μίαν ἥμισυ τρίτον δωδέ-
κατον, διὸ γράφομεν ὑμεῖν ἵν' εἰδῆτε.
ἔρρω(σθε).
(ἔτους) ιδ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, μη(νὸς)
Καισαρείου ἐπαγομ(ένων) ϛ̄.

2nd hand.

Ἡρακλ(ᾶς) σεση(μείωμαι) ἄρουραν μίαν
ἥμισυ τρίτον δωδέκατον,
/ ℔ α ς γ′ ιβ̄. χρ(όνος) ὁ αὐ(τός).

6. l. θυγατριδοῦ.

'Phanias, Heraclas, and Diogenes also called Hermaeus, officials employed in land distribution, to the agoranomi, greeting. Diogenes, son of Ptolemaeus, has had ceded to him by Tapotamon, the daughter of Ptolemaeus, son of Kolylis, acting with her guardian who is her grandson Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, in accordance with the terms of a contract executed this day, a square piece of allotment corn land ready for sowing, the property of Tapotamon, situated near the village of Korobis and forming part of the lot of Menoetius, in size $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$ arourae. We therefore write to you to inform you. Farewell.'

13. διό is superfluous since the whole of the sentence from 3 is in the genitive absolute; cf. xlvi. 26.

17. Καισάρειος = Mesore. A.D. 95 being Leap-year, there were six ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι instead of five.

XLVI. Land Distribution.

25·3 × 7·8 *cm.* A.D. 100.

Another letter from Phanias and Diogenes to the agoranomi, having the same formula as xlv, and stating that Arthothes the younger, a priest and 'sealer of the sacred calves' in the temple of Thoëris, Isis, Sarapis, and the σύνναοι θεοί, had ceded to his elder brother Arthothes, the adopted son of Ampendis, and a priest at the same temple, $1\frac{5}{12}$ arourae of corn land held by the younger Arthothes in common with some other persons in the lot called after Andronicus. The papyrus is dated five years later than xlv.

Φανίας καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ
Ἑρμαῖος διασχολούμε-
νοι τοὺς καταλοχισμοὺς
τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις χαίρειν.
'Ἀρθ[ώ]θου προσβυτέρου Πε-
ταρβεβήβιος τοῦ Ἀρθώθου,
θέσει δὲ Ἀμπένδιος,
ἱερέ[ο]ς Θοήριδος καὶ Εἰσιδος

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν [σ]υννά-
ων θεῶν μεγίστων καὶ
μοσχοσφραγιστοῦ, πα-
ρακεχωρημένου παρὰ
τοῦ ὁμογνησίου αὐτοῦ ἀδελ-
φοῦ Ἀρθώθου νεωτέ-
ρου, ἱερέος τῶν αὐτῶν
θεῶν καὶ μοσχοσφραγισ-
τοῦ, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶι
περὶ Παλῶσιν ἐκ τοῦ
Ἀνδρονείκου κλήρου ἀπὸ
κυνωνικον πρὸς τὸν
παραχωρούμενον καὶ
ἄλλους ἀρουρῶν κατοι-
κικῆς γῆς σειτοφόρου σπο-
ρίμου ἐξ ὀρθογωνίου,
ἄρουραν μίαν τέταρτον
ἑβδομηκοστοδύο, διὸ γρά-
φομεν ἡμεῖν ἵν' εἰδῆται.
ἔρρω(σθε). (ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Μεχεὶρ δ̄ Σεβαστῆι.

5. l. πρεσβυτέρου. 8. l. ἱερέως . . . Ἴσιδος, cf. 15. 9. l. Σαράπιδος. 20. l. κοινωνικῶν. 27. l. ὑμῖν ἵν' εἰδῆτε.

8. Each member of the triad of Oxyrhynchus had also a separate temple, cf. xliii *verso*, II. 7, 16, IV. 16.

11. μοσχοσφραγιστοῦ: cf. ἱερομοσχοσφραγιστής in G. P. II. lxiv. 1.

31. Σεβαστῆι: perhaps so called because Mecheir 4 (Jan. 29) was the day of the Emperor's accession; cf. Dio Cassius lxviii. 4, who places the death of Nerva on Jan. 27, and B. G. U. 252. 2 ἐπ' Ἰουλ(ίας) [Σεβαστῆς], Dec. 24, 98.

XLVII. Land Distribution.

14·6 × 6·6 *cm.* Late first century.

Letter, similar to the two preceding, from Achilleus the agent of Pyrrhus, the superintendent of καταλοχισμοί throughout Egypt, addressed to the agoranomi, and stating that Didymus, son of Chaereis, had ceded to Teos, son of Petearpebebis, some land held in common between Didymus and the father of Teos, in the lot of Zenodorus. The mention of Pyrrhus, who is known to have been superintendent in A. D. 86 (note on 3 below), and the character of the handwriting, which is late first century, fix the date of the papyrus as the earlier part of Domitian's reign.

κατα̣λ(οχισμ) π̣λ( ).
Ἀχιλλεὺς ὁ προκεχειρισμένο(ς)
ὑπὸ Πύρρου τοῦ ἀσχολημένο(υ)
τοὺς καταλοχι(σμοὺς) τῆς Αἰγύπτ(ου)
τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις
χαίρειν. Τεῶτος τοῦ Πετα-
αρπεβήβιος τοῦ Τεῶτος,
ἱερέως Θοήριδος καὶ Ἴσιδ(ος)

καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν
συννάων θεῶν μεγίστων,
παρακεχωρημένου
παρὰ Διδύμου τοῦ
καὶ Ἀμοιτᾶτος Χαίρει-
τος τοῦ Ἀρπαησίωνος
τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ
περὶ Σενοκῶμιν τῆς
πρὸς λίβα τοπ(αρχίας) ἐκ τοῦ
Ζηνοδώρου κλήρου
ἀπὸ κ[οι]νῶν καὶ διη-
ρετῶν π[ρ]ός τε τὸν τοῦ
[Τεῶτ]ος [π]α[τ]έρα Πετε-
[αρπεβῆβιν . . . .

3. l. ἀσχολουμένο(υ). 8. l. Ἴσιδος. 10. μεγιστῶ Pap. 19. l. διαιρετῶν.

1. The first line, which is written very cursively, perhaps by a different hand from the body of the document, contains the title.

3. Πύρρου: cf. introduction to xlv and G. P. II. xlii, which is a letter of Pyrrhus himself in A. D. 86 to a subordinate official called the συντακτικός, apparently ordering him to assign grants of land to certain κάτοικοι. The first line of that papyrus can now be restored as Πύρρος ὁ πρὸς καταλοχ(ισμοῖς) τῶν κατοίκ(ων) τῆς Α[ἰγύπτου τῷ . . . .

6. Πεταρπεβήβιος: spelled Πεταρβεβήβιος in xlvi. 5; cf. 21 below.

XLVIII. Emancipation of a Slave.

15·7 × 9·5 *cm.* A. D. 86.

This and the two following documents are concerned with the manumission of slaves. The form of manumission described in them is by purchase, the procedure being briefly this:—the terms of freedom having been agreed upon by master and slave, a notification of the details of the transaction was sent to the agoranomus by the banker through whom the purchase money was paid, accompanied perhaps by his receipt for the payment (cf. 1). The slave was then presumably declared by the agoranomus to be free.

It is not however made clear what formalities other than the payment of a sum of money by the slave preceded the notification to the agoranomus, or with which, if any, of the forms of emancipation under the empire, collected e. g. by Mitteis, *Reichsrecht und Volksrecht*, p. 372 sqq., these manumissions should be classed. Possibly they are examples of the common hierodulismus, cf. l. 3, note. In any case it is clear that the initiative came from the slave, and that these cases are therefore to be contrasted with that described in B. G. U. 96, where the master by a simple declaration grants the slave his freedom, and nothing is paid except the regular tax of 5 per cent. on manumissions (l. τὴν [εἰω]θυεῖαν εἰκοστήν in line 8 of that papyrus).

The present text is a letter addressed by Chaeremon to the agoranomus of Oxyrhynchus, requesting him to grant freedom to a female slave named

Euphrosyne, whose emancipation had been purchased for 10 drachmae of silver and 10 talents, 3,000 drachmae of copper.

Χαιρήμων [τ]ῶι ἀγορανόμωι
χαίρειν. δὸς ἐλε[υ]θέρωσιν Εὐ-
φροσύνης δούλης ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε,
οἰκογενῆ ἐκ δούλης Δημη-
τροῦτος, τῆ ἐλευθερουμένηι
ὑπὸ διαγηνηλιον ἐπὶ λύτροι(ς)
ὑπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῆς δεσπότιδος
Ἀλοίνης τῆς Κώμονος
τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγ-
χων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ τοῦ μετηλλαχότος αὐ-
τῆς γνησίου ἀδελφοῦ Διοσ-
κώρου υἱοῦ Κόμων[ο]ς, ἀ[ρ]γυρί-
ου ἐπισήμου δραχμῶν δ[έ-
κα καὶ χαλκ[ο]ῦ ταλάντων δέ-
κα τρισχιλίων.

ἔρρωσο.

(ἔτους) ϛ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανο[ῦ Σ]εβαστ[ο]ῦ [Γερ]μανικοῦ,
Φαῶφι ιθ.

2nd hand. *Χαιρή(μων), χρη(μάτισον)*
. . .]χ( ) ερα( ) . οι : δο *Φαῶ(φι) ιθ*
]:
]—

2. l. Εὐφροσύνη δούλη . . . οἰκογενεῖ. 8. l. Κόμωνος. 12. l. Διοσκόρου. 21. Or possibly . .]χιερα( ).

'Chaeremon to the agoranomus, greeting. Grant freedom to Euphrosyne, a slave, aged about 35 years, born in her owner's house of the slave Demetrous. She is being set at liberty under ..... by ransom by her mistress Aloine, daughter of Komon, son of Dionysius, of Oxyrhynchus, under the wardship of Komon, the son of Aloine's deceased brother Dioscorus. The price paid is 10 drachmae of coined silver and 10 talents, 3,000 drachmae of copper. Farewell.'

1. Chaeremon was probably the banker through whom the price of the slave's freedom was paid; cf. xlix. 1 with l. 1.

6. *ὑπὸ διαγηνηλιον*: this strange term, the meaning of which is quite obscure, recurs in xlix. 8. It is the name of the form under which the manumission was carried out.

XLIX. Emancipation of a Slave.

18·6 × 7 *cm.* A. D. 100.

Letter sent jointly by two bankers named Theon to the agoranomi of Oxyrhynchus, requesting the freedom of the slave Horion, for which 10 drachmae of silver and 2 talents, 6,000 drachmae of copper had been paid. Cf. xlviii.

Θέων καὶ Θέων τοῖς
ἀγορα(νόμοις) χαί(ρειν). δὸς ἐλευθ(έρωσιν)
Ὡρίωνι δο(ύλῳ) ἠλευθ(ερωμένῳ)
ὑπὸ τῆ(ς) ἑαυτοῦ δεσποίνη(ς)
Σινθοῶ(τος ?) τῆς Πεκύσι(ος)
το(ῦ) Ζωΐλ(ου) μη(τρὸς) Λουκίας
Λογγείνο(υ) ἀπ' Ὀξ(υρύγχων) πό(λεως) ὑπὸ
διαγηνηλιον ἐπὶ λύτρο(ις)
(δραχμῶν) χ ἀρ(γυρίου) ἐπισή(μου) (δραχμῶν) ι.
ἔρρω(σο). (ἔτους) δ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
μη(νὸς) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ β̄.
2nd hand. *Θέων, χρημάτισον.*
1st hand. *μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστοῦ*
γ̄, ἀργ(υρίου) ἐπισήμου
(δραχμῶν) ι καὶ χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργ(ύριον)
(ταλάντων) β χ.

17. ϟ ι Pap. 18. Ζ β Pap.

9. *(ταλάντων)* β has apparently been omitted by mistake at the beginning of this line, cf. 18.

17. *χαλκοῦ πρὸς ἀργύριον*: this term, which is not uncommon in the Ptolemaic period, has not previously been found in Roman papyri. *Χαλκὸς πρὸς ἀργύριον* is synonymous either with *χαλκὸς ἰσόνομος* or *χαλκὸς οὗ ἀλλαγή*, copper accepted at par with silver, and copper at a discount, most probably with the latter; cf. l. 4, 5, xcix. 19.

L. Emancipation of a Slave.

6·5 × 9·1 *cm.* A. D. 100.

Receipt sent by the bank of Theon to the agoranomus, showing that 10 drachmae of silver and 2 talents, 6,000 drachmae of copper had been paid for the liberty of a slave. Cf. xlix and xlviii, introd. The papyrus is written in the same hand as xlix, which was found with it, and perhaps both documents refer to the same transaction (*v. inf.*), though the date mentioned in this papyrus is at least 3 months earlier or 9 months later than that of xlix.

Θέων καὶ οἱ μέ(τοχοι) τρα(πεζῖται) τῷ ἀγο(ρανόμῳ)
χαί(ρειν). τέτακ(ται) τῇ β̄ τῶν ἐπαγο(μένων)
προπ( ) Ἀφρο(δι . . .) δο(υλο .) ἀργ(υρίου) ἐπισή(μου)
(δραχμὰς) δέκα καὶ χαλκ(οῦ) πρὸς
ἀργ(ύριον) (τάλαντα) β χ.

3. *προπ( )*: the meaning of this abbreviation is very obscure. We should expect a proper name, in which case Ἀφρο( ) might be Ἀφρο(δισίας), the name of the slave's mother. But there are very few Egyptian names beginning with *προπ*, and those which occur, e. g. Προπελᾶς, are so rare that we should not expect to find one abbreviated in this manner. Moreover the identity of the handwriting and of the sum paid in this papyrus with those of xlix points to their being both concerned with the emancipation of the same slave, and in xlix the name of the slave is Horion. On the other hand, if *προπ( )* is not a proper name the reading may be *πρόπ(ολος)* Ἀφρο(δίτης), with *δο(ῦλος)* or *δο(ύλου)*, which could be explained as a reference to the common form of manumission by 'hierodulismus,' in which the slave paid a sum of money and became by a legal fiction the nominal property of a temple, but in reality free. The obscure phrase in xlviii. 6 and xlix. 8 *ὑπὸ διαγηνλιον ἐπὶ λύτροις* might also have some reference to the hierodulismus. The formulae in other papyri concerning the emancipation of slaves do not afford any help. An examination of more Oxyrhynchus papyri may lead to the solution of these difficulties.

LI. Report of a Public Physician.

14 × 7·2 *cm.* A. D. 173.

A report addressed to the strategus of the nome by a public physician, stating that, in accordance with the instructions of the strategus to examine into the cause of a death which had taken place and present a report, he had visited the house and seen the body; cf. lii and B. G. U. 647. The papyrus is written in a very cursive sloping hand.

Κ[λαυ]δ[ια]νῶι στρατηγῶι *Διονυσ[ί]ου ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων*
π(αρὰ) Διονύσ(ου) Ἀπολλοδώρου *πόλεως δημοσίου ἰατροῦ.*

τῇ ἐνεστώσῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπε-
τράπην ὑπὸ σοῦ διὰ Ἡρακλείδου
ὑπηρέτου ἐφιδεῖν σῶμα
νεκρὸν ἀπηρτημένον
Ἱέρακος καὶ προσφωνῆσαί σοι
ἣν ἐὰν καταλάβωμαι περὶ
αὐτὸ διάθεσιν. ἐπιδὼν οὖν
τοῦτο ἐπὶ παρόντι τῷ αὐτῷ
ὑπηρέτῃ ἐν οἰκίᾳ Ἐπαγαθοῦ
[. . . . .]υμερου Σαραπίωνος
[ἐ]π' ἀμφόδου Πλατείας εὗρον
αὐτὸ ἀπηρτημένον βρό-
χῳ· διὸ προσφωνῶ.// (ἔτους) ιδ
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
[Α]ὐρηλ[ίο]υ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
Ἀρ[μενιακο]ῦ
[Μηδικοῦ] Παρθικοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
[Μεγίσ]του, Θὼθ γ̄. 2nd hand. διὸ
[προσφ]ω(νῶ).

6. ῦπο Pap. 7. ῦπηρετου Pap.; so in 13. 9. ῖερακος Pap.

'To Claudianus, strategus, from Dionysus, son of Apollodorus, son of Dionysius, of Oxyrhynchus, public physician. I was to-day instructed by you, through Heraclides your assistant, to inspect the body of a man who had been found hanged, named Hierax, and to report to you my opinion upon it. I therefore inspected the body in the presence of the aforesaid Heraclides at the house of Epagathus, son of . . . merus, son of Sarapion, in the Broad Street quarter, and found it hanged by a noose, which fact I accordingly report.'

LII. Report of Public Physicians.

14·7 × 10 *cm.* A.D. 325.

Report by public physicians addressed to the logistes (cf. note on xlii. 1), stating that in accordance with directions received they had visited the daughter of Aurelius Dioscorus and found her suffering from wounds caused by the house falling down.

Ὑπ[ατ]είας Παυλίνου καὶ Ἰουλ[ιανοῦ
τῶν λαμπροτάτ[ων . . . .
Φλαου[ί]ῳ Λευκαδί[ῳ λ]ογισ̣τ̣[ῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου)
παρὰ Αὐρηλίων [
καὶ Διδύμου καὶ Σιλβανοῦ ἀπ[ὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς)
καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεω[ς δημοσίων
ἰ[ατρ]ῶν. ἐπισταλ[έ]ντες ὑπὸ τῆ[ς σῆ]ς ἐμμε-
λί[α]ς ἐκ βιβλιδίων ἐπιδοθέντων σοι
[ὑπὸ] Αὐρηλίου Διοσκόρου Δωροθέου ἀπὸ
τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ὥστε τὴν περὶ θυ-

γα[τ]έρα αὐτοῦ καθὰ ἐτιάσατο ἐκ τοῦ συμ-
βάντος πτώματος τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ
ὅθεν
διέθεσιν ἔγραφον προσφονῆσε, πα-
ραγενόμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν τούτου οἰκίαν ε[ἶ-
δαμεν τὴν παῖδα ἔχουσαν κατὰ τῶν εἰσ-
χίων ἀμυχὰς μετὰ περιωμάτων κα[ὶ
[τ]οῦ δεξιοῦ γονατίου τραύματος· [διὸ
προσφονοῦμεν.
[προσφ(ωνοῦμεν) ὡ]ς πρόκ(ειται). Με[

7. ἰ[ατρ]ων Pap. 11. l. ἠτιάσατο. 13. l. διάθεσιν ἔγγραφον προσφωνῆσαι. 18. l. προσφωνοῦμεν.

'In the consulship of Paulinus and Julianus, the most illustrious. To Flavius Leucadius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the Aurelii ...., Didymus and Silvanus, of the most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, public physicians. Your grace sent us in consequence of a petition received by you from Aurelius Dioscorus, son of Dorotheus, of Oxyrhynchus, to make a report in writing upon his daughter, who, as he complained, had been injured by the fall of his house which had occurred. We accordingly went to Dioscorus' house, and saw that the girl had several cuts in her hip and wounds near the shoulder and on the right knee. We therefore present this report.'

5. λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης): these honorific titles are common in the fourth century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Alexandria, Hermopolis, and Antinoë were similarly styled λαμπροτάτη, but not Arsinoë.

LIII. Report on a Persea Tree.

24·8 × 15·5 *cm.* A.D. 316.

Report addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes, by Aurelius Irenaeus on behalf of the guild of carpenters of which he was president for the time being, concerning a persea tree which he had been commissioned to examine, no doubt with a view to its being cut down. The papyrus, which is numbered at the top 105, formed one of a series of similar reports, glued together in the office of the logistes or at the archives, cf. xxxiv. I. 13 note. Parts of the preceding and succeeding documents are preserved, the one written by some builders, the other by two public physicians, and both having the same formula as li and lii, to which the present papyrus also bears much resemblance.

On the Egyptian persea tree cf. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xiii. 9, 15. A law of Arcadius (*Cod.* Justin. xi. 77) forbad its being cut down or sold.

ρε
Οὐαλερίῳ Ἀμμωνιανῷ τῷ καὶ Γεροντίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀξυρυγχ[ίτου
παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν τεκτόνων τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξ(υ-
ρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως,
δι' ἐμοῦ Αὐρηλίου Εἰρηναίου Ἀπελλῆτος μηνιάρχου. ἐπε-
στάλην ὑπὸ τῆς σῆς ἐμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδίων ἐπιδοθέντ[ων
ὑπὸ Αὐρηλίου Παλίσους λο⟨γ⟩ογράφου τοῦ εὐτυχῶς ἐπ[ι-
σκευαζ[ο]μένου θερμῶν δημοσίου βαλανίου, ὥστ[ε
περσίαν μίαν οὖσαν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ἐφιδῖν κ[αὶ
ἐγγράφως προσφωνῆσαι τὴν ταύτη[ς] διάθεσιν. ὅθ[εν
ἐφῖδον τὴν περσείαν ἄκαρπον οὖσαν πολλ[ῶ]ν ἐτῶν
διόλου ξηραντῖσαν καὶ μὴ δύνασθαι ἐντε[ῦ]θε[ν καρ]πού[ς
ἀποδιδόναι· ὅπερ προσφωνῶ.
ὑπατίας Καικινίου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐεττίο[υ Ῥουφίνου
τῶν λαμπροτάτων, Μεχεὶρ λ.
2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Εἰρηνεως ἐπιδέδωκα προ[σφωνῶν ὡς πρό-
κιται. Αὐρήλιος Διονύσιος Σερήνου ἀπὸ τῆς [αὐτῆς
πόλεως τέκτων ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμ[μ]ατα μ[ὴ εἰδότος.

l. οξυρυγ'χ[Pap. 5. ὑπο Pap. 10. l. ξηρανθεῖσαν. 14. l. Εἰρηναῖος.

'To Valerius Ammonianus, also called Gerontius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the guild of carpenters of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through me, Aurelius Irenaeus, son of Apelles, the monthly president. I was sent by your grace owing to a communication received by you from Aurelius Palises, accountant of the repairs now being auspiciously carried out in the public warm baths, to examine a single persea tree which is in the city, and to make a report upon it to you in writing. I accordingly examined the persea tree and found that it had been barren for many years, and was quite dried up and unable to produce any more fruit, which facts I therefore report.'

6. *θερμῶν*: perhaps the *thermae Hadrianae*, cf. liv. 14. In xliii, however, two *βαλανεῖα* besides the *thermae* are mentioned.

LIV. Repair of Public Buildings.

30 × 9 *cm.* A.D. 201.

Letter addressed to two municipal officials of Oxyrhynchus by two builders who had undertaken to repair the Baths of Hadrian, asking for the payment out of the city's chest of 3 talents of silver on account.

Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ὡρίωνι ἐν[άρ]χῳ
γυμνασιάρχῳ καταδεοῦς τὴν ἡλι-
κίαν διὰ τοῦ κατὰ πατέρα πάππου
Ἀπίωνος γυμνασιαρχήσαντος,
καὶ Ἀχιλλίωνι ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ
διὰ Ἀχιλλίωνος τοῦ καὶ Σαραπάμ-
μωνος υἱοῦ καὶ διαδόχου,
παρὰ Διογένους Σαραπίωνος καὶ Λού-
κίου Ἑρμίου, ἀμφοτέρων ἀπ' Ὀξυ-
ρύγχων πόλεως, εἰσδοθέντων ὑ-
πὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως γραμματέως
γνώμῃ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀρχόντων
εἰς ἐπιμέλειαν ἐπισκευῆς καὶ κα-
τασκευῆς Ἀδριανῶν θερμῶν.
αἰτούμεθα ἐπισταλῆναι ἐκ τοῦ
τῆς πόλεως λόγου εἰς τειμὴν γε-
νῶν ἐπὶ λόγου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα
τρία, γί(νεται) ℔ γ̄, ὧν λόγον τάξομεν
[ὡς] δέον ἐστίν. (ἔτους) θ
Α[ὐ]τοκρατόρων Καισάρων
Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σευήρου
Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος Ἀραβικοῦ
Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου
καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν [[καὶ
Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέτα]]
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι.
2nd hand. Διογένης Σαραπ[ί]ωνος
αἰτοῦ-
μαι τὰ τ[ο]ῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαν-
τα τρία ὡς πρόκιται. 3rd hand (?)
Λ[ού-
κιος Ἑρμίου συναιτοῦμαι
τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τρία
ὡ[ς πρό]κιται.

'To Sarapion, also called Horion, gymnasiarch in office (the applicant on account of his youth being introduced by his paternal grandfather Apion, ex-gymnasiarch), and Achillion, exegetes in office (through Achillion, also called Sarapammon, his son and deputy), from Diogenes, son of Sarapion, and Lucius, son of Hermias, both of Oxyrhynchus, appointed by the city clerk, in accordance with the decision of the council of magistrates, to superintend the repairs and fixtures of the Baths of Hadrian. We request that we may receive at the city's expense, to pay for material, three talents of silver on account, total 3 tal., of which we will render due account.'

2. καταδεοῦς: apparently ὄντος has to be supplied, and the phrase applies to Diogenes, who is not mentioned until line 8. The construction is very awkward, but the letter is far from being a model of style, witness the repetition of λόγος in 16–18.

LV. Embellishment of a New Street.

23 × 15·8 *cm.* A.D. 283.

Letter addressed to Aurelius Apollonius, a holder of several municipal offices, by two joiners, asking for the payment of 4 talents, 4000 drachmae as wages in connexion with the construction of a street.

There are three copies of the application, of which we print the best

preserved; the few lacunae are filled up from the other two copies, a collation with which is given below. The application is dated in the short reign of Carus with his two sons Carinus and Numerianus.

Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ γενομένῳ ὑπομνη-
ματογράφῳ κ[αὶ] ὡς χρηματίζει γυμνασιαρχήσαν[τ]ι βουλευτῇ
ἐνάρχῳ π[ρ]υτάνι τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτ[ης Ὀ]ξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως
διέποντι καὶ τὰ πολιτικά,
παρὰ Αὐρηλίων Μενεσθαίως καὶ Νεμαισιανοῦ ἀμφ[ο]τέρων Δι-
ον[υ]σίου ἀπ[ὸ] τῆ[ς] αὐτῆ[ς] λαμπρᾶς Ὀξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως Κασιωδῶν.
αἰδούμεθα
ἐπισταλῆναι ἐξοδιασθῆναι ἡμεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου,
ὑπὲρ μισθῶν ὧν πεποιήμεθα Κασιωτικῶν ἔργων τῆς κα-
τασκευασθείσης ὑπὸ σοῦ πλατίου ἀπὸ ἠκουμένου πυλῶνος
γυμνασίου ἐπὶ ν[ότ]ον μέχρι ῥύμης Ἱερακίου ἐκατέρωθεν
τῶν μερῶν, τὰ συναγόμενα τῶν μ̣ι̣σ̣θῶν τοῦ ὅλου ἔργου
[ἀ]κολού[θω]ς τοῖς ψυφιστιση ἐν τῇ γρατίστῃ βουλῇ, ἀργυρίου
Σεβασ[τ]ῶν νομίσματος τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρα-
κισχειλίας, / ͵ δ ς Δ′, καὶ ἀξιοῦμεν ἐπιστεῖλέ σαι τῷ ταμίᾳ
τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων τὸν ἐξοδιασμὸν ἡμεῖν ποι-
ήσασθαι κατὰ τὸ ἔθος. (ἔτους) α″ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
Αὐρηλίου Κάρου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Καρείνου Γερμανικῶν
Μεγίστων καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Νουμεριανο[ῦ] τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων
Καισά[ρ]ων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν Σεβαστῶν, Φαρμοῦθι ιβ̄./
2nd hand. *[Αὐρήλιος] Μενεσθεὺς ἔσχον σὺν τῷ ἀδελ-*
[φῷ μου τ]ὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τέσσα-
[ρα καὶ δρ]αχμὰς τετρακεισχειλίας.
3rd hand. *[Αὐρήλιος Νέ]μεσις συναπέσχον.*

5. l. Μενεσθέως καὶ Νεμεσιανοῦ. 6. l. Κασιωτῶν. αἰτούμεθα. 9. l. πλατείας ἀπὸ ἠγουμένου. 10. ἱερακιου Pap. 12. l. ψηφισθεῖσι . . . κρατίστῃ. 14. l. ἐπιστεῖλαί σε. 20. ᾱδελ[φω] Pap. 21. l. τά. 23. συνἄπεσχον Pap.

The duplicate copies (A and B), which are in different hands, have the following variants. 1. αν[ρ]ηλιωι A. [υπο]μνηματογρα(φω) B. 3. πρυτανει . . . οξυρυγχιτων A; οξυρυγχειτων B. 5. μενεσθεως . . . νεμεσιανου AB. 6. οξυρυγχιτων A. οξυρυγχιτω̄ B. κασιωτων αιτουμεθα A. 7. ημιν A. 8. κατασκευασθισης A. 9. ὑπο B. ηγουμενου AB. 12. ακολ.—βουλη om. A. ψηφιστισι . . . κρ[α]τιστη B. 13. δυο for τεσσαρα A. τετρακισχιλειας A, which omits the figures; τετρακισχιλιας B, in which the figures were inserted

later. 14. ἐπιστι[λε]σαι A, επιστειλαι σε B. ταμεια B. 15. ημιν A. 17. Κάρου Εὐτυχοῦς Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Μάρκων [Α]ὐρηλίων Καρείνου κα[ὶ] Νουμεριανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρων Σεβαστῶν A. 20–24. B has the same subscription in the same two hands. A has instead (in the third hand of lv and lv B) [Αὐ]ρήλιος Νέμεσις ἐπίδεδωκα αἰτούμενος ὡς πρόκειται | , and in the second hand of lv and lv B [Αὐ]ρήλιος Μενε[σθ]εὺς συνεπιδέδωκα. In a corner of the *verso* of A is θων: .

'To Aurelius Apollonius, also called Dionysius, ex-recorder, etc., ex-gymnasiarch, councillor, prytanis in office of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, public magistrate, from Aurelius Menestheus and Aurelius Nemesianus, both sons of Dionysius, of the same illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, Kasiotic joiners. We request that orders may be given for payment to be made to us at the city's expense on account of wages due for work done by us as Kasiotic joiners on both sides of the street built by you from the gateway of the gymnasium leading southwards to the lane of Hieracius, of the total amount due for the whole work, in accordance with the vote of the high council, namely four talents and four thousand drachmae, 4 tal. 4000 dr. And we beg you to instruct the public treasurer to pay us in full, as is usual.'

6. Κασιωτῶν: Κάσιον near Pelusium gave its name to a special kind of woodwork, which was first manufactured there. Hence the proverb Κασιωτικὸν ἄμμα, which is explained (*Proverb. Bodl.* 527, p. 62 Gaisf.), ἐπὶ τῶν σκολιῶν τοὺς τρόπους· ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Πηλουσίῳ Κασιωτῶν τέχνην ἀμμάτων ἐπιτεχναζομένων. Cf. Suidas *s.v.* ἄμμα . . . ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Κασίῳ Πηλουσιωτῶν, οἱ φυσικῇ τέχνῃ ἄμματα ἔπλεκον δοκοὺς ἐπὶ δοκοῖς συνάπτοντες.

LVI. Appointment of a Guardian.

23·8 × 9·5 *cm.* A.D. 211.

Letter addressed to Maximus, a holder of various municipal offices, by Tabesammon, daughter of Ammonius, stating that she had arranged to borrow some money on the security of her vineyard, and asking him, in the absence of the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς*, to allow Amoitas to act as her guardian for that transaction only. At the bottom are the signatures of Tabesammon and Amoitas.

Μαξίμῳ ἱερεῖ ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ
βουλευτῇ
παρὰ Ταβησάμμωνος Ἀμμω-
νίου τοῦ καὶ Καϲϲίου ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλεως, μητρὸς Διοφαντίδος
ἀστῆς. δανειζομένη εἰς ἀναγ-
καίας μου χρείας ἀργύριον ἔντο-
κον ἐν δραχμαῖς ἑξακισχειλίαις
ἐπ' ἀσφαλείᾳ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντός μοι
περὶ κώμην Οἰναρὺ ἀμπελικοῦ
κτήματος καὶ ἀνηκόντων αὐτῷ
πάντων, αἰτοῦμαι διὰ σοῦ, ἐπιστα-
μένη γράμματα τ . . . ον διαδεχό-
μενον τὴν στρατηγίαν βασιλι-
κὸν γραμματέα μὴ ἐνδημεῖν,
ἐπιγραφῆναί μου κύριον πρὸς
μόνην ταύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν
Ἀμοιτᾶν Πλουτίωνος μητρὸς
Δημητροῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμέ-
νης Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, παρόν-

τα καὶ εὐδοκοῦντα. διέγραψα δὲ
τὸ ὡρισμένον τῆς αἰτήσ[εω]ς τέ-
λος. (ἔτους) κ Αὐτοκρατόρων
Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου
Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος
Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ
Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν
[[καὶ Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέτα]]
Καίσαρος Σ[εβ]αστοῦ, Φαῶφι λ.
2nd hand. Ταβ[ησάμμων Ἀμ]μωνίου
ἐπι-
δέ[δωκα. 3rd hand. Ἀμοιτ]ᾶς Πλουτίω-
νος ε[ὐδοκῶ].

'To Maximus, priest, exegetes in office, and councillor, from Tabesammon, the daughter of Ammonius otherwise called Cassius, of Oxyrhynchus, her mother being Diophantis, a citizen. As I am borrowing for my pressing needs a sum of money at interest, amounting to six thousand drachmae, upon the security of property consisting of a piece of vine land and all its appurtenances near the village of Oinaru, I make the request through you, being aware . . . that the royal scribe, the acting strategus, is absent, that I may have assigned to me as my guardian for this transaction only Amoitas, son of Ploution and Demetrous, of the aforesaid city of Oxyrhynchus, who is present and gives his consent. I have paid the appointed tax for making such a request.'

13. If γράμματα is right, the next word is probably a proper name.

LVII. Peculation by a Treasury Official.

27 × 9·1 *cm.* Third century.

Letter from Aurelius Apolinarius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Apion, ex-strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, written at the instigation of Dioscorus, the successor of Apion, and requesting the immediate payment of a sum of money which one of Apion's late subordinates had failed to pay over to the treasury at the proper time.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀπολινάριος στρ(ατηγὸς)
Ὀξυρυγχείτου Ἀπίωνι στρατ-
ηγήσαντι Ἀνταιοπολίτου
τῶι φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.
Διόσκορος ὁ τοῦ Ἀνταιοπολεί-
του στρατηγός, δι' οὗ ἐπέστειλέν
μοι ἐπιστάλματος κεχρονισμέ-
νου εἰς τὸ διεληλυθὸς γ (ἔτος), Ἐπεὶφ
τοῦ
ιγ, ἐδήλωσεν τὸν νομοῦ ἐγλο-
γιστὴν Ποτάμωνα τὸν καὶ Σαρα-
πίωνα ἀνειληφέναι ἐν λήμ-
μασι διοικήσεως τοῦ γ (ἔτους) ἐν σοὶ
ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὁλόκληρον τὴν ἐπί-
σκεψιν τῶν χωμάτων καὶ
διωρύχων τοῦ β (ἔτους), τῇ ὁρισθεί-
σῃ προθεσμίᾳ μὴ κατακεχω-
ρικέναι εἰς τὸ τῆς διοικήσε-
ως λογιστήριον (δραχμὰς) Γρπζ (ὀβο-
λοὺς τρεῖς),
βουληθείς με τὴν τούτων
ἀπαίτησιν ποιησάμενον

προθέσθαι ὑπὲρ ἐκείνου τοῦ νομοῦ. ἵν' οὖν εἰδῇς καὶ ἄνευ πάσης ὑπερθέσεως τὴν ἀπό- δο[σιν ποι]ήσῃ κατὰ τὰ γραφέν- [τα . . . . . .

13. ἄλλ̣ηρον: supply ποιῆσαι. 18. ὁ Γρπζγ Pap.

'Aurelius Apolinarius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to his dear friend Apion, ex-strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, greeting. Dioscorus, strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, has sent me a despatch which has been delayed until Epeiph 13 of the past third year, explaining that Potamon, also called Sarapion, the collector of the nome, among the receipts of the revenue of the third year when you were in office, received towards the completion of the survey of the dykes and canals in the second year the sum of 3187 drachmae, 3 obols, which he did not pay over to the revenue office within the appointed time. Dioscorus now wishes me to ask that this should be refunded, and to credit it to the nome. In order therefore that you may be acquainted with these facts and lose no time in repaying the money in accordance with his letter . . . .'

LVIII. Appointment of Treasury Officials.

22 × 12·5 *cm.* A.D. 288.

Letter to the strategi of the Heptanomis and the Arsinoite nome from Servaeus (?) Africanus, who was either praefect of Egypt or, more probably, epistrategus of the division. The writer complains of the expense caused by the multiplication of officials connected with the estates of the treasury, and gives instructions that in future each estate should be administered by a single officer, assisted by at most three subordinates.

? Σ]ερβαῖος Ἀφρικανὸς στρατηγοῖς ἐπι-
στρατηγίας ἑπτὰ νομῶν καὶ Ἀρσινοίτου
χαίρειν.
ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ⟨λ⟩όγων ἐφάνη ὡς
πολλοὶ βουλόμενοι τὰς ταμιακὰς οὐσί-
ας κατεστείειν ὀνόματα ἑαυτοῖς ἐξευ-
ρόντες, οἱ μὲν χειριστῶν οἱ δὲ γραμ-
ματέων οἱ δὲ φροντιστῶν, ὄφελος
μὲν οὐδὲν περιποιοῦσιν τῷ ταμείῳ
τὰ δὲ περιγεινόμενα κατεστείουσιν·
δι' ὅπερ ἐδέησεν ἐπισταλῆναι ὑμεῖν
ἵνα ἑκάστης οὐσίας ἕνα τινὰ φρον-

τιστὴν ἀξι[ό]χρεων κινδύνῳ ἑκάστης
βουλῆς αἱρεθῆναι ποιήσητε, τὰ δὲ
λοιπὰ ὀνόματα παύσηται, δυναμένου
τοῦ αἱρουμένου φροντιστοῦ δύο
ἢ τό γε πλεῖστον τρεῖς προσαιρε[ῖ]ν
τοὺς ἐξυπηρετησομένους αὐτῷ
πρὸς τὴν φροντίδα. οὕτω[ς αὐ]τά τε
τὰ μάταια ἀναλώματα π[α]ύσεται
καὶ αἱ ταμιακαὶ οὐσίαι τῆς προσηκού-
σης ἐπιμελείας τεύξονται. δηλα-
δὴ δὲ τοιούτους αἱρεθῆναι ποιήσει-
τε τούτοις φρον[τι]σταῖς ὑπηρετη-
σομένους οἳ καὶ βασάνοις ὑποκείσον-
ται. ἔρρωσθε.
(ἔτους) ε (ἔτους) καὶ δ (ἔτους), Θὼθ ιϛ̄.

6. l. κατεσθίειν. 10. l. κατεσθίουσιν. 12. ἵνα Pap.; final ς of εκαστης corr. fr. ου. 14. Second η of ποιησητε corr. fr. αι. 23. l. ποιήσετε; the final ε was apparently corr. fr. αι. 26. ερρωσθε corr. fr. ερρωσο.

'Servaeus Africanus to the strategi of the epistrategia of the Heptanomis and Arsinoite nome, greeting. The accounts have themselves proved that a number of persons wishing to swallow up the estates of the treasury have devised for themselves various titles, such as administrators, secretaries, or superintendents, by which means they secure no advantage to the treasury, but swallow up its surplus. It has therefore become necessary to send you instructions to cause the election, on the responsibility of the several councils, of a single trustworthy superintendent over each estate, and to put an end to the other offices. The superintendent elected shall have the power to choose two or at most three other persons to assist him in his work. In this way useless expense will be stopped, and the estates of the treasury will receive proper attention. You will of course take care that only such persons are appointed to assist these superintendents as are in a position to stand the test.'

LIX. Appointment of a Delegate.

22·7 × 15·4 *cm.* A.D. 292.

Letter from the council of Oxyrhynchus to the strategus, stating that a man who had been chosen to attend the praefect's court at Alexandria had claimed exemption on the ground that he was a victor in the games; the council had consequently appointed a substitute, whom the strategus is asked to inform of the fact and to despatch with all speed.

On the *verso* are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν τῆς λα[μ]πρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης
πόλεως ἡ κρατίστη βουλή, διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἀπόλλωνο[ς
τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου γενομένου ὑπομν(ηματογράφου) βουλευτοῦ τῆς λαμπρο-
τάτης πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων γυμν(ασιαρχήσαντος) πρυτ(ανεύσαντος)
βουλευτοῦ ἐνάρχου πρυτάν[ε]ως, Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀπολλω-
νίῳ γενομένῳ ὑπομν(ηματογράφῳ) στρ(ατηγῷ), διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἀσκληπιάδ[ου
γενομένου ὑπομν(ηματογράφου) διαδόχου, τῷ φιλτάτῳ χαίρειν.
ἐπίσταλμα ἐν ἡμῖν ἀνεγνώσ[θη] τοῦ πρώην αἱρε-
θέντος Θεοδώρου ἀντὶ Ἀρείονος σκρείβα ἀπαντῆ-
σαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ προσεδρεῦσαι τῷ ἀχράν-
τῳ αὐτοῦ δικαστηρί[ῳ], δι' οὗ ἐνέφαινεν ἑαυ-
τὸν ἱερονίκην εἶν[α]ι, μὴ ὑποκεῖσθαι δὲ ἐξετάσαι-
σιν εἴ τινα ἡ χρε[ία] ἀδ . [.]αιτοι . , καὶ κατὰ τοῦτον
ἐχειρισάμεθα Αὐρήλιον Ἀπ̣α̣γλοθέωνα εἰς
τοῦτο. ἵν' οὖν φανερ[ὸν αὐτ]ῷ γένηται καὶ ᾗ τάχος
ἐκδημῆσαι δικ[αστηρίῳ δὲ . .]. . ον προσεδρεῦ[σα]ι
ἐπιστέλλεταί σοι, φ[ίλ]τατε. ἐρρῶσ[θα]ί σε εὐ[χό]με-
θα, φίλ[τ]ατε.

(ἔτους) η// καὶ ἔτους ζ// τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξ[ιμ]ιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν,
Μεχεὶρ ις̄.

Αὐρ(ήλιος) Παποντὼς ὑπ(ομνηματόγραφος) βουλ(ευτὴς) ἐπήνεγκα.
(ἔτους) η// καὶ ζ//, Μεχεὶρ ι[ς̄.

12. ἱερονικην Pap. l. *ἐξετάσεσιν.*

After an elaborate introduction, in which the council of Oxyrhynchus through its president Aurelius Apollo addresses the strategus Aurelius Apollonius through Asclepiades, the papyrus proceeds (line 8):—'At a meeting of our body a despatch was read from Theodorus who was recently chosen in place of Arion the scribe to proceed to his highness the praefect and attend his immaculate court. In this despatch he explained that he is a victor in the games and exempt from inquiries . . . We have therefore nominated Aurelius . . . to serve, and we send you word accordingly, in order that this fact may be brought to his knowledge, and no time be lost in his departure and attendance upon the court. We pray for your health, dearest brother.'

3. *ὑπομνηματογράφου*: this office is closely connected with that of the strategus, cf. 6, 7 below and lxviii. 3–5, where a *ὑπόμνημα* is issued *διὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ*.

7. διαδόχου is here equivalent to the common phrase διαδεχομένου τὴν στρατηγίαν, 'acting strategus.' Cf. liv. 7.

9. ἀπαντῆσαι κ.τ.λ.: it is not clear for what reason some one had to be sent to attend the praefect's court. Perhaps he was to act as representative of the city in some inquiry then being held; cf. 12. The reluctance of Arion to go shows that the duty was regarded as a burden rather than an honour.

12. ἱερονίκην: i. e. a victor in some one of the celebrated games; the word is common in inscriptions.

LX. COMMISSARIAT.

24·8 × 12·3 *cm.* A.D. 323.

Letter addressed by Hermias, strategus, to the council of Oxyrhynchus through its president Eutropius, notifying the fact that a supply of meat had been sent to Nicopolis, in accordance with the orders of the praefect Sabinianus, for some troops which were stationed there under Valerianus.

Ἑρμείας στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυγχίτου
[τ]ῇ κρατίστῃ βου[λῇ] διὰ τοῦ ἐνάρχου πρυ-
[τά]νεως Εὐτροπίου τοῖς φελτάτοις χαίρειν.
ἀκολούθως τοῖς κελευσθεῖσι ὑπὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς
τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου ἡγεμόνος
Σαβινιανοῦ, χρείας οὔσης ἐπιδ . . λαστου
κρέως λι(τρῶν) Γ, κατακομισαμένων εἰς τὴν
Νικοπολειν τοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλεριανὸν πραιπό-
σιτον νυνὶ ἐκεῖσε διατρίβουσι, ἵν' οὖν εἰδέ-
ναι ἔχοιτε καὶ ἤδη τοῦτον ἑλόμενοι φαναι-
ρόν μοι καταστήσηται. ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι, ἀδελφέ.

τοῖς ἀποδιχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',
Μεσορὴ κδ.

Γερόντι(ος) γυμ(νασιαρχήσας) στ(ρατηγήσας) ἐπήνεγκα.
Μεσορὴ κδ̄.

3. l. φιλτάτοις. 7. ϙ Γ Pap. 10. l. φανερόν. 11. l. καταστήσητε.

12. Cf. xlii. 9 and introd.; probably this papyrus too was written in 323, the year of the final victory of Constantine.

14. ἐπήνεγκα (?): cf. lix. 22; the word is very cursively written.

LXI. Payment of a Fine.

22·1 × 8·4 *cm.* A.D. 221.

Notice sent by the strategus Aurelius Sarapion to the government bank at Oxyrhynchus, to the effect that he had caused to be paid into the bank the sum of 2255 drachmae, which was to be entered to a separate account until its destination was decided. The money was the proceeds of a fine inflicted for the non-appearance of certain accounts at the date fixed by the dioecetes, the chief of the financial administration. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

[Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Μουμια-]
ν[ὸ]ς γε̣ν̣ό̣[με]ν̣ο̣ς [. . . . . .
νυνὶ στρα[τ]ηγὸς ε̣[. . . . . .
διὰ Αὐρηλ(ίου) Ὡρίωνος γραμμα(τέως)
Αὐρηλ(ίῳ) Διογένει καὶ τοῖς σὺν α(ὐτῷ)
δημοσί(οις) τραπ(εζίταις) Ὀξ(υρυγ-
χίτου) τοῖς φιλ(τάτοις) χαίρ[(ειν).
διέγραψα ὑμεῖν τῇ ἐνεστ(ώσῃ)
ἡμέρᾳ, διοικ(εῖν) καθ' ἑαυτὰς
ἰδίας τάξεως ἄχρις ἂν [δια-
γνωσθῇ ποῦ χωρεῖν ὀφειλ(ουσιν),
ὑπὲρ ἐπιτίμου βιβλίων αἰ(τηθέντων ?)
ἐνπροθέσμως μὴ κατα-
χωρισθ(έντων) ἀκολούθως
τοῖς γρ(αφεῖσιν) ὑπὸ Σεπτιμίου
Ἀρριανοῦ τοῦ κρ(ατίστου) διοικητ(οῦ),
δραχ(μὰς) δισχειλίας δια-
κοσίας πεντήκοντα
πέντε, γ(ίνεται) ͵β Βσνε,
ὧν καὶ σύμβολ(α) ἔσχον.
(ἔτους) ε Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς
Εὐτυχοῦς καὶ Μάρκου
Αὐρηλίου Ἀλεξάνδρου
Καί[σ]αρος Σεβαστῶν,
Ἀθ[ὺ]ρ κβ̄. Α̣ὐ̣[ρή̣]λ̣(ιος)
Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Μ̣ουμι-
αν[ὸ]ς δι' ἐμοῦ Αὐρη[λ(ίου) Ὡρί-
ω[ν]ος γρ(αμματέως) διέγ[ρ](αψα)
[τὰς
πρ[ο]κ(ειμένας) (δραχμὰς) Βσνε.

11. a^{+} Pap.

15. τοῦ κρ(ατίστου) διοικητ(οῦ): cf. for the title B. G. U. 8, II. 29.

LXII *verso.* Letter of a Centurion.

26 × 7·2 *cm.* Third century.

Letter from a centurion to Syrus, acting strategus of Oxyrhynchus, giving instructions with reference to the embarkation of corn, about which he apprehended some deception. The *recto* of this papyrus contains a report in twenty-

eight lines of some judicial process before Domitius Honoratus, praefect of Egypt in the fifth year of an emperor, perhaps Gordianus (cf. lxxx. 12). It is unfortunately too mutilated to give any connected sense. The decision of the praefect, which was to the effect that certain subordinate officials should be exempt from public burdens, is written in three shorter lines at the end:—

τοὺς ὑπηρετοῦντας [
ἀλιτουργήτους εἶναι [
περιουσίαν ἐχοντ[

The document bears the date (lines 3, 4):—

[ἔ]τους ϵ′ [ἔ]τους ϵ′ Μάρκ[ο]υ Α[
] τοῦ κυρίου, Τῦβι ια′ Τῦ[βι ια′.

[. . . .]ας (ἑκατόνταρ)χ(ος) ἐπὶ κτήσ(εως?)
[. . . .] . . ου Σύρῳ διαδε-
[χο]μένῳ στρατηγίαν χαίρειν).
[ἐξα]υτῆς λαβών μου τὰ
[γρ]άμματα πέμψον
[το]ὺς κληρονόμους Ἀπο[λ-
λωνίου τοῦ δεκαπρώτ[ο]υ
τῆς Θμοισαφῶς τοπαρχ(ίας),
ἵνα μὴ ἐκ τῆς σῆς ἀμε-
λείας ἐνέδρα περὶ τὴν
ἐμβολὴν γένηται. ἔ-
πεμψα δὲ εἰς τοῦτο τὸν
στατιωνάριον ἀλλὰ
καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς δεκα-
πρώτους ἵνα δυνη-
θῶμεν ὅθεν ἐὰν δέω
τὴν ἐμβολὴν ποιῆσαι
διὰ τάχους.
2nd hand. ἐρρῶσθέ σε εὔχομαι.

1. χ Pap. 19. l. ἐρρῶσθαί.

'. . . as, centurion . . . to Syrus, acting strategus, greeting. As soon as you receive my letter send the heirs of Apollonius, magistrate of the toparchy of Thmoisaphôs, in order that there may be no fraud in the lading through any neglect of yours. I have sent for this purpose not only the officer of the guard but also the other councillors, so that we may be able to do the lading quickly at any point I may require.'

7, 8. For the δεκάπρωτοι of a τοπαρχία cf. B. G. U. 579, 4.

11. ἐμβολήν: cf. B. G. U. 15, II, and cxxvi. 9, note. ἐμβολή was the technical term for the annual contribution of corn supplied to Rome and afterwards to Constantinople.

LXIII. Lading and Inspection of Corn.

Gizeh Museum, 10,007. 20·5 × 12·1 *cm.* Second or third century.

Letter to Archelaus, a minor official, from a superior, giving him directions concerning the lading of a cargo of wheat, and its official inspection. In this case too, perhaps, as in the preceding papyrus, the corn was destined for Italy.

Πα[ή]σιος Ἀ[ρχ]ελά[ω]ι τ[ῶ]ι
φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.
τοῦ ἀναδιδόντος σοι τὸ ἐπιστόλιόν
μου ναυκλήρου Πανεμουῶτος
προνόησον οὖν πάσῃ σπουδῇ ἐν-
βαλέσθαι αὐτοῦ τὸν γόμον ὡς ἔθος ὂν
[ἔ]χεις ἐν χερσὶ καὶ λεκτῷ ἐνβαλέσθαι,
καὶ τοὺς δειγματοάρτας καθ' αὐτὸν
ἀναπέμψαι πρὸς ζυγοστα[σ]ίαν
λαβόντα παρὰ τῶν ἀρχεφόδων
ὀνάριον. ἀπεντεῦθεν μὲν ο[ὖν
συνσκυλῆθι αὐτῷ καὶ ἰδέτω
τοὺς θησαυρούς, κα[ὶ] τοὺς [σι-
τολόγους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς πρὸς
τὴν χρείαν ὧν τὰ ὀνόματά σοι
ἔπεμψεν Ἁρποκρατίων ἐν
ἑτοίμῳ ποίησον ἵνα μη[δ]ὲν
ἐνπόδιον ἦν. ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχ(ομαι), φ[ί]λ(τατε).

On the *verso* Ἀρχελάωι ὑπηρέτῃ.

18. l. ᾗ.

'Paësius to his dearest Archelaus, greeting. The bearer of this letter is the captain Panemouôs; please to see that his freight is embarked with all despatch, and let it consist as usual of what you have in hand and selected for lading. Send up the inspectors yourself to the examination, getting a donkey from the chiefs of the police. After this give him your best attention and let him see the granaries, and prepare the overseers and the other officials concerned, whose names have been given you by Harpocration, in order that there may be no delay. My best wishes for your health, dearest friend.'

9. *ζυγοστασίαν*: cf. G. P. II. xlvi (a), a letter addressed to a strategus stating that the *ζυγοστασία* of a *γόμος* had taken place.

LXIV. Order for Arrest.

5·3 × 15·8 *cm.* Third or early fourth century.

Order addressed by a decurion to the chiefs of the village of Teïs, requesting them to send up for trial a certain Ammonius. Cf. lxv.

Π(αρὰ) τοῦ (δεκαδάρ)χ(ου)
κωμάρχαις καὶ ἐπιστάτῃ εἰρήνης κώμης Τ̣ήεως.
ἐξαυτῆς παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπ' ἐμοῦ στρατιώτῃ
Ἀμμώνις ἐπικαλούμενος Ἄλακερ ἐπ̣ε̣λ̣έγχοντος
ὑπὸ Πτολλᾶ, ἢ ὑμῖς αὐτοὶ ἀνέρχεσθε.
σεση(μείωμαι).

1. χ Pap. 3. ῦπ Pap. 4. l. Ἀμμώνιον ἐπικαλούμενον . . . ἐπελεγχόμενον. επελεγ'χοντος Pap. 5. ῦπο . . . ῦμις Pap.

'From the decurion to the comarchs and guardian of the peace of the village of Teïs. Please to deliver at once to the soldier whom I have sent Ammonius surnamed Alacer who is accused by Ptollas, or else come yourselves. Signed.'

6. σεση(μείωμαι): cf. lxv. 6, where the word is certain. It is here a mere scrawl such as is frequently found in the scribes' signatures on Byzantine documents.

LXV. Order for Arrest.

10 × 25·1 *cm.* Third or early fourth century.

A similar order to the preceding, addressed to the comarchs of another village, Teruthis, by a *beneficiarius* (cf. xxxii. 2).

Π(αρὰ) τοῦ στατίζοντος β(ενε)φ(ικιαρίου)
κωμάρχαις κ̣ώμης Τερύθεως. παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπηρέτ[ῃ
σήμερον
Παχοῦμιν Παχούμις ὃν κατεσχήκατε καὶ κατηνέγκατε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ
ὑμῶν πολίτην ὄντα. εἰ δὲ ἔχετε εὐλογίαν τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἀνέρχεσθε ἅμα αὐτῷ καὶ λέγετε. ἀλλ' ὅρα μὴ κατάσχητε τὸν ὑπη-
ρέτη⟨ν⟩. σεση(μείωμαι).

3. l. Παχούμιος. κατηνεγ'κατε Pap.

'From the *beneficiarius* on duty to the comarchs of the village of Teruthis. Deliver up to my officer whom I have sent Pachoumis, son of Pachoumis, whom you have arrested to-day and brought to your village, being a citizen. If you have anything to say in his favour, come with him and tell me. See that you do not detain the officer. Signed.'

LXVI. Erection of a Statue to a Praefect.

13·7 × 10·1 *cm.* A. D. 357.

Two letters, one of which is from Flavius Eutrygius, logistes, and Apion (?), strategus, to Aurelius Sineeis, probably a statuary, ordering the con-

struction of a statue to the praefect Pomponius Metrodorus; the other letter, which is incomplete, is the reply of Aurelius Sineeis.

Ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡ[μῶν
Κωνσταντίου Αὐγούστου τὸ ἕ[νατον
καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανε[στάτου
Καίσαρος τὸ β//, Ἐπεὶφ η/.
2nd hand. Φλ(αούιοι) Εὐτρύγιος ἀπὸ λογιστῶν [καὶ Ἀπίων (?)
στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυγχίτου Αὐρη[λίῳ Σινέειτι
ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτόθι χαίρ[ε]ι[ν]. ἀ[κολούθως τοῖς
κεκ[ελε]υσμένοις ὑπὸ τῆς [ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ
κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτάτ[ου ἡγεμόνος
Πομπώνιου Μητροδώ[ρου ἀνδριὰν
ἁρμόσασθαι. 3rd hand. ἐρρῶσθ[αί σε εὔχομαι.
ἐρρῶσθα[ί σε εὔχομαι.
2nd hand. ὑπατείας τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Ἐπεὶφ ι//.
1st hand. Φλαουίοις Εὐτρυγίωι ἀπὸ λ[ογιστῶν καὶ Ἀπίω- (?)
νι στρατηγῷ Ὀξυρ[υγ]χίτου [χαίρειν
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σινέειτος Οὐαλε[ρίου ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς πόλ(εως). οὗ ἀνήνεγκα λιβέλλο[υ] ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀνδριὰν τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτά-
του ἡγεμόνος Πομπωνίου Μητροδώρου
καὶ [ἧς] ἔτυχον παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀποφάσεως
. . . . . .

1. ὕπατειας Pap. 3. ἰουλιανου Pap. 14. φλαουἵοις Pap.

LXVII. Dispute concerning Property.

25·7 × 36·4 *cm.* A. D. 338.

This papyrus contains three documents, the first of which is a letter addressed by Aurelius Ptolemaeus to Aurelius Aëtius, an ex-official of high standing, with reference to a dispute between the writer and two other persons about some property, and enclosing, secondly, a letter from Flavius Antonius Theodorus, praefect of Egypt, to Aëtius, written in answer to an application from Ptolemaeus that Aëtius should be appointed judge to decide the dispute. There follows, thirdly, the application in question of Ptolemaeus to the praefect,

stating his side of the case. The sequence of the three documents thus inverts their historical order.

There are two copies of this papyrus, the second being somewhat less complete than the first, but serving to fill up all the lacunae, except λαυ of φ[λαυιω] in 4; ω of ω]ριωνος in 13; αι of δυν[α]τ[αι and the lacuna after νομω in 14; απο κ supplied in 15; the first ο and ω of κληρ[ονομιω]ν in 16; the lacuna after δικα[in 17; the first two letters lost after παρα τ[in 19; and the lacuna in 23. A collation of the variants in the duplicate copy is given below.

Ὑπατείας Φλαυίων Οὔρσου καὶ Πολεμίο[υ] τ[ῶν] λαμπ[ρο]τ[ά]τ[ων, Φαρμοῦ]θι β'.
Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀετίῳ ἄρξ(αντι) προπολιτευομένῳ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης)
['Οξυρυγχιτῶν πό]λεως
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Πτολεμα[ί]ου Ὡρίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως.
ἐνέτυχον διὰ ἀναφορᾶς τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ τῆς [Αἰγύπτου]
Φ[λαυίῳ] Ἀντωνίῳ Θεοδώρῳ αἰτιώ-
5 μενος Παταῆσιν καὶ Πανεχώτην ἀπὸ κώμης Λιλῆ τοῦ πέμπτου πάγου
παρα[νόμω]ς ἐπέχοντάς μου τῶν οἰκοπέδων, καὶ
ἅπερ ἀντέγραψεν πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐπιείκιάν τε καὶ καθαρότητα ἐντάξας μεθ'
ἧς π[οίη]μαι ἀναφορᾶς ἐπιδίδωμί σοι ὅπως εἰς ἔργον
προαγάγοις τὰ κεκελευσμένα. ἔστι δέ·
Φλαύιος Ἀντώνιος Θεόδωρος Ἀετίῳ προπολιτευομένῳ Ὀξυρ[υ]γχ[είτο]υ χαίρειν.
εἰ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν [[ε]]αἰτιαθέντων διακατέχεσθαι λ[εγ]ομένων οἰκο-
· π[έ]δ[ων] ἀποκατάστασιν καὶ ὡς γε τὰ ὑποτετα-
10 γμένα διαβεβεοῦται τῇ τοῦ αἰτιασαμένου δεσπο[τί]ᾳ δ[ι]αφερόντων οἱ ἐτια-
θ[έν]τες ἀντιλέγοιεν, φρόντισον τὰς κατὰ νό-
μους αὐτοὺς παραγγελίας ὑποδέξασθαι ποιῆσαι ἔνν[ο]μόν τε τυπωθῆν[αι] τὴν
[το]ῦ δικαστηρίου προκαταρξειν.
ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνενεχθέντων τὸ εἶσον·
Φλαυίῳ Ἀντωνίῳ Θεοδώρῳ τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχ[ῳ πα]ρὰ Αὐρηλίου
Πτολεμα[ίου Ὡ]ρίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξ(υρύγχων) πόλεως.
πάντα μέν, ὡς ἔπος ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν, ὅσα εἰσχύειν τι δύν[α]τ[αι] παρὰ τὴν τῶν
νόμων [ἰσχὺ]ν πρὸς ὀλίγον εἰσχύει, ἐπανορθοῦτε δὲ
15 ὕστερον ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπεξελεύσεως. Παταῆσις [Λυλύ]ντις καὶ Πανε-
χώτ[ης ἀπὸ κ]ώμης Λιλῆ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ καταδυνα-
στεύοντες ἐπέχουσιν τῶν ἡμῖν διαφερόντων οἰκοπέ[δω]ν, ἅπερ ἀπὸ δικέου
κληρ[ονομιῶ]ν τῆς ἡμετέρας μάμμης [εἰς ἡμ]ᾶ[ς κα]τήν-

τησεν. περὶ ὧν καταλα[μ]βάνοντες τὴν σὴν ἀρετὴν δ[εόμεθα συ]νχωρηθῆναι
δικα[στὴν ἡ]μεῖν εἶναι Ἀέτιον τὸν προπολιτευόμενον
ἐπὶ δυσὶ κεφαλαίοις τὴν ἔραυναν ποιούμενον, πρώτου μὲ[ν εἰ τῆ]ς γραὸς
ὑπῆρχεν ὄ[ντα τ]ὰ οἰκόπεδα τ[α]ῦ[τ]α, δευτέρου δὲ εἰ τὴν
δεσποτίαν αὐτοῖς ἐνγράφως ὑπεχώρησεν, εἶν' οὕτως διχθῇ [αὐ]τῶν ἡ καθ'
ἡμῶν [πλεο]νεξία. οὔτε γὰρ παρὰ τ[αύτης πρ]άσεως
ν
ἔνγραφον ἐπιφέριν δύνατε, οὔτ' ἐτέραν ὑποχώρησιν ὑπ' αὐτῆς γεγενημένην
ἢ ὅσον [τ]ῷ ἡμᾶς σὺν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ τῆς [πόλε]ως οἰκεῖν,
ἐκείνους δὲ κατὰ τὴν κώμην ὄντας ἀλόγως ἐπιβεβηκαίναι τοῖς ἡμεῖν
διαφέρ[ουσιν] οἰκοπέδοις· ὅπως ταύτ[ης ἡμεῖ]ν τῆς
εὐεργεσίας ὑπαρχθείσης εἰσαεὶ σοῦ τῇ τύχῃ χάριτας ὁμολογήσωμεν.
2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Πτολεμαῖος ἐπιδέδωκα.
3rd hand. Αὐρήλιοι Παταῆσις καὶ Πανεχώτης, φανερὸν ἡμῖν γέγονεν
Φαρμοῦθι πέμπτῃ. Αὐρήλιος Ἀμμών[ιος] Ὡρίωνος
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν γράμματα μὴ εἰδότων.

8. φλαυΐος Pap. 9. ῦπο Pap. 10. l. διαβεβαιοῦται . . . αἰτιαθέντες. 11. παραγ'γελιας ὑποδεξασθαι Pap. 13. φλαυΐω Pap. 14. l. ἐπανορθοῦται. 16. l. δικαίου. 19. ὕπεχωρησεν Pap. l. ἶν'. 20. l. ἐπιφέρειν δύνανται. ουτ' . . . ὕποχωρησιν Pap. 21. l. ἐπιβεβηκέναι.

The duplicate copy has the following variants:—

2. οξυρυγχιτων was probably abbreviated to οξ'. 4. δι for δια, ετιωμενος for αιτιωμενος. 5. ε̄ for πεμπτου. 6. αντεγραψειν for αντεγραψεν. 7. om. εστι δε. 9. αιτιαθεντων for ετιαθεντων corrected. 10. αιτιαθεντες for ετιαθ[εν]τες. 11. υποδεξασθαι for ὑποδεξασθαι. 12. omitted. 13. επαρ[χω] αιγυπτου for επαρχ[ω. 16. επεχουσι for επεχουσιν. 18. πρωτον for πρωτου. 19. ἶν for ειν, δειχθη for διχθη, παρ ᾰ[υ]της for παρα τ[αυτης. 20. δυνατε for δυνατε. 21. εκ[εινου]ς δε εκ[ει]νους δε for εκεινους δε. 22. ομολο]|γησωμεν δαιευτυχει for ομολογησωμεν. 23, 24. omitted.

'In the consulship of the most illustrious Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, Pharmouthi 2. To Aurelius Aëtius, ex-magistrate of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Ptolemaeus, son of Horion, of the same city. I have approached in a petition his excellency my lord the praefect of Egypt, Flavius Antonius Theodorus, wherein I accused Pataësis and Panechotes, of the village of Lile in the fifth district, who are making illegal encroachments on my estates. I now hand in to you the injunctions which in reply he wrote to your clemency and impartiality, together with the petition which I made, in order that you may carry his orders into effect. They are as follows:—"Flavius Antonius Theodorus to Aëtius, ex-magistrate of the Oxyrhynchite nome, greeting. If the accused persons protest against the restoration of the estates of which they are said to be in occupation and of which, as at least the accompanying document

testifies, the rightful owner is the accuser, take care to enforce the precepts of the law and to have the preliminary proceedings of the court conducted under legal forms."

'The following is the copy of the application:—

"To his excellency the praefect Flavius Antonius Theodorus from Aurelius Ptolemaeus, son of Horion, of Oxyrhynchus. Everything, it may be said, that is able to withstand the power of the law withstands but for a short time and then submits to the law's correcting vengeance. Pataësis Luluntis and Panechotes of the village of Lile in this nome are oppressing me and occupying my own estates which descended to me by right of inheritance from my grandmother. Knowing your goodness, I beg you to allow Aëtius, ex-magistrate, to be judge in this matter; and let his inquiry concern two points, firstly, whether these estates really belonged to the old lady, and secondly, whether she made any written cession of them to these men. In this way their aggression against me will be made clear. For they can produce no written proof of sale by her, nor show that she made any other cession than is implied in the fact that while I lived with her in the city they were in the village and made indefensible encroachments on my estates. If I receive this benefit I shall be eternally grateful to your highness."

'(Signed) I, Aurelius Ptolemaeus, have presented this application.

'We, Aurelius Pataësis and Aurelius Panechotes, have seen the above on this fifth day of Pharmouthi. I, Aurelius Ammonius, son of Horion, signed for them, as they were unable to write.'

2. *προπολιτευομένῳ*: it is not clear whether *προ-* refers to time or to station. In the first case the word would appear to repeat the idea expressed by *ἄρξ(αντι)*; in the second it is a special title.

LXVIII. Denial of a Money Claim.

18·2 × 9·2 *cm.* A.D. 131.

Memorandum addressed by a person, whose name is lost, to a high official, probably the epistrategus, disputing a claim brought by Theon, son of Pausiris, against the writer's son Sarapion for payment of certain moneys from the estate of Sarapion's maternal grandfather, which had been bequeathed to Sarapion and his uncle Dionysius.

. . . . . .

[. . . . .] . [ἀ]π̣ὸ τ̣[ῆς Ὀ]ξ[υ]ρύγχ[ων πόλεως. ἐπεὶ
[μετέδ]ωκέ μοι Θέων Παυσείρι[ος τῶν ἀπὸ
[τῆς α]ὐτῆς [[π]] Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως διὰ [τοῦ τοῦ
νομ[οῦ] στρατηγοῦ ἀντίγραφον οὗ ο̣ὐ̣ [δεόν-
5 τως ἐτελείωσεν τῷ καταλογείῳ ὑπο[μνή-
ματος, δ[ι' ο]ὗ ἀπαίτησιν ἐποιεῖτο ὧν ἔφασ[κεν
ὀφείλεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπό τε τοῦ τ[οῦ ἀ]φήλικός μου υἱ[οῦ
Σαραπίωνος κατὰ μητέρα πάππου Σαραπίωνος
καὶ ἀδελφοῦ αὐ[το]ῦ Διονυσίου ἔτι ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνπροσ-

θεν χρόνων ἀργυρικον κεφαλαιον, ποιοῦμα[ι τὴν
δαίουσαν ἀντίρησιν δηλῶ̣ ὑπονοεῖν περιλελύ-
σθαι ἣν θέλει γεγονέναι τοῦ δανείου ἀσφάλ[ε]ιαν
ἔκ τε τοῦ πολυχρόνιον εἶναι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπεζηκένο
τὸν Σαραπίωνα ἔτεσιν δυσεὶν καὶ μετὰ τε[λ]ευτὴν
αὐτοῦ μὲν θυγατέρα ἐμοῦ δὲ γενομένην γυ-
ναῖκα καὶ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Σαραπίωνος μητέρα Εὐβου-
λίαν ὁμοίως ἐπεζηκέναι ἐτεσειν ἕνδεκα κ[αὶ
μετὰ τὴν κἀκείνης τελευτὴν διαγεγον[έ-
ναι ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε καὶ μὴ τεθαρρηκαίναι τ[ὸν
Θέωνα προελθεῖν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὴν Εὐβουλίαν
ἡνίκα περιῇ̣ πεπρακείναι τῷ̣ προγεγραμμέ-
νῳ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀδελφῷ̣ Διονυσίῳ ὑπάρ-
χοντα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀργυρίου ταλάντων
ἓξ καὶ πρὸς ἐπὶ τῷ̣ αὐτὸν ἀποδο⟨ῦ⟩ναι τοῖς τοῦ
Σαραπίωνος δανισταῖς τὰ ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ ὀφειλόμε-
να, ὄντα δὲ τὸν Θέωνα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἑτέρων
κεφαλαίων δανιστὴν ἐκῖνα μὲν κεκομίσθαι
παρὰ τοῦ Διονυσίου, τούτου δὲ μήθ' ὅλως μεμνῆ-
σθαι. ὅθεν ἀξιῶ συντάξαι γράψαι τῷ̣ τοῦ Ὀξυρυγ-
χείτου στρατηγῷ̣ μεταδοῦναι τῷ̣ Θέωνι τοῦ-
δε τοῦ ὑπομνήματος ἀντίγραφον ἵν' ἰδῇ̣
ἄκυρον καθεστὸς ὃ οὐ δεόντως μετέδοκέ
μοι διαστολικόν, σὺν οἷς ἐὰν βιβλιομαχή[σ]ῃ̣
προσμεταδοῖμεν, οὖσαν δ' ἐμοὶ τὴν πρὸς αὐ-
τὸν κρίσιν ἐφ' ὧν δέον ἐστίν, ἀρκουμένου
μου τῇδε τῇ̣ διαστολῇ̣ ὡς καθήκει. (ἔτους) ιε
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Ἐπεὶφ ᾱ. σεσημ(είωμαι) Ἐπεὶφ ᾱ.

10. l. ἀργυρικῶν κεφαλαίων. 11. l. δέουσαν. 19. l. τεθαρρηκέναι. 21. l. περιῇν πεπρακέναι. 31. l. εἰδῇ̣. 32. κα in καθεστος corr. fr. μ̣. l. μετέδωκε.

'Since Theon, son of Pausiris, has through the strategus of the nome served me with a copy of a memorandum which he has wrongfully executed in the record office, and by the terms of which he claimed payment for old debts alleged to be owing to him from Sarapion

the maternal grandfather of my son Sarapion, who is under age, and the elder Sarapion's brother Dionysius, I make the requisite counter-statement, as follows. I suspect that the security set up by Theon for the loan has become void owing to lapse of time and because Sarapion lived on for two years after the loan was concluded, and after his death his daughter Eubulia, who became my wife and the mother of Sarapion the minor, likewise lived on for eleven years, and since her death another five years elapsed without Theon having dared to bring forward his claim. Moreover Eubulia in her lifetime sold to Dionysius, the aforesaid brother of the elder Sarapion, property which had belonged to Sarapion for the sum of six talents of silver with the further stipulation that Dionysius should repay Sarapion's creditors the debts owed to them; and though Theon was Sarapion's creditor for other sums, he has received from Dionysius payment for these claims without making any reference to the claim which he now brings forward. I therefore beg you to give instructions that a letter be sent to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome requesting him to serve Theon with a copy of this memorandum, that he may know that the writ which he unjustifiably served upon me has been invalidated, together with any additions I may make if he presents counter-statements; judgement against him being entered in my favour on those points on which it ought to be so entered, since I am ready to abide by the present memorandum, as is right (?).'

24. *καὶ πρός* might perhaps be connected with *ἕξ*, 'six talents and upwards.'

33. The *διαστολικόν* is the *ὑπόμνημα* of 5; cf. also 30 *τοῦδε τοῦ ὑπομνήματος* with 36 *τῇδε τῇ διαστολῇ*. It is not clear whether the distinction is more than verbal.

34, 35. The meaning of these two lines is obscure; the participle *οὖσαν* as it stands has no construction, and ought to be either the infinitive *εἶναι* or in the genitive absolute. In the latter case the *δέ* might imply, 'but if he does not make any answer.'

LXIX. Complaint of a Robbery.

17·8 × 11·5 *cm.* A.D. 190.

Petition, the beginning of which is lost, giving an account of a theft of barley from the writer's house, and asking that an inquiry should be held and restitution made.

. . . . . .

πεφρεγμένην πλίνθοις φέρουσαν εἰς
δημοσίαν ῥύμην ἀνατρέψαντας ἴσως προσ-
ερείσαντας τῷ τόπῳ ξύλον καὶ εἰσελθόντα[ς
εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν διὰ ταύτης βεβασταχέναι ἀ-
πὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀποκειμένων μόνας
κριθῆς ἀρτάβας δέκα, ἃς καὶ ὑπονενοηκέ-
ναι καθεῖσθαι κατὰ μέρος διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς θυρί-
δος ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ ταύτης ἀποσύρματος σχοίν[ου,
ὅπερ αὐτὴν φανερὸν πεποιηκέναι τῷ τῆς κώ-

μης ἀρχεφόδῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημοσίοις. ὅθεν κατὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἐπιδιδοὺς τοῦτο βιβλίδειον ἀξιῶ ἐπιτρέψαι ἀχθῆναι ἐπὶ σὲ τὸν ἀρχέφοδον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους δημοσίους, καὶ τὴν οὖσαν ἐξέτασιν ποιήσασθαι περὶ τῆς γενομένης ἐπελεύσεως, εἰς τὸ καὶ ἐμαὶ δύνασθαι τὴν κριθὴν ἀπολαβεῖν. (ἔτους) λα Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικο(ῦ) Σαρματικοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρεταννικοῦ, Ἀθὺρ κε̄.

2nd hand. Νεχθενεῖβις ἐπιδέδωκα. Διογένης Ἀπολλωνίου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

On the *verso* σεσημ(είωμαι).

1. l. θυρίδα συμ]|πεφραγμένην. 2. ἴσως Pap. 15. l. ἐμέ.

'. . . they broke down a door that led into the public street and had been blocked up with bricks, probably using a log of wood as a battering-ram. They then entered the house and contented themselves with taking from what was stored there 10 artabae of barley, which they carried off by the same way. We guessed that this was removed piecemeal by the said door from the marks of a rope dragged along in that direction, and pointed out this fact to the chief of the police of the village and to the other officials. I am therefore obliged to put in this petition, and beg you to order that the chief of the police and the other officials be brought before you, and to make due inquiry about the robbery, so that I may be able to recover the barley.'

9. αὐτήν: probably the wife of Nechthenibis; the theft was apparently committed during his absence.

LXX. Petition.

18·4 × 14·8 *cm.* Third century.

Petition addressed to Aurelius Herapion, epistrategus, by Ptolemaeus with reference to a settling of accounts between himself and Agathodaemon.

Αὐρη[λίῳ] Ἡραπίωνι τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρ(ατήγῳ) παρὰ Π[το]λεμαίου τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου ἀγορανομήσαν[το]ς βουλευτοῦ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν πόλ(εως). πᾶσα κυ[ρί]α ἔνγραφος συναλλαγὴ πίστιν καὶ

ἀλήθ[ειαν ἔ]χει. [ὁ]φιλομένων μοι τοίνυν ὑπὸ
Ἀγαθ[οῦ Δαίμονος] τοῦ καὶ Ἐνθέσμου καθ' ἰδιόγρα-
φον χ[ειρόγραφον αὐ]τοῦ γεγονὸς τῷ ιε (ἔτει) // Φαρμοῦ-
θι [.] καὶ δ[ημοσ]ι[ευ]θὲν ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν
τρισχιλίων τόκ[ο]υ τετρωβωλίου ἐφ' οἷς ἄλλοις τὸ
χιρόγραφον περιέχει ὅπερ ἔστιν κύριον, συν-
έβη δὲ ἀποκατάστασίν με ποιήσασθαι πρὸς αὐ-
τὸν τῷ διελθόντι κ (ἔτει) //, Μεσορὴ ε̄, ἐπὶ Κο-
λωνιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιστρατηγήσαντος περί
τε ἑτέρου πράγματος καὶ περὶ τοῦ προκιμένου
χιρογράφου, [. . .]. ἐμαυτῷ τετηρηκέναι
περὶ τῆς ἀ[ποδόσ]εως [τῶν προκει]μέ[ν]ων
δραχμῶν [21 letters]ων τό-
κων καταδ[23 letters]αρνο
μεν . . ὑπο[
δραχμῶν χ[ιλίων
ματος περιβ[
κεφαλαίου ε[
δεν καταβ[

. . . . . .

5. ῦπο Pap.; so in 19. 9. l. τετρωβόλου. 12. διελ'θοντι Pap.

'To Aurelius Herapion, most high epistrategus, from Ptolemaeus also called Heraclides, ex-agoranomus, councillor of Oxyrhynchus. Every valid written contract is credited and accepted. Agathodaemon also called Enthesmus owes me by a bond executed in his own hand in the 15th year, Pharmouthi, and placed in the archives, three thousand drachmae of silver, lent at the interest of four obols and upon the other conditions contained in the bond, which is valid. It happened that a balancing of accounts took place between us in the past 20th year on Mesore 5 when Colonianus was epistrategus, with reference to another transaction and to the bond aforesaid . . .'

9. The sum on which the four obols are the interest is no doubt the mina, the ordinary unit in computing interest. The rate is thus 8 per cent. a year, which is less than the ordinary rate in the Roman period, 12 per cent. Cf. B. G. U. 272. 6, 301. 8.

LXXI. Two Petitions to the Praefect.

26 × 54·8 *cm.* A. D. 303.

Two petitions with a fragment of a third, addressed to Clodius Culcianus, praefect. The first is written by Aurelius Demetrius, complaining of the

conduct of Aurelius Sotas, who refused to pay back a loan, and appealing for the praefect's assistance in recovering the money on the ground of the financial straits to which he was reduced. The second petition is from a widow, Aurelia, who in the absence of her sons on foreign service had entrusted the management of her property to two dishonest overseers. The latter part of this document is obscure owing to the lacunae.

On the *verso* of the papyrus are three columns containing a list of buildings with measurements.

Col. I.

Κλωδίωι Κουλκιανῶι τῷ δια[σημοτά]τῳ ἐπάρχωι Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Δημητρίου Νείλου ἀρχιερατεύσαντος τῆς Ἀρσινοιτῶν πόλεως.
τῶν μετρίων κηδεμόνει σοὶ ὄντι, δέσποτα ἡγεμών, τὴν ἱκ[ετ]ηρίαν προσάγω εὔελπις
ὢν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σοῦ μεγέθους δικαιοκρισίας τυχεῖν. τῷ γὰρ ιζ (ἔτει) καὶ
ις (ἔτει) καὶ θ (ἔτει) τῆς εὐδέμονος
ταύτης βασιλείας Αὐρήλιος Σώτας γυμνασιαρχήσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως κατὰ δύο γραμμάτι-
α ὡμολόγησεν ἔχειν μου παρακαταθήκην ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, ἓν μὲν γενόμε-
νον ἐπὶ τοῦ Τῦβι μηνὸς ἀργυρίου ταλάντων δύο, τὸ δὲ ἕτερον ἐπ[ὶ] τοῦ Φαμενὼθ ἀργυρίου
ταλάντων εἴκοσι, ἅπερ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν γραμματίων ἐπηγγίλατο ἀποδώσιν ἄνευ δί-
κης καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης ὑπερθέσεω[ς] καὶ εὑρεσιλογεία[ς]. ἐπιδὴ τοίνυν μετῆειν αὐτὸν
τὰ χρήματα ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος Ἥρωνος, ἐπιράθη μέν τινα κακουργίαν ἐπὶ ἀπο-
στερέσι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ποιήσασθαι διὰ τὸ ἀγράμματόν με εἶναι, κατάφωρος δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενό-
μενος καὶ μέλλων κινδυνεύειν παρὰ τῷ σῷ μεγέθει ἠξίωσεν ἀπραμμονας τὴν
διάλυσιν τῶν χρεωστουμένων ποιήσασθαι. ἐπὶ οὖν μέχρει νῦν διακρούεται τὰ
χρήματα ἐκτῖσαι καταφρονῶν μου τῆς μετριότητος, ἀξιῶ καὶ δέομαι ἐπιδὴ καὶ αὐτὸς
χρεωστῶ τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμίῳ ἀπὸ λόγου ἐνδεημάτων ἧς ἐξετέλεσα ἐπιμελίας

ἀννώνης, ἔτι μὴν καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας κτή[σ]εως καὶ ὑπὲρ ἧς ἀναδε-
ξ[ά]μην [τ]ῇ
πόλει ἀρχῆς, οὐδεμία δέ μοι ἑτέρα εὐπορία ἐστὶν ἢ τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα,
κελεῦσαι εἴ σοι δοκοῖ ἢ
τῷ στρατηγῷ ἢ ᾧ ἐὰν δοκιμάσῃς ἐπαναγκασθῆναι τὸν Σώτα μετ' ἐνεχύ-
ρων λήμ-
ψεως κατὰ τὰ ἔνγραφα αὐτοῦ γραμμάτια νῦν γοῦν τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσασθαι, ἢ
ἀγνομονοῦντα παραπεμφθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ σὸν μεγαλῖον ἵνα καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ κα-
κουργίᾳ κινδυνεύσῃ, πρὸς τὸ δυνηθῆναί με τὰ ἴδια ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ τὴ[ν]
τύχην σου
εὐχαρειστῖν. διευτύχει. Αὐρήλιος Δ[η]μήτριος ἐπιδέδωκα.

2nd hand. ιθ (ἔτους) καὶ ιη (ἔτους), [Φ]αμενὼθ δ.

2 lines almost entirely effaced.

Col. II.

3rd hand. Κλωδίωι Κ[ουλκι]ανῶι τῶι διασημ[οτάτ]ωι ἐπ[ά]ρχωι [Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Γλη . . [.] λαμπροτάτης κατοικούσ[ης ἐν τ]ῇ Ἀρσινοιτῶν
[πόλει.
πᾶσι μὲν βοηθεῖς, ἡγεμὼν δέσποτα, καὶ πᾶσι τὰ ἴ[δ]ια ἀπονέμις [μάλιστα
δὲ γυναιξὶν διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἀσθενές· ὅθεν καὶ αὐτὴ πρόσειμ[ι τῷ σῷ
μεγαλείῳ εὔελπις οὖσα τῆς ἀπὸ σοῦ βοηθείας τυχεῖν. πλεῖστα προσ[. . .]
. [.] . . μέ-
νης μου περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν Ἀρσιναίτην νομὸν καὶ οὐχ ὀλίγ[ον] τέλος δήμου,
κανονι-
κοὺς δὴ λέγω φόρους καὶ στρατιωτικὰς εὐθενίας, γυνὴ ἀσθ[ε]νὴς καὶ χήρα τυγ-
χάνουσα τῶν τε ἡμετέρων τέκνων ἐν στρατείᾳ ὄντων καὶ ἀπασχο-
λ[ο]υμένων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς, προσελαβόμην ἐμαυτῇ εἰς βοήθειαν κ[α]ὶ
δ[ι]οίκησιν τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ πρὶν μὲν Σεκοῦνδόν τινα ἔπιτα δὲ καὶ
Τύραννον, νομίζουσα τούτους τὴν καλήν μοι πίστειν ἀποσώζειν· [ο]ἵτι-
νες μὴ ὀρθῶς ἀναστραφέντες διεσπαθήσαντό με, καὶ ἐν χερσὶ ἃ
κατεστήσαντο ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ὑπάρχοντα ἀποστάν[τες] μο[υ] οὔποτ' οὐ
συνήθεις λόγους μ[ο]ι προσήγα[γο]ν ἴσως γνω[σι]μαχ[ο]ῦντες ἐν οἷ[ς
διεπράξαντο ἁφαρπάσαντές μου [. .]μβους δύο ἐξ ὧν ἔχω προς . [. . . . . .
τῶν αὐτῶν μοι χωρίων περι[φ]ρονοῦντές μου τῆς ἀπραγμ[οσύνης.

ὅθεν [. . .] . ἡσασα τῆς ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς [σοῦ] ἐπιδημεία[ς] καταφεύγω π[ρὸς τοὺς σοὺς τ[οῦ] ἐ[μ]οῦ κυρίου πόδας ἀξιοῦσα [. . . . .] . εἴ σου δόξειεν τῇ ἀρετῇ [. . . . . μοι δ[υν]ατωτάτης σου ὑπογραφῆ[ς . . . . .] . τας ἤτοι ἀποθέτας ἐπι[. . . . . προστ[. . . .]ας δι' αὐ[τ]ῶν ἐπιγν[. . . .] . μου τὰ ὑπο[τ]ελοῦς ἐκο[. . . . . νο[. . .] . . . . . εντα δυνηθῶ καὶ α[. . . . . .]να ἀπολ . . [. .]α[. . .]σα[. . . . . τοι[. . . . . .] . [17 letters] τῃ λαμ[βανού]σῃ[. . . . . ανατ[. . . . . .]αν[. . . . . .]υπ[10 letters]απρ[16 letters

. . . . . .

Of a third petition only the beginnings of lines are left.

I. 2. *αρσινοϊτων* Pap. 3. *ϊκ[ετ]ηριαν* Pap. 4. *αι* of *δικαιοκρ.* corr. fr. *α.* l. *εὐδαίμονος.* 8. *επη'γιλατο* Pap. 9. 2nd *ε* of *ευρεσιλογειας* corr. fr. *η.* 12. l. *ἀπραγμόνως.* 16. l. *ἀνεδεξάμην.* 18. *επαναγ'κασθηναι* Pap. II. 2. *αρσινοϊτων* Pap. 6. *αρσιναΐτην* Pap. 16. *απραγ'μ[* Pap. 20. *ὕπο* Pap.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcianus, praefect of Egypt, from Aurelius Demetrius, son of Nilus, late chief priest at Arsinoe. Knowing your care for honest citizens, my lord praefect, I make my petition to you with full confidence that I shall obtain justice from your highness. In the 17th = the 16th = the 9th year of this auspicious reign Aurelius Sotas, ex-gymnasiarch of Arsinoe, acknowledged in two bonds the receipt of a fully secured deposit from me, the first bond, which was made in the month of Tybi, being for two talents of silver; the second, which was made in Phamenoth, for twenty talents of silver. These sums he, by the terms of the aforesaid contracts, undertook to repay without an action at law or any delay or quibble. When therefore I asked him for the money while Heron was strategus, he attempted, owing to my being illiterate, to commit a fraud to my detriment. When he was detected in this and was in danger of being prosecuted before your highness, he entreated to be allowed to settle his debts without the trouble of an action. Up to the present moment he is still putting off the payment, taking a mean advantage of my forbearance, while I am in debt to the most sacred treasury not only on account of the deficit in connexion with the duty which I have performed as superintendent of the corn-supply, but also in connexion with both my private estate and the municipal post which I undertook, and I have no other resources than this money in question. On all these counts therefore I beg and entreat you to instruct, if you will, the strategus or any other magistrate whom you may sanction, that Sotas shall be compelled by seizure of the securities provided in his written bonds now at length to make repayment, or that, if he is recalcitrant, he shall be summoned before your highness to answer for his previous fraud also. So I shall be enabled to recover my property and acknowledge my gratitude to your excellency. Farewell. I, Aurelius Demetrius presented this petition. The 19th = 18th year, Phamenoth 4.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcianus, praefect of Egypt, from the most noble Aurelia . . . , an inhabitant of Arsinoe. You extend help to all, my lord praefect, and you render to all their due, but especially to women on account of their natural weakness. Therefore I myself make petition to your highness in the full confidence that I shall obtain assistance from you. Having large estates in the Arsinoite nome, and paying a considerable sum in taxes (I refer to payments for public purposes and supplies for the soldiers), and being a defenceless widow woman, for my sons are in the army and absent upon foreign service, I engaged as my assistant and business-manager first one Secundus

and subsequently Tyrannus besides, thinking that they would preserve my good name. But they behaved dishonestly and robbed me . . .'

LXXII. Property Return.

40·8 × 9·6 *cm.* A. D. 90.

Return of property (ἀπογραφή) addressed to the keepers of the archives by Zoilus, reporting on behalf of Marcus Porcius, who was away, the purchase of a piece of land. There is a duplicate copy of the ἀπογραφή (lxxii A), written in a different hand, but the signatures in both documents are by the same person.

Ἐπιμάχῳ καὶ Θέωνι βιβ(λι)οφύ(λαξι)
παρὰ Ζωίλου τοῦ Ἀπολλω-
νίου τοῦ Πτολλίωνος μητρὸς
Πτολεμᾶς τῆς Ἰσχυρίωνος τῶν
ἀπὸ κώμης Ἐνεπτα τῆς μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας. ἀπογράφομαι
Μάρκῳ Πουρκίῳ ἐπιτυνχάνον-
τι ἀπόντι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
κυρίου ἡγεμόνος Μεττίου
Ῥούφου προστεταγμένα τὸν
ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν ἐνεσ-
τῶσαν ἡμέραν ἐν κώμῃ Πέ-
τνη τῆς αὐτῆς τοπαρχίας
ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεσι τῆς
κώμης ψιλὸν τόπον, ὃν ἠγόρα-
σεν παρὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Βασι-
λείδου διὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Φιλή-
του ἀκολούθως τοῖς εἰς αὐτὸν
δικαίοις. 2nd hand. Ζωίλος Ἀπολ-
λωνίου τοῦ Πτολλίω-
νος πεποίημαι τῷ
Μάρκῳ τὴν ἀπογρα-
φήν. Ἀμόις Θέωνος
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
μὴ εἰδότος γράμ-
ματα. ἔτους ἑνάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι
ιζ.
Ζωίλος ὡς (ἐτῶν) [μη,
[οὐ(λὴ) ἀ]ντικ(νημίῳ) ἀρισ[τ(ερᾷ)
τει[
ση[
Ἀμόις [Θέωνος
ἔγραψα [ὑπὲρ αὐ-
τοῦ μὴ ε[ἰδ]ότο[ς
γράμματα. ἔτους
ἑνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Φαρμοῦθι ιζ.

Ζωίλος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μη,
οὐ(λὴ) ἀντικ(νημίῳ) ἀριστ(ερᾷ).
ὁ γρά(ψας) Ἀμόις ὡς (ἐτῶν) ξα,
οὐ(λὴ) μετώπ(ῳ) μέσῳ.

On the *verso* μετε . . . . .

1. βιβλ(ιοφύλαξι) A. 4. ἰσχυριωνος Pap. 16 and 17. ἰουλιου Pap. 31–42. om. A.

'To Epimachus and Theon, keepers of the archives, from Zoilus, son of Apollonius, son of Ptollion, his mother being Ptolema, daughter of Ischurion, an inhabitant of the village of Enepta in the middle toparchy. I register for Marcus Porcius, who happens to be away, in obedience to the orders of the lord praefect Mettius Rufus, a piece of unwooded land which at present belongs to Marcus, in the the village of Petne in the same toparchy in the southern part of the village, which he bought from Tiberius Julius Basilides through Tiberius Julius Philetas in accordance with his rights over it.'

LXXIII. Registration of a Slave.

22·7 × 7·1 *cm.* A. D. 94.

The following papyrus is like the last an ἀπογραφή, but is concerned with a slave. Instead of being in the form of a letter addressed to an official, it is written in the style of a contract made in the presence of the agoranomi. In it Thamounion, daughter of Adrastus, with her husband Dionysius as κύριος, registers as her property a slave whom she had declared to belong to her in a previously written ὑπόμνημα. Her ownership of the slave seems to have been also guaranteed by a contract written six years previously, the mention of which (30–35) was added after the document had been finished.

Ἔτους τριστρισκαιδεκάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνὸς Καισαρί(ου),
ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλι τῆς
Θηβαίδος, ἐπ' ἀγορανόμων
Διονυσίου καὶ Θέωνος
καὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ ἑτέρου
Σαραπίωνος καὶ Πασίωνος.
ἀπεγράψατο Θαμούνιον
Ἀδράστου μητρὸς Ταναροοῦτος
τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως
ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν μέση μελίχρως
μακροπρόσωπος οὐλὴ
ποδὶ ἀριστερῷ, μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδ[ρ]ὸς Διονυσ[ίου
τοῦ Ἀρποκρατίωνος μητρὸς
Ταυσαράπιος τῆς Πετοσοράπιο(ς)
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως
ὡς (ἐτῶν) νβ μέσου μελίχρω
μακροπροσώπου οὐλὴ
ὀφρύι ἀριστερᾷ, ἐν ἀγυιᾷ,
ἣν ἐδήλου ὃ. οὗ ἐπιδέ-
δωκεν ὑπομνήματος
καὶ ἧς πεποίηται χιρογ]ρα-
φίας ὑπάρχιν αὐ[τῇ . . . .]τρι ἐ[ξ-
αίρετον δούλην ε[. . . .] . . . . ον
ὡς (ἐτῶν) ζ μελίχρωτ[α μακρ]οπ[ρ]ό-
σωπον ἄσημον.
ἀκολούθως ᾗ ἐδήλου
τετελειῶσθαι εἰς αὐτὴν
[ὑ]πὲρ τῶν [αὐ]τῶν σωμάτων
ὁμολογίᾳ τετελειωμένην
διὰ τοῦ καταλογείου τῷ ἐβ-
[δόμῳ ἔτ]ει Αὐτοκράτ[ορος
. . . . . .

1. l. τρισκαιδεκάτου. 20. l. μελίχρωτος. 22. οφρυῖ Pap. 26. Perhaps αὐ[τῆς μη]τρί. 33. l. τετελειωμένῃ.

22. ἐν ἀγυιᾷ: cf. xcv. 7, civ. 7, cv. 2, where the expression recurs. The meaning is that the document was drawn up 'in the street,' i. e. apparently by a public notary who was in most cases the agoranomus, cf. note on xxxiv. I. 9. But it is not clear why the phrase is inserted in some cases and omitted in others where the document in question must have equally been drawn up by a notary.

LXXIV. Registration of Sheep and Goats.

20·6 × 5·2 *cm.* A. D. 116.

Property return addressed to the strategus by Sarapion, son of Herodes, giving the present number of sheep and goats in his possession compared with their number in the previous year.

Πρά(βατα) ις αἶγ(α) α
ἄρν(ας) ϛ.

2nd hand. Ἀπολλωνίῳ [σ]τρ(ατηγῷ)
καὶ οἷς καθήκει
παρὰ Σαραπίωνος
Ἡρώδου τοῦ Ἐξο-
κῶντ(ος) ἀπ' [Ὀ]ξυρύγχ(ων)
πόλεως. τῶι διελθόντ(ι)
ἔτει ἀπεγραψάμ(ην) ἐπὶ
Ψώβθεως μέση(ς) πρ(όβατα)
δέκα ἓξ αἶγα ἕνα
ἄρνας ὀκτώ, πρ(όβατα) εἴ-
κοσι τ[έ]σσαρα αἷξ εἷς,
ἐξ ὧν διεφθάρη πρ(όβατα)
ἓξ ἄρνας δύο, κατα-
λιπόντ(α) πρ(όβατα) δέκα ἓξ
αἷξ εἷς, ἃ καὶ ἀπογρά(φομαι)
εἰς τὸ ἐνεστ(ὸς) ιθ (ἔτος).
τοὺς ἐπακολουθοῦντ(ας)
ἀπὸ γονῆς ἄρν[ας τ]ρεῖς
ἀνενή(νοχα) ὄντ(ας) περὶ Ψῶ-
βθιν καὶ δι' ὅλου τοῦ
νομοῦ δι . . . . . .
. απο . . . . . [. καὶ
ὀμνύ(ω) Αὐτοκράτορ[α
Καίσαρα Νέρουαν
Τραιανὸν Ἄριστον
Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν
Δακ[ι]κὸν μ[ὴ ἐ]ψεῦσθ(αι).
(ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρ(ος)
Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Ἀρίστου
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Δακικοῦ, Μεχεὶρ β̄.

On the *verso* ιθ (ἔτους) ἀπογρα(φὴ) προβ(άτων) ις̄ αἶγ(ὸς) α ἀρν(ῶν) γ.

10. ϝ δεκα Pap.; so in 12, 14, 16. 15. l. ἄρνες. 17. l. αἶγα ἕνα. 27. τραΐανον Pap.

10. μέσης: sc. τοπαρχίας, cf. lxxii. 5.

LXXV. Registration of an Inheritance.

23 × 8·3 *cm.* A.D. 129.

Return addressed to Diogenes and Theon, keepers of the archives, by Theon, son of Theon, in which the writer first registers property inherited under his father's will made in A.D. 84, viz. the third part of a three-storied house and court belonging to it situated in the 'Shepherds' quarter,' together with the third part of his father's share in a piece of land, and, secondly, states that his sister Diogenis, who under the will was guaranteed 1,000 drachmae as dowry and the right of living on in the paternal house, had died childless in her parents' lifetime.

Διογένει καὶ Θέωνι τῷ καὶ Πτολ(ε-
μαίῳ) βιβλ(ιοφύλαξι)
παρὰ Θέωνος Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μη-
τρὸς Θερμοῦθος Ἀπίωνος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγ-
χων πόλεως. ἀπογράφομαι ἐπὶ τοῦ
παρόντος ἀπὸ τῶν κατηντηκότων
εἰς με ἐξ ὀνόματος τοῦ πατρός μου
Θέωνος Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρ[ὸ]ς
Διωγενίδος τῆς καὶ Ταποντῶτος Σ[α-
ραπίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως,
ἀκολούθως ᾗ ἔθετο σὺν τῇ γυναι-
κὶ αὐτοῦ ἐμοῦ δὲ μητρὶ Θερμούθι
περὶ καταλείψεως διαθήκῃ ταῖς ἐ-
παγομέναις τοῦ τρίτου ἔτους
Δομειτιανοῦ διὰ τοῦ ἐνθάδε ἀ-
γορανομείου ἐφ' ᾗ ἀμεταθέτῳ
ἀμφότεροι ἐτελεύτησαν, ἐπ' ἀμ-
φόδου Ποιμενικῆς τρίτον μέ-
ρος ἧς εἶχεν οἰκίας τριστέγου
ὑφ' ἣν κατάγειον καὶ τῆς προσού-
σης αὐλῆς, ἥνπερ ὅλην δηλῶ εἶνα[ι
ὃ ἀπεγράψατο ἐπὶ τοποθεσίας ἡ-
μισου καὶ ὄγδοον μέρος οἰκίας, καὶ
ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδου ὁμοίως
τρίτον μέρος οὗ εἶχεν μέρους κοι-
νωνικοῦ ψειλοῦ τόπου περιτε-
τειχισμένου, ὅπερ ὅλον ὁμοίως ἀ-
πεγράψατο, ὡς μέρος οἰκίας συνπε-
πτωκυίας πρότερον τοῦ πατρὸς αὐ-
τοῦ. δηλῶ δὲ τὴν ἀδελφήν μου
Διωγενίδαν διαταγεῖσαν διὰ τῆς
διαθήκης προικὸς δραχμὰς
χειλίας καὶ ⟨ἐ⟩νοίκησιν τετελευ-
τηκέναι ἄτεκνον περιόντων
τῶν γονέων· καὶ ὀμνύο Αὐτοκράτορα
Καίσαρα Τραιανὸν Ἀδριανὸν Σεβα-
στὸν
μὴ ἐψεῦσθαι. ἔτους τρισκαιδεκάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι ια.

12. διαθηκη κ corr. from τ. 21. l. ἡμισυ. 30. l. Διωγενίδα. 31. δραχμας χ corr. from μ. 34. l. ὀμνύω. 38. After ια follow some apparently meaningless flourishes.

21. ὃ ἀπεγράψατο: the sense is that the οἰκία mentioned in 18 is identical with the $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{8}$ of a house mentioned in the ἀπογραφαί of the writer's father.

LXXVI. Letter to the Strategus.

30·6 × 7·8 *cm.* A.D. 179.

Letter addressed to Theon, strategus, by Apia, stating that her father Horion, who had certain rooms belonging to him in her house, was dangerously ill, and asking the strategus what steps she should take in view of the fact that she did not wish to inherit the property.

Θέωνι στρατηγῶι
παρὰ Ἀπίας Ὡρίωνος τοῦ Ἄπειτος
μητρὸς Ταρεοῦτος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πό-
λεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Πασίω-
νος Παυσείρ[ι]ος μητρὸς Τσεεῖ Καλ-
λίου
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ὁ σημαινόμε-
νός μου πατὴρ Ὡρίων Ἄπειτος τοῦ
Ὥρου
μητρὸς Ταέρσεως ἀναγραφόμενος
ἐπὶ κώμης Βερενεικίδος τοῦ Ἀρσι-
νοείτου [[κατά τινα ἐμπορίαν]] πρὸς
καιρὸν παρατυγχάνων εἰς κώ-
μην Νεμέρας τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχείτου,
ὅπου σὺν τῷ ἀνδρὶ καταμένω, καὶ
ἔχων ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν προσοίκησιν
[[ἰς τὴν ἐμὴν χρείαν]] τόπους τρεῖς
τῆ[ς] ὑπαρχ[ούσ]ης μοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ
Νεμερῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μέρε-
σι ταύτης οἰκίας, τήν τε οὖσαν ἐξέ-
δραν καὶ ὑπερῴους δύο συμπόσι-
ον καὶ κοιτῶνα, νοσήσας ἐπισφα-
λῶς ἔχει. οὐκ οὖσα δὲ προαιρέσεως
προσέρχεσθαι τῇ τούτου κληρο-
νομίᾳ ἀναγκαίως ἐντεῦθεν δη-
λῶ σοι ὅπως κελεύσῃ τὸ ἀκόλου-
θον γενέσθαι, πρὸς τὸ μετὰ τελευ-
τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀνεύθυνόν με εἶναι.
(ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
καὶ Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου
Σεβαστῶν Ἀρμενιακῶν Μηδικῶν
Παρθικῶν Γερμανικῶν
Σαρματικῶν Μεγίστων,
Παῦνι θ̄. Ἀπία Ὡρίωνος ἐπιδέ-
δωκα. Πασίων Παυσίριος ἐπιγέ-
γραμμαι τῆς γυναικός μου κύριος
καὶ ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδυίης
γράμματα.

At the bottom five lines of accounts in a different hand, and on the *verso* eleven lines of similar accounts.

13. ο of οπυν corr. fr. σ. 19. ὑπερωους Pap. 33. παῦνι Pap.

'To Theon, strategus, from Apia, daughter of Horion, son of Apeis, her mother being Tareous of Oxyrhynchus, with her guardian who is her husband Pasion, son of Pausiris, his mother being Tseei, daughter of Callias, of the same city. My above-mentioned father Horion, son of Apeis, son of Horus, his mother being Taërsis, registered as an inhabitant of the village of Berenicis in the Arsinoite nome, who happens at the present time to be at the village of Nemerae in the Oxyrhynchite nome where I and my husband live, and owns

as a place for residence three portions of the house that belongs to me in the northern part of Nemerae, namely the exit belonging to it and two upper chambers, a dining-room and a bedroom, has fallen ill and is in a precarious condition. As I have no intention of entering on his inheritance, I am obliged to send you notice, that you may give instructions about the next step to be taken, in order to free me from responsibility after his death.'

LXXVII. Declaration concerning Ownership.

22·2 × 7·6 *cm.* A. D. 223.

Declaration on oath addressed to the prytanis Aurelius Ammonius by Julia Dionysia in response to an inquiry concerning the ownership of a house.

Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀμμωνίῳ γυ-
μν[α]σιάρχῳ ἐνάρχῳ πρυτάνει
τῆ[ς Ὀξ]υρυγχειτῶν πόλεως
Ἰουλία Διονυσία θ[υγ]άτηρ
Σαρ[απιακ]οῦ Σαραπάμμωνος.
ἐπιζ[η]τοῦντί σοι περὶ ἧς
ἐμ [.] λ[. .] προσπ[.]π̣[.]α̣χθαι
σε οἰκίᾳ μου οὔσῃ ἐπ' ἀμφό-
δου Τεμιενούθεως
πότερον ἡμετέρα τυγχά-
νει ἢ τοῦ ἀνδρός μου Αὐρη-
λίου Σαραπιακοῦ, ὀμνύω
τὴν Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Σεουήρου Ἀλεξάνδρου
Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην
τὴν δηλου[μ]ένην οἰκίαν
καὶ τὰ ἐν α̣ὐ̣[τῇ π]άντα εἶναι
ἐμοῦ τῆς Ἰουλίας Δ[ιονυ-
σίας ἀκολ[ού]θως καὶ οἷ[ς
ἐπέδωκά σοι βιβλειδίοις
καὶ μηδὲν διεψεῦσθαι.
(ἔτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου
Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβοῦς
Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ, Παχὼν κδ.
2nd hand. Ἰουλία Διονυσία ὁμώ-
μοκα τὸν ὅρκον ὡς
πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος Διο-
γένης Διογένους ἔγραψα
ὑ[πὲρ] αὐ[τ]ῆς [μὴ] εἰδυί[ας
[γράμματα.]

4. ἰουλια Pap.; so in 18. 8. l. οἰκίας . . οὔσης. 9. τεμϊενουθεως Pap.

'To Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office of Oxyrhynchus, from Julia Dionysia, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon. In answer to your inquiry about my house situated in the quarter of Temienouthis, about which . . . whether it belonged to me or to my husband Aurelius Sarapiacus, I swear by the fortune of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander the lord Caesar that the house in question and all its contents belong to me, Julia Dionysia, in accordance with the written statements which I gave you, and that I have herein spoken only the truth.'

7. Perhaps ἔμ[ϵ]λ[ϵ] προσπ[ϵ]π[ρ]άχθαι. The doubtful α can equally well be ϵ.

LXXVIII. Correction of the Official Taxing Lists.

23·3 × 6·8 *cm.* Third century.

This papyrus contains two documents which are written in different hands and have no certain connexion with each other. The first is apparently an extract from an official taxing list containing amounts of land belonging to Apolinaria, partly her individual property, partly held jointly by her with others. The second document is an abstract or copy, probably made in the record-office, of a letter from Aurelius Sarapas calling attention to the fact that a piece of land (?) which he had recently bought and registered in the usual manner was still reckoned in the official taxing lists as belonging to its previous owner, a woman whose name is not given but who may have been the Apolinaria mentioned in the first document. The copy of Sarapas' letter stops at the point when it was about to give a detailed description of the property in question, and does not seem to have been finished.

. . . . . .

[Ἀπολιναρίας χρημα-]
τιζούσης μ[ητ(ρὸς)
Σαραπιάδος κατ̣[ο]ικ̣ι̣[κ(ῆς)
(ἥμισυ), ἰδιωτικῆς ἐσπαρ-
μένης (ἄρουραι) η (τέταρτον)
φιζ̄. Ἀπολιναρία χρηματί-
ζουσα μητ(ρὸς) Σαραπιάδος
σὺν Τσενδημ̣α̣τ̣( ) Τατρίφι-
ος, ἰδιωτικῆς ἐ-
σπ̣αρμένης (ἄρουραι) γ (ἥμισυ τέ-
ταρτον).

2nd hand. παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπᾶτος.
ἔναν̣χος ἐωνημένος παρά
τ(ινος?) τὰς ὑπογεγραμμένας (ἀρούρας)
καὶ κατ' ἐνκέλευσιν τοῦ [δι-
ασημοτάτου Μαρκέλλου
καὶ τοῦ κρατίστου Σ̣αλοσταρίου
τὴν τούτων ἀπογρα(φὴν) πε-
ποιημένος, ἐν τῷ νῦν
προτεθέντι κατ' ἄνδρα
βιβλίῳ εὗρον ταύτας ἐπ' ὀ-
νόματος τῆς προκτη-
τρίας προσγεγραμμένας.
ἵν' οὖν μὴ δόξω συνθέ-
σθαι τῇ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀ-
γνοίᾳ ἐπιδίδωμι τὰ
βιβλίδια ὅπως [. . .]α̣γων
τὰ ἴσα ἐπιστείλῃς αὐτῷ
ὃ προσῆκόν ἐστι πρᾶ-
ξαι περὶ τῆς ἐπανορθώ-
σεως τούτων. ἔστι δέ.

4. S' ἰδιωτικης Pap. 5. ℧ η ὃ Pap.; so in 10. 9. ἰδιωτικης Pap. 13. υπογεγραμμενας ℧ (?) Pap. 24. -σθαι corr. from -σαι.

11 sqq. 'From Aurelius Sarapas. Having lately bought from some one the hereinafter described land (?), and having registered it in accordance with the command of his

excellency Marcellus and the most high Sallustarius, I find in the taxing list which has just been issued that this land is still entered in the name of the previous holder. Therefore, to prevent the appearance of my having taken advantage of the tax-collector's ignorance, I send you this memorandum in order that you may . . . tell him what steps ought to be taken to rectify the error.'

13. The abbreviation should perhaps be resolved as τ(οῦ), the name being omitted. The document is clearly either a rough draft or an abstract; cf. the omission of the offices held by Marcellus and Sallustarius in 15 and 16.

14. διασημοτάτου Μαρκέλλου: διασημότατος (*perfectissimus*) is the epithet of the praefect in the later empire, cf. lxxi. I. 1, lxxxvii. 9; κράτιστος is that of the dioecetes, cf. lxi. 15. Judging by the handwriting however the papyrus can hardly be later than the beginning of Diocletian's reign.

LXXIX. Notification of Death. Moral Precepts.

13 × 7 *cm.* A.D. 181–192.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains a declaration addressed to the village scribe by Cephalas, stating that his son Panechotes had died.

π

Ἰουλίῳ κωμογρ(αμματεῖ) Σέσφθα
παρὰ Κεφαλᾶτος Λεοντᾶτος
μητρὸς Πλουτάρχης ἀπὸ τῆ-
ς αὐ(τῆς) Σέσφθα. ὁ σημαινόμε-
νός μου υἱὸς Πανεχώτης
Κ[ε]φαλᾶ[τος] τοῦ Λεοντᾶτος
μητρὸς Ἡρ[α]ίδος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ(τῆς)
Σέσφθα ἄτεχνος ὢν ἐτε-
λεύτησεν [τ]ῷ ἐνεστῶτι ἐτ-
ι μηνὶ Ἀθύρ. διὸ ἐπιδίδω-
μι [τὸ] βιβλείδιον ἀξιῶν τα-
γῆναι αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ τῶν τε-
τελευτηκότων τάξει ὡ-
ς καθήκει, καὶ ὀμνύω
Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Μάρ[κο]ν
Αὐρήλιον Κόμοδον Ἀντωνῖνον
Σεβαστὸν ἀληθῆ εἶν[αι] τὰ προ-
[γεγραμμένα.]

1. ἰουλιω Pap. 5. υἱος Pap. 8. l. ἄτεκνος. 16. l. Κόμμοδον.

'To Julius, village-scribe of Sesphtha, from Cephalas, son of Leontas and Ploutarche, of the same village of Sesphtha. My son who is here indicated, Panechotes, son of Cephalas, son of Leontas, his mother being Herais, of the same village of Sesphtha, died childless in Athyr of the present year. I therefore send this announcement and ask that his name be entered in the list of the dead, as is fitting, and I swear by the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus that the above statements are correct.'

On the *verso* of the papyrus are thirteen much corrected lines in a rude hand, which begin with moral advice to do nothing ignoble, and proceed to refer in a mysterious manner to the death and burial of some one. The

document is not like a private letter; perhaps it is a school composition (cf. cxxiv), in which case Alexander in line 1 is probably Alexander the Great.

π̣[. .] Ἀλεξάνδ(ρου).

μηδὲν ταπινὸν
μηδὲ ἀγενὲς μη-
δὲ ἄδοξ[ο]ν μὴ καὶ [[δε]]
ἀνάλκιμον πράξῃς,
καὶ σήμερ[ο]ν τελευ-
τήσαντο[ς] . [.] . . . κ
σὺν τοῖς σ[τρ]ατιώταις
καὶ πέλ[ας] καὶ φίλοις
σ
αβδε συμπολιτευ-
νῦν
ὁμεθα . [.]μ[. .]ν
αὐτὸν τυχ[ὶν] βα-
κ[. .]
σιλικῆ[ς κ]ηδίας
ἢ βασιλ[ικ(ῶν)] θηκῶν.

A line washed out.

LXXX. Search for Criminals.

16·8 × 7 *cm.* A.D. 238–244.

Declaration on oath addressed to the chiefs of the police at Oxyrhynchus by an ἀρχέφοδος or local inspector, stating that certain individuals who were 'wanted' were not in his village, nor in their own.

Αὐρηλίοις Ἀπολλωνίῳ
τῶι καὶ Κλαυδιανῷ
καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει πρυ-
τάνει καὶ Σαραπίωνι τῷ
καὶ Ἀπολλωνιανῷ, ἀμφο-
τέροις γυμνασιαρχήσασι
ε[ἰ]ρηνάρχαις Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου),
Αὐρήλιος Πακρεῦρις
χρηματίζων μητρὸς
Ταοννώφριος ἀρχέ[φ]ο-
δος κώμης Σενοκωλενώ.
ὀμνύω τὴν Μάρκου
Ἀντων[ί]ου Γορδειαν[ο]ῦ
Καί[σ]αρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην
τοὺς ἐπιζητουμένους
ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης Ἀρ-
μενθῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοπολεί-
του νομοῦ Αὐρηλίους Κοπρέ[α
Ἀρείου καὶ Κοπρέα Ὀν-
νώφριος καὶ ⟨Ἀ⟩πίωνα
ἄλλου Ἀρείου καὶ Ἀμφείονα
Ἀμμ̣ωνιο̣ . [.]ως [δ]ντας ἀπὸ
[τ]ῆς αὐτῆς Ἀρμε[ν]θῶν μὴ
ε[ἶ]ναι ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας κώ-
μ[η]ς μηδὲ ἐπὶ τ[ῆ]ς αὐτῆς
[Ἀρμενθῶν]

. . . . . .

LXXXI. Declaration by a Tax-Collector.

8·2 × 7·2 *cm.* A. D. 244–5.

Declaration on oath addressed to a strategus by a tax-collector of Oxyrhynchus before entering upon his duties. Cf. the following document.

Ἀργ(υρικὰ) μητροπ(όλεως).
Αὐρηλίῳ Δίῳ τῷ καὶ Περτίνα-
κι στρ(ατηγῷ) Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου)
Αὐρήλιος Ἀπίων Διονυσίου
μητρὸς Ταρμάλοιος ἀπ' Ὀ-
ξυρύγχων πόλεως. εἰσδοθὶς
ὑπὸ . . μ . . ογράμματος
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος β (ἔτους) εἰς πρακτο-
ρείαν ἀργ(υρικῶν) μητροπόλεως
τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) β (ἔτους), ὀμνύω τὴν
Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου
Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρί[ο]υ [τύχην

. . . . . .

LXXXII. Declaration by a Strategus.

5·3 × 6·5 *cm.* Middle of the third century.

Fragment of a declaration on oath made by a strategus on entering office. The writer undertakes to distribute the public λειτουργίαι equitably and to fulfil his other duties regularly, and provides a surety for his good behaviour.

. . . . . .

]ης
ὥστε καὶ τὰς ἀναδόσεις τῶν
λειτουργῶν ποιήσασθαι
ὑγιῶς καὶ πιστῶς καὶ προσ-
καρτερῶν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ
ἀδιαλίπτως εἰς τὸ ἐν μη-
δενὶ μεμφθῆναι, ἢ ἔνοχος
εἶην τῷ ὅρκῳ. παρέσχον

δ' ἐμαυτοῦ ἐνγυητὴν Αὐ-
ρήλιον 'Αμμώνιο[ν . .
. . . . . .

LXXXIII. Declaration by an Egg-Seller.

26·2 × 9·6 *cm.* A.D. 327.

Declaration on oath addressed to the logistes by Aurelius Nilus, an egg-seller, by which he binds himself to sell eggs only in the public market.

There is a duplicate copy of this papyrus, which is less complete and is written in a different hand except the signature, which is by the second hand of lxxiii. The dating in both documents is by the consuls, but in lxxiii their names are lost. In the duplicate copy however the ends of two lines containing their names are preserved,]ιου | and]υ Μαξίμου; and this taken in conjunction with the handwriting which is of the early fourth century, and the fact that there was at the time one Augustus and more than one Caesar (*v.* 6–7), points to the year of the consulship of Constantius and Maximus, 327, as the date of the papyrus.

Φλαουίῳ Θεννύρᾳ λογ(ιστῇ) 'Οξ(υ-
ρυγχίτου)
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Νίλου Διδύμου
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτά-
της) 'Οξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως
ὀωπώλου τὴν τέχνην.
ὁμολογῶ ὀμνὺς τὸν σεβάσμιον
θεῖον ὅρκον τῶν δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορός τε καὶ Καισάρων
τὴν διάπρασίν μοι τῶν ὀῶν
ποιήσασθαι ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς
δημοσίᾳ πρὸς διάπρασιν
καὶ εὐθενίαν τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως ἡμερησίως ἀδι-
αλίπτως, καὶ μὴ ἐξῖναί
μοι εἰς τὸ ὑπιὸν κρυβῇ
ἢ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ οἰκίᾳ
πωλῖν. εἰ δὲ ὕστερον φα-
[νε]ίη[ν] ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μου
[πωλῶν . . . . . .]οις
[ ]
[. . . . .]μᾳ . [
2 lines lost.
[. . . . . .]ν [.] . [. .] . . . . [. .
[. . . . .] τῶν λαμ(προτάτων), Τῦβι κα.
2nd hand. Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ν]ῖλος ὤμοσα
τὸν θῖον
[ὅρκο]ν ὡς πρόκ(ειται). Αὐρ(ήλιος)
Δῖος
[ἔγρ(αψα)] ὑπ(ὲρ) αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδ(ότος)
γρ(άμματα).

4. l. ὠοπώλου. 5. σεβασμιο¯ Pap.; so in 7 καισαρω¯. 8. μοι: l. με: the duplicate copy has μαι. l. ὠῶν.

'To Flavius Thennyras, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Nilus, son of Didymus, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, an egg-seller by trade. I hereby agree on the august, divine oath by our lords the Emperor and the Caesars to offer my eggs in the market-place publicly, for sale and for the supply of the said city, every day without intermission, and I acknowledge that it shall be unlawful for me in the future to sell secretly or in my house. If I am detected so doing, (I shall be liable to the penalty for breaking the oath).'

LXXXIV. Payment to the Guild of Ironworkers.

25·4 × 12·6 *cm.* A.D. 316.

Acknowledgement addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes (cf. liii. 1), by the guild of iron and copper workers through their monthly president Aurelius Severus, of the receipt of six talents of silver, the price of a *centenarium* (100 pounds) of wrought iron. The payment was made from the official bank of the state revenues at Oxyrhynchus, as the iron had been used for public works.

Οὐαλερίῳ Ἀμμωνιανῷ τῷ καὶ
Γ[ε]ροντίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου)
πα[ρ]ὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν σιδηρο-
χαλκέων τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως
δι(ὰ) Αὐρηλίου Σενήρου Σαρμάτου ἀπο τῆς
αὐ[τ]ῆς πόλεως μηνιάρχου ἀπὸ τ̣ῶν
[αὐτ(ῶν)]. ἠρίθμημε παρ' Αὐρηλίου
Ἀ̣γ̣α̣θ̣ο̣βούλου Ἀλεξάνδρου δημοσίων
λη[μ]μάτων τραπ(εζίτου) Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου) πολιτικῆς
τραπέζης ἐξ ἐπιστάλματος τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἀξιολογωτάτου λογιστοῦ
ἃ τετάγμεθα ἐπισταλῆνα⟨ι⟩ ἐξω-
διάσθαι ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ τιμῆς
σιδή[ρο]υ ἐνεργοῦ ὁλκῆς κεν-
[τ]ηναρ[ί]ου ἑνὸς χωροῦντος εἰς
δημόσια πολιτικὰ ἔργα
ἀργυρί[ου] (τάλαντα) ς πλήρη. κυρία ἡ ἀποχή,
καὶ ἐπ[ε]ρωτητεὶς ὡμ[ολ]όγησα.
ὑπατε[ί]ας Καικινίου Σαβίνου
καὶ Οὐεττ[ίου] Ῥουφίνου τῶν λαμπροτάτων,

Ἀθὺρ ϵ/.
2nd hand. *Αὐρήλιο[ς] Σϵουῆρος ἐρί⟨θ⟩μη[μ]α[ι*
τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλ^{α}*ντα ἐξ*
πλήρη ὡς πρόκιτϵ, καὶ ⟨ἐ⟩πϵ-
ρωτητὶς ὁμολόγησα.

7. l. *ἠρίθμημαι*, so in 22. 17. ⊢ ς Pap. 18. l. *ἐπερωτηθείς*, so in 24. 20. *ουετ'τ[ιου]* Pap. 24. l. *πρόκειται*. 25. l. *ὡμολόγησα*.

LXXXV. Declarations by Guilds of Workmen.

23·5 × 22 *cm.* A.D. 338.

Part of a series of declarations addressed by various guilds of workmen to the logistes, Flavius Eusebius, stating the value (at their own assessment) of the goods in stock at the end of the month. In all, parts of six declarations are preserved on two pieces of papyrus which do not join. The formula is the same throughout. We give transcripts below of the second, which is from the coppersmiths, and fourth, which is from the beer-sellers. Of the first declaration only a few letters at the ends of lines are left. The third is practically complete, and is a declaration from the bakers (*ἀρτοκόποι*), who return their stock as *σίτου μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ (ἀρτάβαι) ἀταλ( ) κδ.* For the 'tenth measure' cf. note on ix *verso* 8; G. P. II. lvii. 17 *μέτρῳ ὀγδόῳ θησαυροῦ τῆς κώμης*; and *Corp. Pap. Raineri* xxxviii. 19 *μέτρῳ ἕκτῳ*.

The fifth and sixth declarations, of which only the beginnings are preserved, are from the oil-sellers (*ἐλαιοπῶλαι*) and bee-keepers (*μελισσουργοί*).

Col. II.

Φλαουίῳ Εὐσεβίῳ λογι-
στῇ Ὀξυρυγχείτου
παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν
χαλκοκολλητῶν τῆς
αὐτῆς πόλεως (2nd hand.) *δι' ἐμοῦ*
Αὐρ(ηλίου) Θωνίου Μάκρου.
1st hand. *προσφωνοῦμεν ἰδίῳ*
τιμήματι τὴν ἐξῆς
ἐγγεγραμμένην τι-
μὴν ὧν χιρίζομεν

Col. IV.

1st hand. *Φλαουίῳ Εὐσεβίῳ λογι-*
στῇ [[*τ*]] *Ὀξυρυγχείτου*
παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν
ζυθοπωλῶν τῆς ἀ[υ-
τῆς πόλεως (3rd hand.) *δι' ἡμ[ῶν*
Αὐρ(ηλίων) Σαλ[α]μῖνος Ἀ̣πολ[λὼ
καὶ [Εὐ]λο[γί]ου Γελα[. . . .
1st hand. *προσφωνοῦμ[εν ἰδί-*
ῳ τιμ[ή]ματι τ[ὴν ἐξῆς
ἐγγεγραμμ[ένην τι-

ὠνίων εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῦ-
δε τοῦ μηνός, καὶ ὀμνύ-
ομεν τὸν θεῖον ὅρκον
μηδὲν διεψεῦσθαι.
ἔστι δέ·
χαλκοῦ τοῦ μὲν ἐλα-
τοῦ λί(τραι) ἀταλ( ) ς (δηναρίων)
Ἀ,
τοῦ δὲ χυτοῦ λί(τραι) ἀταλ( ) δ.
ὑπατείας Φλαουίων
Οὔρσου καὶ Πολεμίου
τῶν λαμ(προτάτων), Ἀθὺρ λ.

2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Θώνιος
προσφωνῶ ὡς
πρόκιται.

μὴν ὧν χιρ[ίζομεν
ὠνίων εἶν[αι ἐπὶ το]ῦ-
δε τοῦ μην[ός, καὶ] ὀ-
μνύομεν τὸν [θ]εῖ-
ον ὅρκον μηδὲ[ν δι-
εψεῦσθαι. ἔστι [δ]έ·
κριθῆς (ἀρτάβαι) ἀταλ( ) ιγ
(δηναρίων) φ.
ὑπατείας Φλαουίων
Οὔρσου καὶ Πολεμίου
τῶν λαμ(προτάτων), Ἀθὺρ λ.

3rd hand. Αὐρήλιοι Σαλαμῖν[ος] καὶ
Εὐλογίου προσφωνοῦμεν
ὡς πρόκ(ειται). Θέων ἔγρ(αψα) γρ(αμ-
ματα) μὴ εἰδ(ότων).

II. 1. = IV. 1. φλαουΐω Pap. II. 2. = IV. 2. οξυρυγ'χειτου Pap. II. 7. ΐδιω Pap. II. 17. λ ατλ· ς * Ἀ Pap. IV. 17. ο— ατλ· ιγ * φ Pap. II. 19. = IV. 18. ὕπατειας φλαουΐων Pap. II. 21. = IV. 20. αθυρ λ· Pap.

Column II. 'To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the guild of coppersmiths of Oxyrhynchus through me Aurelius Thonius, son of Macer. We declare that at our own assessment the value given below of the goods we have in stock is that for the present month, and we swear the divine oath that our statement is correct. The value is as follows, of malleable bronze six pounds . . . , worth 1000 denarii, and of cast bronze four pounds . . . In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius the most illustrious, Athyr 30. (Signed) I, Aurelius Thonius, make the aforesaid declaration.'

LXXXVI. Complaint of a Pilot.

25·3 × 10 *cm.* A. D. 338.

Letter addressed to Flavius Eusebius (cf. the preceding papyrus) on behalf of Aurelius Papnouthis, steersman of a public boat, by his wife Helena, complaining that a certain Eustochius, who had been requested by Papnouthis to provide a sailor for the boat, refused to do so. On this λειτουργία of providing crews for state vessels cf. G. P. II. lxxx-lxxxiii, a series of docu-

ments, dating from the beginning of the fifth century, concerning Aurelius Senouthes, who was burdened with the hereditary λειτουργία of either serving as a rower in the galley of the governor of the Thebaid, or of paying for a substitute.

'Ὑπατείας Φλαουίων Οὔρσου καὶ Π[ολεμίου
τῶν λαμπροτάτων.
[Φλα]ουίῳ Εὐσεβίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξυ[ρυγχείτου
[π]αρὰ Αὐρηλίου Παπνούθιος Παύμι[ος . . . . .
[. .] 'Οξυρυγχείτου κυβερνήτου πλοίο[υ δημοσί-
[ου] πολυκώπου ἄγα(ντος) (ἀρτάβας) ψ, δι' ἐμοῦ 'Ελένης συμ(βίου).
ἔθος ἐστὶν τοῦ παρασχεθῆναι πρὸς
[ὑπ]ηρεσίαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δημοσίου πλοίου
[ἐκ] τῆς πόλεως ναύτην ἕνα. πολλάκι[ς
[τοί]νυν διεστιλάμην Εὐστοχίῳ συ . ου
[. . . .] τῆς νυνὶ λιτουργούσης φυλῆς [ὥ]σ-
[τε ν]αύτην παρασχεῖν ὑπὲρ το[ῦ ἐνεστῶ-
[τος] ἐνιαυτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δύνασθ[αι α]ὐτὸν
[ὑπη]ρετήσασθαι τῇ δημοσίᾳ σιτ[ο]π̣οί̣ᾳ.
[οὗτο]ς δὲ μίαν ἐκ μιᾶς ὑπερτιθέμεν[ο]ς
[οὐ π]αρέσχεν, καὶ τούτου χάριν τὸ βιβλί[ον
[ἐπι]δίδωμι ἀξιῶν τοῦτον μετ[α]π̣εμ-
[φθ]ῆναι πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐμμέλειαν κα[ὶ] ἐπα-
[ναγ]καθῆναι κἂν ὡς τὸν ναύτη[ν
[μοι] παραδοῦναι, πρὸς τὸ μὴ εἰς . . . . [.
[. . .] με καταστῆναι τῷ μίζονι πρὸ[ς
[τὸ ἐ]ντυχεῖν.
[ὑπατί]ας τῆς προκ(ειμένης), Φαρμοῦθι β/.
2nd hand. [Αὐρη]λία 'Ελένη ἐπιδέδωκα.
[Αὐρ(ήλιος)] Θέων ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς
[γράμ]ματος μὴ εἰδυείης.

4. παῦμ[Pap. 6. αγ° ⏑ ψ Pap. 26.]ματας corr. fr.]ματος. l. γράμ]ματα.

'In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, the most illustrious. To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Papnouthis, son of Paûmis, . . . of Oxyrhynchus, pilot of a public rowing vessel carrying 700 artabae, through me Helena, his wife. It is the custom that a single boatman should be pro-

vided from the city to serve on the said state vessel. I have several times requested Eustochius . . . of the tribe which is at present responsible for this duty, to provide a boatman for the current year who shall help in the service of the public corn-supply. But he puts it off day after day and has not provided a man; and for this reason I send this petition, requesting your grace to send for him and compel him nevertheless to assign me a boatman . . . In the consulship above-written, Pharmouthi 2. I, Aurelia Helena, have presented this petition. I, Aurelius Theon, signed for her, as she is illiterate.'

22. Cf. lxvii. 4 *ἐνέτυχον διὰ ἀναφορᾶς τῷ κυρίῳ . . . ἐπάρχῳ*. The *μείζων* is possibly the official who is frequently mentioned in later documents, e. g. cxxxii. 1, clvi. 5.

LXXXVII. Declaration by a Ship-Owner.

25·2 × 22·5 *cm.* A. D. 342.

Declaration on oath, addressed to Flavius Dionysarius, logistes, by Aurelius Sarapion, a ship-owner, stating his readiness to go to Alexandria in order to attend an official inquiry to be held there; cf. lix. The declaration is one of a series of similar documents which have been glued together. Parts of the two preceding ones are preserved, but in a very fragmentary condition.

Ὑπατείας τῶν δεσπ[οτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου τὸ γ̄ καὶ Κώ[νσταντος τὸ β̄
τῶν Αὐγούστων, Φαμενὼ[θ .
Φλαουίῳ Διονυσαρίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀξ[υρυγχίτ]ου
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίωνος Εὐδαίμο-
νος βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ναυ-
κλή[ρο]υ θαλαττίου ναυκληρίου, νυ-
[ν]ὶ [αἱρ]εθέντος ἀκολούθως τοῖς κελευ-
θεῖσ[ι ὑ]πὸ τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτο(υ)
ἡγεμόνος Αὐγουσταμνείκης
Φλαουίου Ἰουλίου Αὐσονίου π[ερὶ
[τ]οῦ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ναυκλήρους ἀ[παν-
τῆσαι ἐπὶ τὴ[ν] λαμπροτ[άτην
Ἀλεξανδρίαν. [πρὸς] *ταῦτα νῦν* [*ὑ*]*πο-*
λόγως ὀμνύω [*τὸν*] *σεβάσμιον*
θεῖον ὅρκον τῶ[*ν*] *δεσποτῶν*
ἡμῶν Αὐγούστων ἀπαντῆσαι
ἅμα τοῖς εἰς τοῦτον ἀποσταλῖ[*σ*]*ι*
[*δ*]*φ*(*φικιαλίοις*), *ὑπακούοντα ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς πρός*

με ζητουμένοις περὶ τοῦ ναυκλη-
ρίου, καὶ μηδὲν διεψεῦσθαι.
2nd hand. [Α]ὐρήλιος Σαραπίων ὤμοσα
[τ]ὸν θῖον ὅρκον ὡς πρόκ(ειται).

'In the consulship of our lords the Augusti, Constantius for the third time, and Constans for the second time, Phamenoth. To Flavius Dionysarius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaemon, councillor of Oxyrhynchus and owner of a sea-going vessel, lately chosen in accordance with the commands of my lord his excellency the governor of Augustamnica, Flavius Julius Ausonius, that we ship-owners should proceed to the most illustrious city of Alexandria. I therefore swear with full responsibility the august divine oath by our lords the Augusti that I will proceed to Alexandria in company with the officers sent for this purpose, and that I will answer all inquiries made to me concerning the vessel, and that I have herein spoken the truth. I, Aurelius Sarapion, have sworn the divine oath, as aforesaid.'

7. θαλατ'τιου Pap. 8. l. κελευσθεῖσι. 19. ὑπακουοντα Pap.

2. Κώ[νσταντος: there is no doubt about the date, for in the preceding declaration (*v. sup.*) the termination]αντος is preserved.

10. The province of Augustamnica was created early in the fourth century and consisted of the eastern part of the Delta; cf. Ammian. Marcell. xxii. 16. 1. By a curious coincidence the earliest mention hitherto of the name occurs in Cod. Theod. XII. Tit. I. xxxiv, a *constitutio* addressed in the same year 342, a month later than the papyrus, *ad Auxentium praesid. Augustamnicae*, who must be identical with the 'Flavius Julius Ausonius' of line 11.

LXXXVIII. Order for Payment of Wheat.

13·5 × 11·2 *cm.* A. D. 179.

Order for payment of sixty artabae of wheat to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus, addressed to the σιτολόγοι, or overseers of granaries, in the village of Petne in the middle toparchy, by Lampon, son of Ammonius.

Λάμπων Ἀμμωνίου προνοη-
τὴς οἴκου γυμνασιάρχων Ὀξυρύν-
χων πόλεως σειτολόγοις μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας Πέτνη τόπ(ων)
χαίρειν. διαστείλατε ἀφ' ὧν ἔχε-
τε τῶν γυμνασίαρχων ἐν θέ-
μα[τι] πυροῦ γενήματος τ[ο]ῦ δ[ι]ε[λ-
θόν[τ]ος ιθ (ἔτους) ἀρτάβας ἑξήκον-
τα, / — ξ, Σαραπίωνι Ἡλιοδώρ[ου

ἐξηγητεύσαντι τῆς Ὀξυρυν-
χειτῶν πόλεως τὰς [προ]κειμέ-
[ν]ας (ἀρτάβας) ξ. ἔτους εἰκοστοῦ Αὐρηλίων
Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμόδου Καισάρων
τῶν κυρίων, Ἀθὺρ γ̄.

'Lampon, son of Ammonius, manager of the house of the gymnasiarchs of Oxyrhynchus, to the collectors of the corn revenue of the middle toparchy at Petne, greeting. Pay from the past 19th year's store of wheat belonging to the gymnasiarchs and deposited with you, sixty artabae, 60 art., to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus, late exegetes at Oxyrhynchus. The 20th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar and Aurelius Commodus Caesar our sovereigns, Athyr 3.'

LXXXIX. Payment of Corn.

Gizeh Museum, 10,008. 20 × 12 *cm.* A.D. 140–1.

Receipt showing that Horion, son of Sarapion, had paid into the public granary 115¼ artabae of wheat from the harvest of the third year of Antoninus.

Μεμέ(τρηται) εἰς τὸ δημόσιο(ν) (πυροῦ) γενήμ(ατος)
γ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ
κυρίου μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ με-
τρήσει τῇ κελευσθείσῃ λ( ) σί(του)
Λωνέμου τόπων ἐπὶ τῆς ε̄
τοῦ Μεσορὴ Ὡρίων Σαραπίων-
ος ἀρτάβ(ας) ἑκατὸν δέκα πέντε
τέταρτον. Θεόξενο(ς) σεση(μείωμαι) (ἀρτάβας) ἑκα-
τὸν δέκα πέντε τέταρτ(ον), / ριεd.

1. ¼ Pap. 4. δ † Pap. The first sign perhaps means λόγου or λημμάτων.

8. Theoxenus was the σιτολόγος; cf. xc. 5.

XC. Payment of Corn.

10·3 × 8 *cm.* A.D. 179–180.

Receipt, similar to the last, showing that Clarus, ex-agoranomus, had deposited 8 artabae 4 choenices in the public granary. At the bottom are two lines written in Greek characters, but which cannot be construed as Greek.

Since they do not appear to be Graecized demotic, they are possibly a cryptogram of some kind.

Μεμέ(τρηται) ἰς τὸ δη(μόσιον) (πυροῦ) γενή(ματος) τοῦ διελ(θόντος) ιθ (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίων Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμόδου
Κ[α]ισάρων τῶν κυρίων λ( ) σί(του) λιβ(ς) τοπ(αρχίας)
[.]ερυ( ) τόπ(ων) Κλάρος Διδύμου ἀγορανομή(σας)
[θ]έμ(α) ἀρτάβαι ὀκτὼ χ(οίνικας) δ, / ℔ — η $\overset{\chi^{\delta}}{}$ *Διογ(ένης) σι(τολόγος) σεσημ(είωμαι).*
[.] . ιμιονοτεμειεμουησαπαραλαω
[. .]μονετηεκατηεπαιδιετους.

3. ὃ † Pap.; cf. note on lxxxix. 4. 5. l. ἀρτάβας. οκτο $\frac{\beta}{\chi}$ . . . διογ † Pap.

XCI. Receipt of Wages for Nursing.

20·5 × 8·7 *cm.* A. D. 187.

Acknowledgement addressed to Tanenteris, daughter of Thonis, by Chosion, son of Sarapion, of the receipt of 400 drachmae, paid through the bank at the Serapeum. The sum was for services rendered by Sarapias, the slave of Chosion, as nurse to the infant daughter of Tanenteris during two years. Cf. B. G. U. 297 and G. P. II. lxxv.

Χωσίων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἁρποκρατίωνος μητρὸς Σαραπιάδος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως Τανεντήρει Θώνιος τοῦ Θώνιος μητρὸς Ζωιλοῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου Δημητρίου Ὡρίωνος μητρὸς Ἀρσινόης ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἀπεσχηκέναι παρὰ σοῦ διὰ Ἡλιοδώρου καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου τραπέζης, ἧς ὑπόσχεσις ἐδόθη ὑπὸ Ἐπιμάχου, ἀργυρίου σεβαστοῦ νομίσματος δραχμὰς τετρακοσίας, οὔσας ὑπὲρ τροφείων καὶ ἐλαίου καὶ ἱματισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης δαπάνης πάσης ἐτῶν δύο ὧν ἐτρόφευσεν ἡ δούλη μου Σαραπιὰς τὴν θυγατέρα σου Ἑλένην χρηματίζουσαν ἐξ οὗ, ἣν καὶ παρείληφας ἀπογεγαλακτισμένην καὶ τετευχυῖαν πάσης ἐπιμελείας, καὶ μηδέν σοι ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ ἐνκαλέσειν μηδὲ ἐπελεύσεσθαι μήτε περὶ τούτων

μηδὲ περὶ ἄλλου μηδενὸς ἁπλῶς
μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμ[έ]ρας.
κυρία ἡ ἀποχή. (ἔτους) κη
Αὐτοκράτορος Κα[ί]σαρος Μάρκου
Αὐρηλίου Κομ[μ]όδου Ἀντωνίνο[υ
Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδι[κ]οῦ Παρθικοῦ
Σαρματικοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου
Βρεταννικοῦ, Φαῶφι ιε. 2nd hand.
Χωσίων
Σαραπίωνος ἀπέσχον τὰς
τῶν τροφείων δραχμὰς
τετρακοσίας καὶ οὐδὲν ἐνκα-
λῶ ὡς πρόκειται. [Τ]ανεντῆρις
Θώνιος μετὰ κ[υ]ρίου Δημη-
τρίου Ὡρίωνος εὐδοκῶ κ[αὶ
παρείληφα τὴν θυγατέρ[α
ὡς πρόκιται. Πλουτίων Ἑρμ[οῦ
ἔγραψα ὑ[πὲρ αὐ]τῶ[ν] μὴ ε[ἰδότων
γράμματα.

'Chosion, son of Sarapion, son of Harpocration, his mother being Sarapias, of Oxyrhynchus, to Tanenteris, daughter of Thonis, son of Thonis, her mother being Zoilous, of the same city, with her guardian Demetrius, son of Horion and Arsinoe, of the same city, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you through Heliodorus and his associate overseers of the bank at the Serapeum near the city of Oxyrhynchus, for which Epimachus made the promise of payment, of four hundred drachmae in imperial coin for wages, oil, clothes and all other expenses during the two years in which my slave Sarapias nursed your daughter Helena, known as her father's child; who when you took her back had been weaned and had received every attention; and I acknowledge that I neither have nor shall have any complaint or charge to make against you either in connexion with this transaction or any other matter whatever up to the present time. This receipt is valid.'

17. *χρηματίζουσαν ἐξ οὗ*: possibly *ἣν* has dropped out before *ἣν*. The meaning in any case seems to be that the writer of the contract did not know who the father was.

XCII. Order for Payment of Wine.

6·2 × 25·2 *cm.* A.D. 335 (?)

Order from Aphthonius to Ofellius to pay ten jars of new wine 'for the service of the landowner's house,' and one jar to Amethystus (?) a veterinary surgeon. The chief interest of the papyrus, which belongs to the middle of the fourth century, lies in the date, which is apparently calculated by the years of the Emperor Constantine and Constantius Caesar, there being no reference to the years of Constantinus Caesar. But the reading of the date is not certain; in line 4 λε may be read instead of λα, and what we have taken to be δι might be δ ϛ (i.e. δ ἔτους). In that case the thirty-fifth and fourth years would be dates by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D. which are frequently found in the Oxyrhynchus papyri; cf. xciii. 4 and introd. to cxxv. But then the 'thirteenth year' must be explained as a third era in use at Oxyrhynchus

starting from 347; and in the absence of further evidence this does not seem likely.

Π(αρὰ) Ἀφθονίου Ὀφελλίῳ Ὠχιν χαίρειν.
παράσχες εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν τῆς γεουχ(ικῆς) οἰκίας οἴνου νέου κεράμια δέκα, καὶ Ἀμεσύστῳ ἱπποιάτρῳ ἐκ διαταγ(ῆς) οἴνου κεράμιον ἓν νέ̣ο̣ν, γί(νεται) κ(εράμια) ιᾱ.
(ἔτους) λα̣ (ἔτους) και ιγ (ἔτους) δι̣α̣( ), Φαῶφι ιη.

2. ῡπηρεσιαν Pap. 3. l. Ἀμεθύστῳ. ἱπποϊατρω Pap.

XCIII. Order for Payment of Corn.

5·8 × 15·8 *cm.* A. D. 362.

Order, addressed by Eutrygius to Dioscorus, his assistant, requesting him to pay two artabae of corn to Gorgonius the 'hydraulic-organ player.' The papyrus is dated by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A. D., which are commonly found in the Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus; cf. introd. to cxxv.

Π(αρὰ) Εὐτρυγίου Διοσκόρῳ βοηθῷ̣ χαί(ρειν).
δὸς Γοργονίῳ ὑδραύλῃ ἐκ διαταγῆς σίτου
(ἀρτάβας) δύο.
(ἔτους) λη (ἔτους) // ζ (ἔτους) // Τῦβι // κα, σεσημίωμαι.

2. ῡδραυλη Pap. 3. $^{\alpha}_{o}$ δυο Pap.

2. The ὕδραυλις was invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria; cf. Loret, *Recherches sur l'orgue hydraulique* in *Rev. archéologique* 1890, pp. 76 sqq.

XCIV. Agreement for Sale of Slaves.

36·5 × 10·5 *cm.* A. D. 83.

Agreement between Marcus Antonius Ptolemaeus and Dionysius, son of Theon, by the terms of which Dionysius undertakes to put up for sale two slaves belonging to Ptolemaeus, Diogas, also called Nilus, aged forty years, and another Diogas, aged thirty years; and to pay over the price received for one or both of them (12. ἤτοι ὑφ' ἓν ἢ καθ' ἕνα, cf. 16–17) to Ptolemaeus. The papyrus is written in the fine semi-uncial hand which characterizes so many of the first century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. A few alterations have been made in a more cursive hand.

Ἔτους τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ,
Φαῶφι κῑ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.

ὁμολογεῖ Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Πτολεμαίου υἱὸς Σεργία
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει Διονυσίωι πρεσ-
βυτέρωι Θέωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλεως ἐν ἀγυιᾶ συνεστακέναι αὐτὸν κατὰ τήν-
δε τὴν ὁμολογίαν πρὸς ἐξαλλοτρίωσιν ἄξοντα
τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ πατρι-
κὰ δοῦλα σώματα, Διογᾶν τὸν καὶ Νεῖλον ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ
καὶ ἕτερον Διογᾶν ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ, ταῦτα τοιαῦτα ἀναπό-
ριφα πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ ἱερᾶς νόσου, τοῖς προσελευ-
σομένοις τῶι ἀγορασμῷ ἤτοι ὑφ' ἓν ἢ καθ' ἕνα
ἧς ἐὰν εὑρῃ τιμῆς, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα περὶ αὐτῶ(ν) περιοικο-
νομήσοντα καθὰ καὶ αὐτῷ Μάρκῳ Πτολεμαί-
ωι [π]αρόντι ἐξῆν· εὐδοκεῖν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τού-
το[ι]ς ἐφ' ᾧ τὴν δοθησομένην αὐτῷ τούτων
ἢ τοῦ ἀπ' αὐτῶν πραθησομένου τιμὴν ἀποκατα-
στείσειν τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ, τῆς πίστεως
περὶ αὐτὸν Διονύσ[ι]ον οὔσης, τῆς δὲ περὶ κυ-
ρείας βεβαιώσεως ἐξακολουθούσης τῷ Ἀντω-
νίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις δικαίοις.
κυρία ἡ σύστασις.

On the *verso* σύστα(σις) Ἀντω(νίου) Πτολ(εμαίου).

2. κῆ by 2nd hand. 3. l. Πτολεμαῖος: cf. 8, 14. 4. l. Πτολεμαίου. 9. κ of κα corr. fr. τ by 2nd hand. 13. περι αυτω περιοικο written over an erasure by 2nd hand, as also αυτω τουτων in 16. 17. l. ἀποκαταστήσειν.

XCV. Sale of a Slave.

18·2 × 12·5 *cm.* A.D. 129.

Agreement between Agathodaemon and Gaius Julius Germanus, affirming the validity of a contract for the purchase by the latter of a female slave.

Ἔτους τρισκαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Παῦνι
κθ̄, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.
ὁμολογεῖ Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων ὁ καὶ Διονύσιο[ς
Διονυσίου τοῦ Διονυσ[ί]ου μητρὸς Ἑρμιόνης

ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεω[ς Γ]αίῳ [Ἰο]υλίῳ Γερμα-
νῷ υἱῷ Γαίῳ Ἰουλίου Δομε[τιανο]ῦ ἐν ἀ[γυ]ιᾷ,
ἐκμαρτυρεῖσθαι δ[ι]ὰ τ[αύτης τῆς] ὁμολο-
γίας ἣν πεποίηται ὁ ὁμολογῶν Ἀγαθὸς Δαί-
μω[ν] ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος τῷ Ἰουλίῳ Γερμανῷ
τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι μηνὸς Τῦβι τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος τρισκαιδεκάτου ἔτους
ἰδιόγραφον πρᾶσιν τῆς ὑπαρξάσης αὐτῷ
ἀγοραστῆς, πρότερον Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ
καὶ Θέωνος Μάχωνος Σωσικοσμείου
τοῦ καὶ Ἀλθαιέως, δούλης Διοσκοροῦτος
ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ἀσήμου, ἣν ἔκτοτε παρεί⟨λη⟩φεν
παρ' αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἰούλιος Γερμανὸς ταύτην
τοιαύτην ἀναπόριφον πλὴν ἱερᾶς
νόσου καὶ ἐπαφῆς, τειμῆς ἀργυρίου
δραχμῶν χειλίων διακοσίων, ἃς
ἔκτοτε ἀπέσχεν ὁ Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμω[ν
ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος παρ[ὰ] τοῦ Ἰουλίου Γερμα-
νοῦ ἐκ πλήρους ἅμα τῇ ἰδιογράφῳ πράσ[ι·
ἀφ' ἧς ἐτάξατο ὁ Ἰούλιος Γερμανὸς
τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐνκύκλιον τῆς αὐτῆς δούλη[ς
Διοσκοροῦτος τέλη τῇ τρίτῃ μηνὸ[ς
Φαμενὼθ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους, ἀκολού-
θως τῷ ἐκδεδομένῳ αὐτῷ συμβόλῳ·
τῆς βεβαιώσεως τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης
Διοσκοροῦτος πρὸς πᾶσαν βεβαίωσιν
ἐξακολουθούσης τῷ Ἀγαθῷ Δαίμον[ι
τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ, ὡς καὶ ἡ ἰδιόγραφος
πρᾶσις περιέχει. ἣν ἐὰν συμβῇ παρα-
πεσεῖν ἢ ἄλλως πως διαφθαρ[ῆ]ναι . [. .
προσδεῖσθαι τὸν Ἰούλιον [Γερμανὸν
[. . . . .]σορασ[
[. . . . .]ια . [

. . . . . .

3. κθ by 2nd hand: cf. xciv. 2. 7. l. Γαίου. 18. ῑουλιος Pap.

'The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Payni 29, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius, son of Dionysius, son of Dionysius, his mother being Hermione, of Oxyrhynchus, agrees with Gaius Julius Germanus, son of Gaius Julius Domitianus, (the agreement being executed in the street) that he hereby assents to the autograph contract, made on Tybi 25 of the present 13th year, for the sale to Julius Germanus of a slave named Dioscorous, about 25 years old, with no distinguishing marks, which slave was his by purchase, having previously belonged to Heraclides also called Theon, son of Machon, son of Sosicosmius also called Althaeeus. This slave Julius Germanus then took from him just as she was, free from blemish except epilepsy and marks of punishment (?), at the price of 1200 drachmae of silver, which sum Agathodaemon also called Dionysius thereupon received from Julius Germanus in full together with the autograph contract. In consequence of this contract Julius Germanus paid the tax upon the sale of the said slave Dioscorous on Phamenoth 3 of the same year, in accordance with the receipt issued to him. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius is the guarantor of the said slave Dioscorous in all respects, as the autograph contract states. If the terms of it should be broken or it in any other way be rendered invalid, Julius Germanus has the right to demand . . . '

26. *τὸ ἐνκύκλιον*: cf. the following papyrus (xcvi), and introd. to xcix.

29. *συμβόλῳ*; the receipt for the tax is commonly found endorsed upon the contract of sale; cf. xcix. 13 sqq.

XCVI. Payment of Tax on Sales.

25·5 × 8 *cm.* A.D. 180.

Order addressed to the public bank of Oxyrhynchus by Diogenes, an official concerned with the tax upon sales, authorizing the bank to receive 52 drachmae, the tax (probably 10 per cent. of the price, cf. introd. to xcix) payable by Chaeremonis on the purchase of a slave.

// ε . . . λα.
Διογένης ὁ συναλ(λακτὴς?) ἐπὶ τῆ(ς)
ἐνκυκλ[ίου] κα (ἔτους) Ἡρώδη
καὶ μετόχ(οις) δημ(οσίοις) τραπ[εζί-
ταις)
χαίρειν. δέξασ[θ]ε
παρὰ Χαιρημονί-
δος Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ
Ἡρακλείδου μητ(ρὸς)
Ἀμμωναρίου ἀπ' Ὀ-
ξυρύγ(χων) πόλ(εως) τέλ(ος) δούλ(ου)
Πλουτίωνος, οὗ ἠ-
γόρασεν παρὰ Ἀσ-
κληπιάδου τοῦ κ(αὶ)
Ἀπίωνος Ἀπίωνος
τοῦ Ἀσκληπιάδου
μητ(ρὸς) Ἀσκλεταρίου
Θέωνος ἀπὸ τῆς α(ὐτῆς)
πόλ(εως) διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ α(ὐτῇ)
πόλει ἀγορανομείο(υ)
τῷ ἐνεστ(ὼτι) μηνὶ Ἀθὺρ,
(δραχμὰς) νβ. (ἔτους) κα
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίνου

Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, λ(ίου),
'Αθὺρ θ̄. Διογένης δέξ[ασ]θε τὰς (δραχμὰς) νβ.
ὁ συναλ(λακτὴς?) ἐπὶ τ(ῆς) ἐνκυκ-

'Diogenes, contractor for the tax on sales for the 21st year, to Herodes and his partners, public bankers, greeting. Receive from Chaeremonis, daughter of Apollonius, son of Heracleides, her mother being Ammonarion, of Oxyrhynchus, the tax on a slave named Plution, whom she bought from Asclepiades, also called Apion, son of Apion, son of Asclepiades, his mother being Ascletarion, daughter of Theon, also of Oxyrhynchus, through the office of the agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus, in the present month Athyr, namely 52 drachmae.'

2. τῆ(ς): apparently ὠνῆς is to be supplied; so in 26.

XCVII. Appointment of a Representative.

15 × 11·6 *cm.* A. D. 115–6.

Agreement between two brothers, Diogenes and Nicanor, concerning a journey to be undertaken by the latter. The brothers had been engaged in a lawsuit with Menestheus, son of Horus, about the ownership of a slave called Thaisous or Thaësis, whom they claimed as part of an inheritance from their mother. The case had come before the strategus of the nome, Apollonius, who referred it to the praefect, Rutilius Lupus. The papyrus is an agreement signed by the two brothers, to the effect that Nicanor, the younger, should attend the praefect's court and have full power to act as his brother's representative.

The papyrus is joined to another document which is much mutilated but preserves the date, the nineteenth year of Trajan. The present text evidently belongs to the same year, since Rutilius Lupus, who is mentioned in l. 16, is known from C. I. G. 4948 to have been praefect in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of that Emperor.

. . . . . .
πα[. .] . αρ . [. .]α . [
αὐτόθεν συνεστακ[έναι τὸν ἀδελ-
φὸν Νικάνορα κο . . ν ὑ[πὲρ αὐ-
τοῦ λόγον ποιησόμενον ἐπί τε
πάσης ἐξουσίας καὶ παντὸς κριτοῦ
περὶ ὧν προφέρονται ἔχειν πρὸς
Μενεσθέα Ὥρου τοῦ Μενεσθέως
ἀπὸ Σερύφεως, ἢ καὶ αὐτ[ὸ]ν πρὸς
αὐτούς, περὶ ἧς ἀντ[ε]κατέστη
αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ τοῦ νομοῦ [σ]τρ(ατη-
γοῦ) Ἀπολλωνίο(υ)
Θαισοῦτος τῆς καὶ Θαήσιος, ἣν
προηνέγκαντο εἶναι μη-
τρικὴν αὐτῶν δούλην,
περὶ ἧς τὸ ζήτημα ὑπερετέ-
θη ἐπὶ τὸν κράτιστον ἡγεμόνα
Ῥουτίλιον [Λο]ῦπον, καὶ πάντα ἐπι-

τελέσοντα καθὰ καὶ τῷ ὁμ[ο]-
λογοῦντι ἐξῆν, εὐδοκεῖν γὰρ
ἐπὶ τούτοις. κυρία ἡ ὁμολογία.
2nd hand. Διογένης Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ
Νικάνωρος συνέστησα
τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐμοῦ Νικάνωρα
ἐπὶ πασει τοῖς προκειμένοις.

Νικάνωρ ἀδελφὸς εὐδοκῶ
τῇ συστάσει.
Διογένης ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ α(ὐλὴ) π(ήχει)
ἀρ(ιστερῷ).
[Νικάνωρ ὡς (ἐτῶν)] λβ ἄσημ(ος)
[. . . . .]φ[
. . . . . .

3. The mutilated word is not κοινόν.

23. l. πᾶσι.

XCVIII. Repayment of a Loan.

11·5 × 10 *cm.* A.D. 141–2.

Acknowledgement by Chaeremon that he had received from Archias, a freedman, 168 drachmae, being the balance due on account of a loan of 700 drachmae made by Chaeremon four years previously. The papyrus was written in the fifth year of Antoninus Pius; *v.* 22.

αλ( ) δ( ).
Χαιρήμων Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρὸς Τοτοεῦτος
ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως Ἀρχίᾳ ἀπελευ-
θέρῳ Ἀμοιτᾶτος Ζωίλου ἀπὸ
2nd hand. τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ
ἀπέχειν παρὰ σοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς
Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου Ἡρακλεί-
δου καὶ μετόχων τραπέζης ἀργ[υ]ρίου
δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα ὀκτώ,
λοιπὰς ὀφειλομένας μοι ὑπὸ σοῦ ἀφ' ὧ[ν
ἐδάνισά σοι κατὰ χειρόγραφον διὰ τῆς
αὐτῆς τραπέζης τῷ Ἀθὺρ μηνὶ [τοῦ
δευτέρου καὶ ἰκοστοῦ ἔτους θεοῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ,
ὃ ἔσ[τ]ι πρῶτον ἔτος Ἀντωνίνου Κ[αίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίου, ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἑπτακοσίω[ν
κεφαλαίου ἐν καταβολῇ μηνῶ(ν) πεν-
τήκοντα ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αὐ[τοῦ
ἔτους, ὡς τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμῶν δέκα πέ[ν]τε,

μεθ' ἃς ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δραχμῶν ἐπ[τα-
κοσίων προέσχον παρὰ σοῦ, καθ' ἣν ἐξ[εδό-
ἀποχ̣ή[ν
μην σοι διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς τραπέζης τῷ Ἀ̣[θὺρ
μηνὶ τοῦ διελθόντος τετάρτου ἔτους, δρα[χμὰς
πεντακοσίας τριάκοντα δύο κ. . [. . . . . .
[17 letters]α̣ν . [. . . . . .
. . . . . .

'Chaeremon, son of Theon, son of Theon, his mother being Totoeus, of Oxyrhynchus, to Archias, freedman of Amoitas, son of Zoilus, also of Oxyrhynchus, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you, through the bank of Heraclides and his partners at the Serapeum near the city of Oxyrhynchus, of a hundred and sixty-eight drachmae of silver, being the balance owing to me from you of the seven hundred drachmae of silver which I lent you by the terms of a contract executed through the bank in the month of Athyr in the twenty-second year of the deified Hadrian which is the first year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, the payment of the sum covering 50 months dating from the month Hadrianus of that same year at the rate of 15 drachmae each month. The present payment follows upon the instalment of the seven hundred drachmae, namely five hundred and thirty-two drachmae, which I previously received from you as I acknowledged in the written receipt which I gave you through the said bank in the month of Athyr of the past fourth year . . . .'

16–17. Fifty payments of 15 drachmae make 750 drachmae; it is not clear what is the relation of this number to the 700 drachmae mentioned in 15, nor why the singular καταβολῇ is used instead of the plural.

XCIX. Sale of House Property.

23 × 44 *cm.* A.D. 55.

Sale of half a house by Pnepheros, son of Papontos, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius (cf. xxxviii, xxxix), in the second year of Nero, for 32 talents of copper. At the end is a docket showing that the tax on the sale had been paid to the bank of Sarapion, and resembling the dockets of the royal bank found on Ptolemaic contracts. The amount of the tax (τὸ ἐγκύκλιον, cf. xcv and xcvi) was 3 talents 1200 drachmae, i.e. a tenth of the price, the same proportion as that under the later Ptolemies, in addition to a further charge, the nature of which is obscure.

Ἀντίγρα(φον). ἔτους δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, Αὐδναίου μηνὸς Σ[ε]βαστο[ῦ ϛ̄, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἐπ' ἀγορανόμων Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους. ἐπρίατο
Τρύφων Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχω[ν πόλεως, ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . ,

μέσος [μ]ελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος ὑπόστραβος οὐλὴι καρπῶι δεξιῶι, παρὰ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θαμούνιος ἀν[εψιοῦ Πνεφερῶτος
τοῦ Παπ[ο]ντῶτ[ο]ς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) ξε, μέσου μελίχρω μακροπροσώπου οὐλὴι ὑπὲρ ὀφ[ρύος καὶ
ἄλλη]ι γόνατι δεξιῶι, ἐν ἀγυιᾶι, μέρος ἥμισυ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης αὐτῷ μητρικῆς οἰκία[ς] τριστέγου καὶ τῶν εἰ[σόδων πασῶν
καὶ ἐξόδων [καὶ] τῶν συνκυρόντων, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου [μέρεσι λαύρας
Τεμγενο[ύθεω]ς ἀπὸ λιβὸς ῥύμ[η]ς [τ]ῆς φερούσης εἰς τὴν τῶν Ποιμένων λεγομένη⟨ν⟩ λαύρα⟨ν⟩· γείτονες τῆς ὅλη[ς οἰκίας, νότου
καὶ ἀπηλιώτο[υ] δημόσιαι ῥῦμαι, βορρᾶ τῆς προγεγραμμένης τοῦ ὠν[ο]υμένου Τρύφωνος μητρὸς Θαμούνιος, [λιβὸς οἰκία τῆς τοῦ
διατιθεμένου Πνεφερῶτος ἀδελφῆς Ταυσίριος, ἀνὰ μέσον οὔσης τυφλῆς ῥύμης· χαλκ(οῦ) (ταλάντων) λβ. βε[βαιώσει δὲ τὸ δια-
[τι]θέμενον μέρος ἥμισυ τῆς οἰκίας διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ πάντων πάσ[ῃ] βεβαιώσει ἐν ἀγυιᾶι τῆι αὐ[τηι.
(ἔτους) δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, μη(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ $\bar{ς}$, διὰ Ἀνδ[ρομάχου καὶ Διογένους ἀγορανόμων κεχρημάτισται.

τελῶν διαγραφῆς ἔτους β Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερ[μανικο]ῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, μη(νὸς) [Σεβαστοῦ $\bar{ς}$. τέτακται διὰ τῆς
ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τραπέζης ἐφ' ἧς Σαρα[πί]ων καὶ μέτοχοι ἀ̣ν̣[. . . .]ν̣[ο]υ Τρύφων Διονυσίου τ[. . . . . .
τέλος ἡμίσους μέρους τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τῶι [δ]ιατιθεμένωι μητρ[ικῆς οἰκ]ίας τριστέγου καὶ τῶν [εἰσόδων πασῶν
καὶ ἐξόδων καὶ τῶν συνκοιρώντων, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχ[ω]ν πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τ[οῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεσι
λαύρας Τεμγενούθεως ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ λιβὸς ῥύμης τ[ῆ]ς φερούσης εἰς τὴν [τ]ῶν Π[ο]ιμένων λεγομ[ένην λαύραν,
ὧν [ἐ]πρίατο παρὰ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θα[μού]νι[ος] ἀνεψ[ιο]ῦ Πνεφ[ερῶτος] τοῦ Παποντῶτ[ος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως κατ' ἀγορανομικὸν χρηματισμὸν χ(αλκοῦ) (ταλάντων) λβ, χαλκ(οῦ) πρὸς ἀργ(ύριον) (τάλαντα) γ Ἀσ, ἐπιδεκα(το .) σ̣τ̣ᾳ̣( ) (δραχμὰς) [. . .

3. l. οὐλή: ι adscript is frequently wrongly placed after final η and ω; cf. xxxvii. 4. l. μελίχρωτος. 9. ζ λβ Pap., so in 19. 16. l. συγκυρούντων.

'Copy. The second year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, on the 6th of the month Audnaeus=Sebastus, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid, before the agoranomi Andromachus and Diogenes. Tryphon, son of Dionysius, about . . years old, of middle height, fair, with a long face and a slight squint, and having a scar on his right wrist, has bought from his mother Thamounis' cousin, Pnepheros, son of Papontos, also an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, about 65 years old, of middle height, fair, having a long face and a scar above his . . . eyebrow and another on his right knee, (the document being drawn up in the street) one half of a three-storied house inherited from his mother, together with all its entrances and exits and appurtenances, situated by the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus in the southern part of the street called Temgenouthis to the west of the lane leading to "Shepherds' Street," its boundaries being, on the south and east, public roads, on the north, the house of the aforesaid Thamounis, mother of Tryphon the buyer, on the west, the house of Tausiris, sister of Pnepheros the seller, separated by a blind alley, for the sum of 32 talents of copper; and Pnepheros undertakes to guarantee the half share which is sold perpetually in every respect with every guarantee.'

C. Sale of Land.

27·3 × 15·8 *cm.* A. D. 133.

Declaration on oath addressed to the agoranomi by Marcus Antonius Dius, announcing the sale of four plots of ground in the Cretan and Jewish quarter of Oxyrhynchus to three parties jointly, Adrastus, son of Chaeremon, Tanabateius also called Althaeeus, and Dionysius, son of Horus, with his two brothers, for 2200 drachmae, and declaring the land to be free from mortgage.

The *verso* of the papyrus contains part of an account.

Τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Δεῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζω,
στρατηγήσας Ἀλεξανδρείας, νεωκόρος τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος.
ὀμνύω τὸν Ῥωμαίοις ἕθιμον ὅρκον πεπρακέναι Ἀδράστῳ Χ[αι-
ρήμονος τοῦ Ἀδράστου, καὶ Ταναβατείῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαιεῖ μητρ[ὸς
τῆς ς
Φιλωτέρας Ὡριγένου ἀστῆς, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ καὶ Παποντῶτι
μητρὸς Ταarπαήσιος Πέρτακος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως ἀφή-
[λικι] τοῦ πατρὸς Ὥρ[ο]υ χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Ταψόιτος
[σὺν ἀδελφοῖς] δυσὶ κο[ι]νῶς ἐξ ἴσου, ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων
μ[ο]ι ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Κρητικοῦ καὶ Ἰουδαικῆς λοιπῶν ψειλῶν τό-
πων βείκους τέσσαρας, ὧν ἡ τοποθεσία καὶ τὸ κατ' ἄνεμον διὰ τῆς
καταγραφῆς δεδήλωται· εἶναί τε ἐμοῦ καὶ μήτε ὑποκεῖσθαι
μηδὲ ἑτέροις ἐξηλλοτριῶσθαι κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον, ἀπέχειν
δέ με τὴν τειμὴν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς δισχειλίας διακοσίας, καὶ

βεβαιώσειν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καὶ παρέξειν καθαροὺς ἀ[πὸ δ]ια-
[γρ]αφῆς πάσης καὶ παντὸς οὐτινοσοῦν ἄλλου. (ἔτους) ιζ Αὐτ[οκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι ιγ.
2nd hand. Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος ὁμώμ[οκα
τὸν ὅρκον.

On the *verso*
Φαρμ(οῦθι) ιγ, ἐών(ηνται) Ἄδραστος καὶ ἄ[λ]λος π(αρὰ) Μάρκου.

9. ιουδαΐκης Pap.

2. νεωκόρος: cf. B. G. U. 73. 1 Κλαύδιος Φιλόξενος νεωκόρος τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος γενόμενος ἔπαρχος σπείρης πρώτης Δαμασκηνῶν.

10. βείκους: cf. B. G. U. 115. 15 ψειλοὺς τόπους βίκων δύο ἡμίσους.
τὸ κατ' ἄνεμον: i.e. the boundaries on the four sides, cf. xcix. 7 sqq.

CI. Lease of Land.

25·4 × 8·4 *cm.* A.D. 142.

Lease of 38 arourae of land for six years by Dionysia, daughter of Chaeremon, to Psenamounis, son of Thonis, at the total rent of 190 artabae of wheat and 12 drachmae a year.

Ἐμίσθωσεν Διονυσία Χαιρήμ[ον]ος μετὰ
κ[υ]ρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀπίωνος τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου Διογέ-
νους, ἀμφότεροι ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, Ψενα-
μούνει Θώνιος μητρὸς Σεοήριος ἀπὸ Παβέρ-
κη ἀπηλιώτου τοπαρχίας, Πέρσῃ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς,
εἰς ἔτη ἓξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἕκτου ἔτ[ους
Ἀντωνείνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, τὰς ὑπαρχού-
σας αὐτῇ καὶ πρ[ογ]εωργουμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ Ψενα-
μούνιος καθ' ἑτέραν μίσθωσιν ἀρούρας τριά-
κοντα ὀκτώ, ὥστε ἐπὶ μὲν τὰ τακτὰ
ἔτη πέντε σπεῖραι καὶ ξυλαμῆσαι οἷς ἐὰν
αἱρῆται χωρὶς ἰσάτεως καὶ ὀχομενίου,
τῷ δὲ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ ὁμοίως σπεῖραι
καὶ ξυλαμῆσαι τοῖς διὰ τῆς προτέρας μισ-
θώσεως δηλουμένοις ποιῆσαι αὐτὸν
τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ γένεσι, ἐκφορίου

τῶν ἄλων ἀρουρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξαετίαν κα-
τ' [ἔ]τος ἀποτακτοῦ πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἑκα-
τ[ὸν] ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ σπονδῆς ὁμοίως κ[α-
τ' [ἔτο]ς δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, ἀκίνδυνα πάν-
τ[α] παντὸς κινδύνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄν-
των πρὸς τὴν μεμισθωκυῖαν, ἣν καὶ κυριεύειν
τῶν καρπῶν ἕως τὰ κατ' ἔτος ὀφειλόμενα κο-
μίσηται. ἐὰν δέ τις τοῖς ἑξῆς ἔτεσι
ἄβροχος γένηται, παραδεχθήσεται τῷ
μεμισθωμένῳ, ὃς καὶ βεβαιουμένη[ς
τῆς μισθώσεως (2nd hand.) μετρείτω ἀπὸ τοῦ
κατ' ἔτος ἀποτακτοῦ εἰς δημόσιον
θησαυρὸν τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐδαφῶν κα-
τ' ἔτος σειτικὰ δημόσια ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ
δαπάναις, ὧν θέμα ἀποδότω τῇ με-
μι⟨σ⟩θωκυίῃ καθαρὸν ἀπὸ πάντων κατ' ἔ-
τος ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην μέτρη[σ]ιν παρα-
δεχομένης αὐτῷ μιᾶς ἀντὶ μιᾶς, τὰ
δὲ λοιπὰ τῶν κατ' ἔτος ἐκφορίων καὶ
τὴν σπονδὴν ἀποδότω αὐτῇ ἀεὶ μη-
νὶ Παῦνι ἐφ' ἅλω Παβέρκη πυρὸν νέον
καθαρὸν ἄδολον ἄκριθον κεκοσκινευ-
μένον ὡς εἰς δημό[σ]ιον μετρούμενον
μέτρῳ τετραχοινίκῳ χαλκοστόμῳ
παραλημπτικῷ τῆς μεμισθωκυίας [ἢ
τῶν παρ' αὐτῆς μετρούντων. ὃ δ' ἂν προσ-
οφειλέσῃ ὁ μεμισθωμένος ἀποτεισά-
τω μεθ' ἡμιολίας, καὶ ἡ πρᾶξις ἔστω τῇ
μεμισθωκυίῃ ἔκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωμέ-
νου καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πά[ν-
των, οὐκ ἐξόντος τῇ μεμισθωκυίῃ ἑτέ-
ροις μεταμισθοῦν οὐδὲ αὐτουργεῖν ἐν-
τὸς τοῦ χρόνου. κυρία ἡ μίσθωσις. (ἔτους) ϛ
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου
Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς,

Φαῶφι ε̄. 3rd hand. Ψεναμοῦνις Θώνιος μεμί-
σθωμαι τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τὰ ἓξ ἔτη
ἀποτακτοῦ κατ' ἔτος πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν
ἑκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα καὶ σπονδῆς
δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, καὶ ἀπο-
[δ]ώσω πάντα ὡς πρόκιται. Θέων
Θέωνος μητρὸς Ὠφελίας ἔγρα-
ψα [ὑ]πὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμ-
ματα. χρά(νος) ὁ α(ὐτός).

2. ῦιον Pap. 12. ῑσατεως Pap. 29. ῦπερ Pap.

'Dionysia, daughter of Chaeremon, with her guardian who is her son Apion also called Dionysius, son of Diogenes, both of Oxyrhynchus, has leased to Psenamounis, son of Thonis and Seoëris, from Paberke in the eastern toparchy, a Persian of the Epigone, for six years dating from the present sixth year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, 38 arourae belonging to her and previously cultivated by Psenamounis under another lease, on these conditions. For the first five years fixed by the agreement the lessee may sow and gather whatever crops he chooses with the exception of woad and coriander(?); in the last year he shall sow and gather the same crops as those appointed for him in the last year of the previous lease. The rent of the whole leasehold during the six years is fixed at 190 artabae of wheat a year and a money-payment of 12 drachmae a year, which shall all be free of every risk, the land-tax being paid by the lessor, who shall also be the owner of the crops until the rent is paid. If in any of the years there should be a failure of water, an allowance shall be made to the lessee. He shall also, when the lease is guaranteed to him, measure into the public granary from the amount fixed as the rent for the year the yearly corn tax on the buildings, at his own expense, and he shall pay this deposit to the lessor free of all adulteration every year at the time of the first measuring, an equivalent allowance being made to him. The remainder of the yearly rent together with the money-payment he shall always pay to the lessor in the month of Payni at the granary of Paberke, new, clean, unadulterated, sifted wheat, with no barley in it, similar to that which is delivered at the public granary, measured by the bronze-rimmed measure containing four choenices used for payments to the lessor or her agents. Any arrears owed by the lessee shall be paid with the addition of half their amount. The lessor shall have the right of execution upon both the person and all the property of the lessee, and the lessor shall not be permitted to let the property to any one else or to cultivate it herself within the six years. This lease is valid. The sixth year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phaophi 5.

I, Psenamounis, son of Thonis, have taken the land on lease for the six years at a yearly rental of 190 artabae of wheat and a money-payment of 12 drachmae, and I will make all the payments aforesaid. I, Theon, son of Theon and Ophelia, signed for him, as he is illiterate, on the same date.'

5. *Πέρσῃ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς*: i.e. a descendant of a Persian settler who had married an Egyptian wife.

27–34. The sense of this passage is that the lessee was to pay the taxes on the land on behalf of the landlord who was to make an equivalent deduction from the rent.

40. *μέτρῳ τετραχοινίκῳ*: *v.* note on ix. *verso* 8.

CII. Lease of Land.

25 × 14 *cm.* A. D. 306.

Lease of nine arourae near the village of Sestoplelo in the middle toparchy by Aurelia Antiochia to Aurelius Dioscorus for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the rent was 1 talent 3,500 drachmae for each aroura. Of the total rent the lessor acknowledges the receipt of 4 talents, while the balance was to be paid in the following Epeiph, after the harvest.

The papyrus is dated in two ways, first (1–2) by the consuls, the Augusti Constantius and Maximianus (Galerius) for the sixth time, and secondly (21–23) by the regnal year of the Augusti and Caesars. It is noteworthy that though the papyrus was written on Oct. 3, 306, and Constantius, who had died in Gaul, had been succeeded by his son Constantine on July 25, 306, Constantius is spoken of as being in his fifteenth year, to which he of course never attained. The explanation probably is that the scribe was still in ignorance of Constantius' death; cf. introd. to cxxxv, and G. P. I. lxxviii dated in Phamenoth (Feb.-March) of 306–7, in which the date is correctly given as the fifteenth year (of Galerius) = the third (of Severus and Maximinus) = the second (of Constantine).

Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τ[ῶν] κ[υ]ρίων ἡ[μ]ῶν Αὐτοκρατόρων
Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν τὸ ϛ.
Αὐρηλίᾳ Ἀντιοχίῃ τῇ καὶ Διονυσίᾳ, θυγ(ατρὶ) Ἀντιόχου τοῦ καὶ
Διονυσίου ἄρξαντος τῆς λαμ(προτάτης) πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων,
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Διοσκόρου Ἀπολλωνίου μη(τρὸς) Εἰδοῦτος,
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) // Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως. ἐκουσίως
ἐπιδέχομαι μισθώσασθαι πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς (ἔτος) ιε (ἔτος) καὶ γ (ἔτος) //
ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων σοι περὶ Σ̣ε̣σ̣τωπλελὼ τῆς μέσης τοπ(αρχίας)
τοῦδε τοῦ νομοῦ πρὸς ἐποικίῳ Σ̣[. . .] . . ᾳειτε λ[εγ]ομένου
ἐκ βορρᾶ χώματος μηχανῆς ἐδ[άφ]ους Τεψιταὶ [λε]γομένου,
ἀρούρας ἐνναία, ἣ ὅσας ἐὰν ὦσι, ἐκ [γε]ωμετρίας, [εἰς] ξυλαμὴν
λινουκαλάμης, φόρου ἀποτακτοῦ ἑκάστης ἀρούρας ἀργυρίου
τάλαντον ἓν καὶ δραχμὰς τρισχιλίας πεντακοσίας. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν
συναγομένων αὐτόθι ὁμολογεῖ ἡ γεοῦχος ἐσχ[η]κέναι παρὰ
τοῦ μεμισθωμένου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τέσσαρα [ἀ]κινδύνων
παντὸς κινδύν[ου], τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄντων πρὸς σὲ
τὴν γεοῦχον κυριεύουσαν τῶν καρπῶν ἕως τ[ο]ῦ τὸν φό-

ρον ἀπολάβῃς. βεβαιουμένης δέ μοι τῆς ἐπιδ[ο]χῆς ἐπάναγ-
κες ἀποδώσω τὰ λυπὰ τοῦ φόρου τῷ Ἐπεὶφ μηνὶ τοῦ ἐνεσ-
τῶτος ἀνυπερθέτως. κυρία· ἡ ἐπιδοχή, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὡ-
μολόγησα. [ι]ϵ (ἔτους) καὶ γ (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου
καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σϵβαστῶν καὶ Σευήρου καὶ Μαξιμίνου τῶν
ἐπιφανϵστάτων Καισάρων, Φαῶφι ιϛ̄.

2nd hand. Αὐρηλία Ἀντιοχία ἡ καὶ Διονυσία ἐμίσθωσα [[ὡς πρόκ(ειται)]]
καὶ ἔσχον τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλα[ν]τα τέσσαρα ὡς πρόκειται.

1st hand. δι' ἐμοῦ Ἀπίωνος σ . [. . . .] . ( ) ἐγένϵτ(ο).

6. οξυρυγ' χιτων Pap. 8. ὑπαρχοντων Pap. 9. l. λ[ϵγ]ομένῳ. 11. l. ἐννέα ἢ ὅσαι. 13. l. ταλάντου ἑνός κ.τ.λ. 15. l. ἀκίνδυνα. 17. l. [ο]ῦ for τ[ο]υ. 18. επαναγ' | κες Pap. 19. l. λοιπά. ἐνεστῶτος sc. ἔτους. 20. ανῦπερθετως Pap. 26. The lacuna does not suit an abbreviation of συμβολαιογράφου.

10. For other μηχαναί with curious names, cf. cxxxvii. 14, cxcii, and cxciv.

CIII. Lease of Land.

26 × 16 *cm.* A.D. 316.

Lease of an aroura of land near the village of Isionpanga by Aurelius Themistocles, gymnasiarch and prytanis of Oxyrhynchus, to Aurelius Leonidas and Aurelius Dioscorus, for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the crop was to be divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The papyrus is dated Phaophi 16 (Oct. 13) in the consulship of Sabinus and Rufinus (316), and incidentally mentions in 6 the current twelfth = ninth year (the reading ιβ is fairly certain, though the letters are mutilated). The twelfth year is that of Constantine, who is known to have begun his second year on Aug. 29, 306 (Pap. de Genève I. 10; *v.* Mommsen *Hermes* xxxii. pp. 545–7), and the ninth year must be that of Licinius whose second year accordingly dates from Aug. 29, 309. His elevation to the position of Augustus must therefore have taken place *after* Aug. 28, 308. This is an inference of much importance, since the year in which Licinius became Augustus has long been a vexed question, some ancient authorities placing it in 307, others in 308; cf. Mommsen *l. c.* p. 543; the arguments there brought forward in favour of 308 are confirmed by this papyrus.

Αὐρηλίῳ [Θ]εμιστοκλεῖ τῷ καὶ Διοσκουρί[δῃ γυμ]νασιάρχῳ
πρυτανε[υ]οντει βουλ(ευτῇ) τῆ[ς λ]αμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λ[αμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρυγχ]ειτῶ[ν
πόλεως

διὰ Κο[ρμ]ιλίου βοηθοῦ,
παρὰ Αὐρηλίων Λεωνίδου Θέωνος καὶ Δι[οσ]κ[ό]ρου Ἀμμωνίου
ἀμφοτέρων ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ἐκουσίω[ς] ἐπιδεχόμεθα
μεισθώσα[σ]θαι πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ιβ// καὶ ἕνατον ἔτος
ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπ[α]ρχόντων σοι περὶ τὸ Ἰσιονπάνγα ἐν περιχώματι
Νέσλα κ[ο]ινωνείας τοῦ ἀδ[ε]λφοῦ σου Λευκα[δ]ίου ἄρουραν μείαν
εἰς σπορὰν λινοκαλάμη[ς, κα]ὶ ἀντὶ φόρου παρασχεῖν σοι τῷ γεού-
χῳ ἡμυσοι μέρος τῆς π[ερι]γινομένης λινοκαλάμης ἀπὸ τῆς
γῆς, καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς μεμ[ισ]θωμένους ἀπ[ὸ] ἧς ποιούμεθα γε-
ωργείας καὶ ὧν παρέχομ[εν] σπερμάτων καὶ ἀναλωμάτων
πάντων τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμισοι μέρος καὶ ὁλά[κλ]ηρον τὸ λινόσπερμον
ἀκίνδυνα πάντα παντὸς κινδύνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄντων
πρὸς σὲ τὸν γεοῦχον κυριεύοντα τῶν καρπῶν ἕως τὰ ὀφιλόμενα
ἀπολάβῃς. βεβεουμένης δὲ ἡμῖν τῆς ἐπιδοχῆς ἐπάνανκες
ἀποδώσωμεν τὸ ἡμισοι μέρος τῆς περιγινομένης λινο-
καλάμης ἐπὶ τῆς λίμνου τεταριχευμένης ἀνυπερθέτως
τῷ δέοντι καιρῷ, γινομένης σοι τῆς πράξεω⟨ς⟩ παρά ται ἡμῶν
ἀλληλεγγύων ὄντων εἰς ἔκτισιν ὡς καθήκι. κυρία ἡ ἐπιδο-
χή, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὡμολογήσαμεν.
ὑπατείας Καικινίου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐετίου Ῥουφίνου τῶν
λαμ(προτάτων), Φαῶφι ις.

2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης
[δ]ι' ἐμοῦ Κορμιλίου βοηθ(οῦ) ἔσχον τούτου
τ[ὸ ἴ]σον. ὑπερβολίου προσφερομένου
[προ]σδεχθήσεται.

On the *verso* Λεωνίδου καὶ Διοσκόρ(ου) στιπποτιμητ( ).

10. l. ἥμισυ, so in 13, 17. 16. l. βεβαιουμένης. 17. l. ἀποδώσομεν. 18. ? l. λίμνης. 19. l. τε. 20. αλληλεγ'γυων Pap. 28. στιπ'πο. Pap.

11. καὶ ἡμᾶς: an infinitive, e.g. ἔχειν, must be supplied in this clause.

26. ὑπερβολίου κ.τ.λ.: this additional note perhaps means that if the crop was unusually plentiful the rent was to be raised.

CIV. Will.

17 × 16·3 *cm.* A. D. 96.

Will of Soëris, daughter of Harpocras, executed in the sixteenth year of Domitian. After the customary introduction the testatrix bequeaths to her

son Areotes or his heirs her house and all its appurtenances, on condition that her husband Atreus should have the right to live in it, and receive from Areotes 48 drachmae a year until the payments reached the total of 300 drachmae, this being the balance of 600 drachmae owed by the testatrix to Atreus. On the death of Atreus Areotes was to pay 40 drachmae to his sister Tnepheros, who also has a dwelling-place appointed for her in the event of a separation from her husband.

Ἔτους ἕκτου δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, Χοίακ λ̄, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος,
ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
τάδε διέθετο [*ν*]*οοῦσα καὶ φρονοῦσ*[*α*] *Σο*[*ῆ*]*ρις Ἁρποχρᾶτος ἀπελευθέρου*
Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Χαιρήμον[*ο*]*ς μη*[*τ*]*ρὸ*[*ς*] *Πνεφερῶτος τῆς Ἀννίου,*
τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρί[*ου*] *τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Ἀτρεὺς μητρὸς Τεραῦ-*
τος τῆς καὶ Θαυβάστιος τῆς Φατρ[*ε*]*ύς,* [*τ*]*ῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ἐν ἀ-*
γυιᾷ. εἴη μέν μοι ὑγιαίνουσαν κυρί[*α*]*ν ε*[*ἶν*]*αι τῶν ἐμαυτῆς, χρᾶσθαι καὶ διοι-*
κεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν καθ' ὃν [*ἐὰ*]*ν αἱρ*[*ῶμα*]*ι τρόπον. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐσομένην*
μου τελευτὴν συνχωρῶ ε[*ἶ*]*ναι τοῦ υ*[*ἱ*]*οῦ μου Ἀρεώτου χρηματίζοντος*
μητρὸς Θωμ[*ς*] *τῆς Σοήριος, ἐὰν ζῇ, εἰ δὲ μή, τῆς τούτου γενεᾶς, τὴν ὑπάρ-*
χουσάν μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου ἐπ' ἀμφόδου
πρότερον Ἱππέω[*ν*] *παρεμβολῆς οἰκίαν καὶ αὐλὴν σὺν εἰσόδοις*
καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ τοῖς συνκυροῦσι, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ σημαινό⟨*μενο*⟩*ς ἀνὴρ Ἀτρεὺς ἕξει*
τὴν ἐνοίκησιν καὶ τὰ πε[*ρ*]*ιεσόμενα ἐνοίκια τῆς σημαινομένης*
οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τὸν [*τ*]*ῆς ζωῆς αὐτοῦ χρόνον χωρὶς ἐνοικίου,*
ὑπὸ μηδενὸς ἐγβαλλόμενον, ᾧ χορηγήσει ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς Ἀρεώτης
κατ' ἔτος ἀργυρίου δρ[*α*]*χμὰς τεσσαράκοντα ὀκτὼ ἄχρι οὗ ἐκπληρώ-*
σωσι ἀργυρίου δραχμαὶ τριακόσιαι, οὖσαι ἐσταμέναι πρὸς ἀλλήλους
ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως καὶ συμφωνίας περὶ τῶν ὀφειλομένων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τῷ
αὐτῷ [*ἀ*]*νδρὶ Ἀτρῇ κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν διὰ τραπέζης ἐνοικισμοῦ τῆς*
αὐτ[*ῆ*]*ς οἰκίας καὶ αὐ*[*λ*]*ῆς ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἑξακοσίων. καὶ δώσει*
ὁ αὐ[*τὸ*]*ς υἱὸς τῇ γεγοννίᾳ μοι ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Ἀτρεὺς θυγατρὶ Τνεφερῶτι*
[*μ*]*ετ*[*ὰ*] *τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρό*[*ς*] *μου τελευτὴν ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα ἃς δια-*
[. . . .]*ν αὐτῇ ἀργ*(*υρίου*) (*δραχμὰς*) *τεσσαράκοντα· ἡ δ' αὐτὴ ἐνοικήσει ἐν*
οἴκῳ ἐνὶ
[*ἐν οἰκοπ*]*έδῳ ἐν τῷ πυλῶνι ἡνίκα ἐὰν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς μέχρι οὗ*
[. . . . .] . . *ξ καταλλαγῇ, χωρὶς ἐνοικίου. καθ*[*όλ*]*ου δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι μηδενὶ*

[. . . . .] ἄλλου ἀπαίτη[σι]ν ποιήσεσθαι παρ[ὰ τοῦ] υἱοῦ ἢ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ
[μετὰ τ]ὴν τοῦ ἀν[δ]ρὸς τελευτὴν μηδὲν τ[ῶν] διὰ τῆς τοῦ ἐνοικισμοῦ
[διὰ τρ]απέζης ἀσφαλείας κατ' οὐδένα [τρόπο]ν, ἀλλὰ ἀπο[λ]ελύσθαι αὐ-
[τὸν τῆ]ς ἐκτείσεως τῶν δι[ὰ] ταύτης [. . . . .]κιαι. ἄλλῳ δὲ οὐδενὶ
[οὐδὲν] τῶν ἐμῶν καταλείπω [. . . . . εὐδοκε]ῖ δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς προγε-
[γραμμέ]νοις ὁ σημαινόμεν[ός μου ἀνὴρ Ἀτρεὺ]ς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτ[ῆ]ς
[πόλεω]ς ἐν ἀγυιᾷ τῇ αὐτῇ [. . . . .]ν Ἀρτεμιδω[ρ . . . . .
[. . . . .] . σκ[. . .] δι[.]. .[. . . . . τέσ]σαρες πτ . [. . . . . .
[35 letters]τα εξ[. . . . . .
[" "]υτου π[. . . . . .
[" "]να η α[. . . . . .

. . . . . .

6. ανδρος, corr. fr. ατρευς (?). l. Ἀτρέως. 11. l. Θώμιος. 17. l. ἐκβαλλόμενος.
29. Or μηδ' ἐν τ[οῖς]?

10. Areotes was apparently only the adopted son of Soëris, cf. xlvi. 7.

CV. Will.

26·8 × 31 *cm.* A.D. 117–137.

Will of Pekusis, son of Hermes, with the signatures of the testator and six witnesses. As is usually the case with wills, the writing is on the vertical fibres of the papyrus and the lines are consequently of great length.

[Ἔτους . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδρια]νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Τῦβι ιγ̄,
ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἀγαθῇ τύχηι.
[τάδε διέθετο νοῶν καὶ φρονῶν Πεκῦσις Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Π]εκύσιος μητρὸς
Διδύμης τῆς Φιλώτου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως ἐν ἀγυιᾷ· ἐφ' ὃν
μὲν περίειμι χρόνον ἔχειν με τὴν κατὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ἐξουσίαν
[37 letters κ]αὶ μεταδιατίθεσθαι. ἐὰν δὲ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τελευτήσω τῇ διαθήκῃ,
κληρονόμον ἀπολείπω τὴν θυγατέρα[[ν]] μου Ἀμμωνοῦν μητρὸς Πτολε-
μᾶς, ἐὰν ζῇ, ε[ἰ δὲ
[μή, τὴν ταύτης γενεάν, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι] ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Κρητικοῦ μερῶν
κοινωνικῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. τὰ δὲ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀπολει-
φθησόμενα σκεύη καὶ ἔπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλ[ο
[ἐὰν ἔχω, πάντα καταλείπω τῇ τῶν μὲν ἐμῶν τέκνω]ν μητρὶ ἐμοῦ δὲ γυναικὶ
Πτολεμᾷ, ἀπελευθέρᾳ Δημητρίου Ἑρμίππου, ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτὴν ἔχειν ἐπὶ

τὸν τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρόνον τὴν χρῆσιν καὶ ἐνοίκησιν καὶ ἐνοι-
[κοδόμησιν τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμ]αρῶν. ἐὰν δὲ συμβῇ τὴν
Ἀμμωνοῦν ἄτεκνον καὶ ἀδιάθετον τελευτῆσαι, ἔσται τὰ μέρη τῶν
ἐνγαίων τοῦ ὁμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Ἀντᾶτος, ἐὰν ζῇ, εἰ δὲ μή,
[34 letters μὴ ἐξέσ]τῳ ἐνχιρεῖν τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ διατεταγμένοις, ἢ τὸν παρα-
βάντα τι τούτων ἀποτίνειν τῇ θυγατρί μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ Ἀμμωνοῦτι
ἐπιτίμου δραχμὰς χειλίας καὶ
[37 letters] 2nd hand. Πεκῦσις Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος καταλείπω μετὰ τελευ-
τήν μου κληρονόμον τὴν θυγατέρα
[μου Ἀμμωνοῦν τῶν ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Κρητι]κοῦ μερῶν οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ
καμαρῶν· τῇ δὲ γυναικί μου Πτολεμᾷ καταλείπω πάν-
10 [τα τὰ σκεύη μου καὶ ἔπιπλα καὶ ἐ]νδομενείαν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο αἰὰν ⟨ἔ⟩χω,
καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον ζῇ τὴν ἐνοίκησιν τῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκ-
[ίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. ἐὰν δ]ὲ ἡ Ἀμμωνοῦς ἄτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος
τελευτήσῃ, ἔστω τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐνγαίων τοῦ
[ὁμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Ἀ]ν[τ]ᾶτος ὡς πρόκιται. εἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-
κοντα τεσσάρων, οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν,
[καὶ ἔστι μου ἡ σφραγὶς . . . . . .]μωνος. 3rd hand. Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος
τοῦ Διονυσίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσι⟨ο⟩ς
διαθήκῃ, καὶ
[εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . , οὐλὴ . . . . . , καὶ ἔστι μου ἡ σφ]ραγὶς Διονύσου. 4th hand.
Ἑκάτων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἑκάτωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ
τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκῃ, καὶ εἰμὶ
15 [ἐτῶν . . , οὐλὴ . . . . . , καὶ ἔστι μο]υ ἡ σφραγὶς Σαράπιδος.
5th hand. Παποντὼς Διογένους τοῦ Παποντῶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως
μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος
[διαθήκῃ, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . , καὶ] ἔστιν μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διογεπαστω.
6th hand. Ζωΐλος Ζωΐλου τοῦ Πανεχώτου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτ-
[ῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Π]εκύσεος διαθήκῃ, καὶ ⟨ε⟩ἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-
οὐλὴ
κοντα ὀκτώ, πήχι ἀριστερῷ, ἡ
[δὲ σφραγίς μού ἐστιν . . . . . Ἀρ]ποκράτου ἐπὶ κιβωρτωι. 7th hand.
Ἡρᾶς ὁ καὶ Σάιος Ζηνᾶτος τοῦ Ἡρᾶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρ-
τυρῶι τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος
[διαθήκῃ, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . , οὐλὴ ἀντικνημ]ίωι δεξιῶι, καὶ ἔστι

μου ἡ σφραγὶ[ς .] ρ̣[.] . μη φιλ[ο]σόφου. 8th hand. Διονύσιος Διον-
[υσ]ίου τ[ο]ῦ Διογένους ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆ[ς] πόλεως μαρτ[υ]ρῶ
[τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκῃ, καὶ εἰμὶ] ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα ἕξ, οὐλὴ παρὰ
κρόταφον δεξιόν, καὶ ἔστι μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσοπλάτωνος.
9th hand. μετημ( ) Ὀξυρ(ύγχων) πόλ(εως).
[ἔτους . . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καί]σαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ, Τῦβι ιγ.
[διαθήκη Πεκύσιος Ἑρ̣μοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρὸ(ς) Διδύμης Φιλώτου
ἀπ' Ὀξ(υρύγχων) π[ό]λ(εως).

1. ιγ added later. 4. κ of κοινωνικης corr. fr. ᾳ. 10. l. ἐάν.

'The . . year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tybi 13, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid; for good luck.

This is the will, made in the street, of Pekusis, son of Hermes and Didyme, daughter of Philotas, an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, being sane and in his right mind. So long as I survive, I am to have power over my property, to . . . . and to alter my will. But if I die with this will unchanged, I leave my daughter Ammonous whose mother is Ptolema, if she survive me, but if not, then her children, heir to my shares in the common house, court and rooms situated in the Cretan quarter. All the furniture, movables and household stock and other property whatsoever that I shall leave, I bequeath to the mother of my children and my wife, Ptolema, the freedwoman of Demetrius, son of Hermippus, with the condition that she shall have for her lifetime the right of using, dwelling in, and building in the said house, court and rooms. If Ammonous should die without children and intestate, the share of the fixtures shall belong to her half-brother on the mother's side, Antas, if he survive, but if not, to . . . . No one shall violate the terms of this my will under pain of paying to my daughter and heir Ammonous a fine of 1000 drachmae and (to the treasury an equal sum?)' There follow the signatures of the testator and witnesses.

8. Perhaps [εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσας . . . .

14. σφραγὶς Διονύσου: a seal with a representation of Dionysus, cf. 15 and 18 where Sarapis and Harpocrates occur; for the latter cf. B. G. U. 463. The other seals are obscure, as is ἐπὶ κιβωρτωι in 18, which seems to be a mistake for κιβωτῷ or κιβωρίῳ.

CVI. Revocation of a Will.

30·5 × 8·1 *cm.* A. D. 135.

Letter addressed to the agonaromi by Apollonius, one of their assistants, stating that in accordance with the instructions of the strategus he had given back to Ptolema the will which she had made thirty years previously and deposited in the archives, and which she now wished to revoke.

Ἀγορανόμοις Ὀξυρύγ-
χων πόλεως Ἀπολλώνι-
ος Πτολεμαίου ὑπηρέ-
της. ἀπήνγειλα ὑμεῖν
τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρ(ατηγὸν) Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

ἀναδοῦναι Πτολεμᾶ
Στράτωνος μητρὸς Διονυ-
σίας ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πό-
λεως ἣν ἔθετο δι' ὑμῶν
τῶι θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ
Μεχεὶρ ἐπὶ σφραγίδων
διαθήκην, τοῦτο ἀξιω-
σάσης αὐτῆς, ἣν καὶ δι' ἐ-
μοῦ ἀνέλαβεν. ἔτους
ἐννεακαιδεκάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι κε.
2nd hand. Πτολεμὰ Στράτωνος
ἀνέλαβον τὴν
προκειμένην μου διαθήκην ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν σφραγείδων. Πέδων Καλλι-
κόρνου ἐπιγέγραμμαι αὐτῆς κύριος
καὶ ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδυίης
γράμ(ματα).
χρόνος ὁ αὐτός.

'To the agoranomi of Oxyrhynchus from Apollonius, son of Ptolemaeus, assistant. I beg to inform you that the strategus of the nome, Demetrius, instructed me to give up to Ptolema, daughter of Straton and Dionysia, of Oxyrhynchus, the will which you drew up for her in Mecheir of the 9th year of the deified Trajan under seals, in compliance with her own request; and that she has accordingly received back the will through me. The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 25.

I, Ptolema, daughter of Straton, have received my aforesaid will with the seals intact. I, Pedon, son of Callicornus, have been registered as her guardian, and signed for her as she was unable to write, at the same date.'

13. τοῦτο refers to the giving back, not to the making of the will.

CVII. Revocation of a Will.

Gizeh Museum, 10,006. 33·8 × 13 *cm.* A.D. 123.

Acknowledgement addressed to Horion, clerk of the *ἀγορανομεῖον*, of the receipt of a will made ten years before, which the testator now wished to revoke. Cf. the preceding papyrus.

[. . .] . . . . . [. . . .]αρος Διονυσίου [Σαρ]α[πί-
ωνος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων π[ό]λεως Ὡρίωνι
γραμματεῖ ἀγορανομείου τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως, χαίρειν. ἀνέλαβον παρὰ σοῦ
εἰς ἀκύρωσιν ἣν ἐθέμην διὰ τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἀγορανομείου ἐπὶ σφραγεί-
δων διαθήκην τοῦ ἐκκαιδεκάτου
ἔτους θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ μ[η(νὶ)] Καισαρείῳ ἐπα-
γομένων πέμπτῃ, τοῦτο ἐμοῦ ἀξιώσαν-

ιο τος. ἔτους ἑβδόμου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ,
Φαμενὼθ τρίτῃ.

CVIII. Monthly Meat Bill of a Cook.

15·3 × 12·5 *cm.* A.D. 183 or 215.

Account of a cook, giving a list of different kinds of meat supplied during Thoth and the latter part of the month preceding. The twenty-fourth year of an Emperor, who is more probably Caracalla than Commodus, is mentioned.

Col. I.

Θὼθ $\bar{\delta}$ $\overline{\kappa\delta}$ (ἔτους),
κρέως μν(αῖ) $\bar{\delta}$,
ἄκρα $\bar{\beta}$,
γλῶσσα μία,
ῥυγχίον $\bar{\alpha}$.
$\bar{\varsigma}$, γλωσσοπωγώνιον.
ι$\bar{\alpha}$, κρέω(ς) μν(αῖ) $\bar{\beta}$,
γλῶσσα μία,
νεφρία $\bar{\beta}$.
ι$\bar{\beta}$, κρέω(ς) μν(ᾶ) $\bar{\alpha}$,
στέρνα μία.
ι$\bar{\delta}$, κρέω(ς) μν(αῖ) $\bar{\beta}$,
στέρνα $\bar{\alpha}$.
ι$\bar{\varsigma}$, κρέως μν(αῖ) $\bar{\gamma}$.
ι$\bar{\zeta}$, κρέω(ς) μν(αῖ) $\bar{\beta}$,
γλῶσσα μία.
ι$\bar{\eta}$, γλῶσσα μία.
κ$\bar{\alpha}$, κοιλία.

Col. II.

κ$\bar{\beta}$,
κοιλία,
νεφρία $\bar{\beta}$.
κ$\bar{\gamma}$,
κρέω(ς) μν(αῖ) $\bar{\beta}$,
κοιλία $\bar{\alpha}$,
ἄκρα $\bar{\beta}$.
κ$\bar{\varsigma}$,
γλῶσσα μία.
$\bar{\lambda}$, στέρνα μία.
2nd hand. καὶ πρὸ τούτων Μεσορὴ
$\bar{\iota\eta}$, κρέως μναῖ β, κοιλία α,
νεφρία β. $\overline{\kappa\alpha}$, στέρνα α.
$\overline{\kappa\gamma}$, γλωσσοπωγώνιον α, νε-
φρία β. $\overline{\kappa\delta}$, μναῖ β, νεφρί-
α β. $\overline{\kappa\epsilon}$, Τρύφωνι μναῖ β,
ὠτίον α, ἄκρον α, νεφρία β.
$\overline{\kappa\theta}$, μναῖ β, ἄκρα β, γλῶσ-
σα α. ἐπαγομένων $\bar{\beta}$,
γλῶσσα α. $\bar{\gamma}$, στέρνα α.

On the *verso* λόγος
μαγείρου.

'Cook's account. Thoth 4th, 24th year, 4 pounds of meat, 2 trotters, 1 tongue, 1 snout. 6th, half a head with the tongue (?). 11th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue,

2 kidneys. 12th, 1 pound of meat, 1 breast. 14th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 breast. 16th, 3 pounds of meat. 17th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue. 18th, 1 tongue. 21st, 1 paunch. 22nd, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 23rd, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 trotters. 26th, 1 tongue. 30th, 1 breast. And before this on Mesore 18th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 21st, 1 breast. 23rd, 1 half a head with the tongue, 2 kidneys. 24th, 2 pounds, 2 kidneys. 25th, for Tryphon 2 pounds, 1 ear, 1 trotter, 2 kidneys. 29th, 2 pounds, 2 trotters, 1 tongue. 2nd intercalary day, 1 tongue. 3rd, 1 breast.'

2. A mina weighed nearly a pound avoirdupois.

3. ἄκρα might be tails, ears, or any other extremities. But as they are generally provided in pairs like kidneys, they are here probably 'trotters.'

CIX. List of Personal Property.

24 × 10·2 *cm.* Late third or fourth century.

List of effects, chiefly clothes; cf. cxiv where several of the words recur.

	Λόγ(ος) εἰδῶν.		15	προσκεφάλαια	γ.
	μονόμαλλος λευκὸς	α.		στρώματα	β.
	κολόβια λευκὰ	β.		χιτὼν ὐλίριος	
	ἰδιόχρωμα	β.		καὶ μαφόρτης.	
5	ὀστρῖνον κολόβιον	α.		χιτὼν λευκὸς	α.
	μαφόρτια λευκὰ	β.	20	στέγαστρον καινὸν	α.
	μαφόρτιον ἰδιόχρωμον	α.		ζέσται χαλκοῖ	γ′.
	λίνα Θαρσικὰ	β.		βασκαύλης	α′.
	ἀναβολάδια	β.		χαλκία	β′.
10	πλατύσημα	β.		δελματικὴ	α′.
	ζῶναι	β.	25	εἰς Ὀξυρυγχείτην·	
	ἱμάτια	β.		φασκία	α′.
	χιτώνια	β.		γυναικεῖα χιτώνια	β.
	τύλαι	γ′.		ἀργυρίου μναῖ	κ′.

'List of effects. 1 white garment of pure wool, 2 white vests, 2 undyed do., 1 purple do., 2 white veils, 1 undyed do., 2 linen cloths from Tarsus (?), 2 shawls, 2 tunics with a broad purple border, 2 girdles, 2 cloaks, 2 shirts, 3 cushions, 3 pillows, 2 mattresses, a woollen (?) tunic and veil, 1 white tunic, 1 new cover, 3 bronze vessels, 1 small vessel (?), 2 bronze kettles, 1 gown. (Sent?) to the Oxyrhynchite nome:—1 band, 2 chemises, 20 minae of silver.'

17. ὐλίριος is apparently compounded of οὖλος and ἔριον. Possibly there is a letter before the doubtful ο.

22. βασκαύλης: ? for *vasculum*.

CX. Invitation to Dinner.

4·4 × 6·3 *cm.* Second century.

Formal invitation from Chaeremon to a person whose name is not mentioned to a dinner at the Serapeum.

Ἐρωτᾷ σε Χαιρήμων δειπνῆ-
σαι εἰς κλείνην τοῦ κυρίου Σαρά-
πιδος ἐν τῷ Σαραπείῳ αὔριον,
ἥτις ἐστὶν ιε̄, ἀπὸ ὥρας θ̄.

'Chaeremon requests your company at dinner at the table of the lord Sarapis in the Serapaeum to-morrow, the 15th, at 9 o'clock.'

4. *ὥρας θ̄*: early in the afternoon, but in the absence of the month it is impossible to fix the hour. It seems to have been the fashionable time, cf. cxi. 4.

CXI. Invitation to a Wedding Feast.

4 × 8 *cm.* Third century.

Formal invitation to a dinner in celebration of a marriage. As in the preceding example, the name of the guest invited is not given.

Ἐρωτᾷ σε Ἥραις δειπνῆσαι
εἰς γάμους τέκνων αὐτῆς
ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὔριον, ἥτις ἐστὶν
πέμπτη, ἀπὸ ὥρας θ̄.

1. *ηραῖς* Pap.

'Herais requests your company at dinner in celebration of the marriage of her children at her house to-morrow, the 5th, at 9 o'clock.'

4. Cf. note on cx. 4.

CXII. Invitation to a Festival.

7·5 × 8·5 *cm.* Late third or early fourth century.

Invitation to Serenia to attend a religious festival.

Χαίροις, κυρία μου Σερηνίᾳ [
π(αρὰ) Πετοσείριος.
πᾶν ποίησον, κυρία, ἐξελθεῖ[ν τῇ

κ' τοῖς γενεθλείοις τοῦ θεο[ῦ, καὶ
δήλωσόν μοι ἢ πλοίῳ ἐξέρχ[ει
ἢ ὄνῳ, ἵνα πεμφθῇ σοι. ἀλ⟨λ⟩' ὅρα [μὴ
ἀμελήσῃς, κυρία. ἐρρῶσθ[αί σε
εὔχομαι [πο]λλοῖς [χρόνοις.

'Greeting, my dear Serenia, from Petosiris. Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or by donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. Take care not to forget. I pray for your continued health.'

4. *γενεθλείοις τοῦ θεο[ῦ*: cf. B.G.U. 149. 15 *γε[νε]θλίο[ις Σοκνοπαίου] θεοῦ μεγάλου*. 'The god' in this case is probably Sarapis; cf. cx. 2. *Θέῳ[νος*, omitting *καί*, could also be read.

CXIII. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,011. 18·7 × 10 *cm*. Second century.

Letter from Corbolon to Heraclides, giving various directions.

Κορβόλων [Ἡρακλείδ(ῃ) τῶι] κ[υ]ρίωι
χ[αίρειν].
ἔπεμψά σοι διὰ Ὡρ[ίων]ο[ς] τὴν κλεῖδα καὶ
καμηλ(ίτου) Ἀπολ(λωνίου)
διὰ Ὀννώφριος τὸ χελώνιον. συνήλλιξα
ἐκείνῃ τῇι ἐπιστολῇ δεῖγμα λευκόινα·
πρὸς αὐτό μοι οὖν ἐρωτηθεὶς εὖ ποιή-
σεις ἀγοράσεις μοι (δραχμὰς) β, καὶ ταχύ μοι
πέμψον δι' οὗ ἐὰν εὕρῃς, ἐπεὶ ὁ κιτὼν
ὑφανθῆναι μέλλει. ἐκομισάμην
πάνθ' ὅσα ἔγραψας κομίσασθαί με
παρὰ Ὀννώφριος ὑγιῆ. ἔπεμψά σοι
τοῦ αὐτοῦ διὰ Ὀννώφριος μήλων χοίνικας ἐξ
γινώσκων
καλῶν. χάριν ἔχω θεοῖς πᾶσιν [[ὅτι]]
ὅτι μετέλαβον παρατετευχότα
Πλουτίωνα εἰς τὸν Ὀξυρυγχείτην.
μὴ δόξῃς με ἠμεληκότα τῆς κλει-
δός, ἀλλὰ ἡ αἰτία αὕτη ἐστίν, διὰ τὸ
τὸν χαλκέα μακρὰν ἡμῶν εἶναι.

περὶ ὧν σοι γεγράφειν διὰ Κορβόλω-
νος πέμψαι μοι θαυμάζω πῶς
οὐκ ἐδικαίωσάς μοι πέμψαι, καὶ
ταῦτα ἐμοῦ χρήζοντος εἰς ἑορτήν.
ἐρωτηθεὶς ἀγ[ό]ρασόν μοι σφραγ(ῖδα) ἀργυ-
ροῦν καὶ τάχειόν μοι πέμψον. σπούδα-
σον ἕως οὗ ἀγοράσῃ

Along the left margin μήτ(ηρ) Εἰρήνης

μοι Ὀννῶφρις ἃ αὐτῶι εἴρηκεν. εἶπον αὐτῷ ὅτι ἔλεγε Σύντροφος μηκέτι δοῦναί τὸν τι Ἀμαραντῷ εἰς ἐμὸν λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν. ὅτι ἔδωκας αὐτῶι δήλωσόν μοι ἵνα συν-
άρωμαι αὐτῶι λόγον· ἐὰν δ' ἄρα μή, ἅμα τῷ υἱῶι μου ἐξέρχομαι τούτου ἕνεκα.

On the *verso*

ἔσχον παρὰ Κορβόλωνος τοὺς τυροὺς τοὺς μεγάλους· οὐκ ἤθελον δὲ μεγά-
λους ἀλλὰ μεικροὺς ἤθελον. περὶ δὲ καὶ σὺ ὧν θέλεις δήλου μοι ἡδέως ποήσοντι. ἔρρωσο.

Παῦνι ᾱ. πέμψον μοι κοπτῶν ὀβολ(ὸν) ἕνα τῶι παιδ(ὶ) τῆ(ς) ἀδελ(φῆς).

In the reverse direction

Ἡρακλείδ(ῃ) Ἀμμω(νίου) τῶι κυρίωι.

4. l. συνήλιξα. 5. l. λευκόινον. 8. l. χιτών. 23. l. ἀργυρᾶν.

'Corbolon to Heraclides, greeting. I send you the key by Horion and the piece of the lock by Onnophris, the camel-driver of Apollonius. I enclosed in the former packet a pattern of white-violet colour. I beg you to be good enough to match it and buy me two drachmas' weight, and send it to me at once by any messenger you can find, for the tunic is to be woven immediately. I received everything you told me to expect by Onnophris safely. I send you by the same Onnophris six quarts of good apples. I thank all the gods to think that I came upon Plution in the Oxyrhynchite nome. Do not think that I took no trouble about the key. The reason is that the smith is a long way from us. I wonder that you did not see your way to let me have what I asked you to send by Corbolon, especially when I wanted it for a festival. I beg you to buy me a silver seal and to send it me with all speed. Take care that Onnophris buys me what Irene's mother told him. I told him that Syntrophus said that nothing more should be given to Amarantus on my account. Let me know what you have given him that I may settle accounts with him. Otherwise I and my son will come for this purpose. I had the large cheeses from Corbolon. I did not however want large ones, but small. Let me know of anything that

you want and I will gladly do it. Farewell. Payni the 1st. (PS.) Send me an obol's worth of cake for my nephew.'

12. τοῦ αὐτοῦ, which should follow διά, has been inserted in the margin; cf. 13, 14.
26. μήτ(ηρ) Εἰρήνης, added above the line, was apparently intended to follow εἶρηκεν.
31. κοπτῶν: cf. Hesych. κοπτά, μελίπηκτα,

CXIV. Letter concerning Property in Pawn.

11·4 × 16·5 *cm.* Second or third century.

Latter part of a letter from Eunoea giving instructions to a friend to redeem a number of articles, chiefly of dress (cf. cix), which had been pawned. Several of the terms are new and the meaning of them is generally obscure.

. . . . . .
τὰς μακαλας ο . . . . . ποσ . . . . [. . . .]μα. νῦν
μελησάτω σοι λυτρώσασθαι τὰ ἐμὰ παρὰ Σαρα-
πίωνα. κεῖται πρὸς β̄ μνᾶς· πεπλήρωκα τὸν
τόκον μέχρι τοῦ Ἐπεὶφ πρὸς στατῆρα τῆς μνᾶς·
δερματικομαφόρτιν λιβάνινον, δερματικομα-
φόρτιν ὀνύχινον, χιτὼν καὶ μαφόρτιν λευκὸν
ἀληθινοπόρφυρον, φακιάριον, λακωνόσημον,
λινούδιον ἐμπόρφυρον, ψέλια β̄, μανάκιν,
λωδίκιν, Ἀφροδίτη, σκάφιν, ληκύθιν κασ-
σιτέρινον μέγα καὶ στάμνον. παρὰ Ὀνήτορα
κόμισαι τὰ κλάλια τὰ β̄. πρὸς ὀκτὼ χέρας κεῖτα[ι]
ἀπὸ Τῦβι πέρυσι πρὸς στατῆρα τῆς μνᾶς. ἐὰν μὴ
ἀρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρμα διὰ τὴν ἀμέλειαν τῆς κυρίας
ἡμῶν Θεαγενίδος, ἐὰν οὖν μὴ ἀρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρ-
μα, πώλησον τὰ ψέλια εἰς συμ[[ρω]]πλήρωσιν τοῦ
κέρματος. ἄσπασαι πολλὰ Ἀίαν καὶ Εὐτυχίαν
ἐρρῶσθαί [σ]ε [ε]ὔχομαι. καὶ Ἀλεξάνδραν. ἀσπάζεται
Ἀίαν Ξάνθιλλα καὶ πάντας
τοὺς αὐτῆς.

On the *verso*

] × ἀπὸ Εὐνοί[ας].

5. l. δερματικομαφόρτιον; so 8. μανάκιον, &c. 16, 18. αἴαν Pap.

'Now please redeem my property from Sarapion. It is pledged for two minae. I have paid the interest up to Epeiph, at the rate of a stater per mina. There is a casket (?)

of incense-wood, and another of onyx, a tunic, a white veil with a real purple (border?), a handkerchief, a tunic with a Laconian stripe, a garment of purple linen, 2 armlets, a necklace, a coverlet, a figure of Aphrodite, a cup, a big tin flask and a wine-jar. From Onetor get the 2 bracelets. They have been pledged since Tybi of last year for eight . . . at the rate of a stater per mina. If the cash is insufficient owing to the carelessness of Theagenis, if, I say, it is insufficient, sell the bracelets to make up the money. Many salutations to Aia and Eutychia and Alexandra. Xanthilla salutes Aia and all her friends. I pray for your health.'

1. *μακαλας*: perhaps for *μαλακάς*, *μεγάλας*, or *μακέλλας*.
2. *παρὰ Σαραπίωνα*: here and in 10 the accusative is used in place of the genitive.
4. The interest is 4 per cent., presumably for a month, a very exorbitant rate.
5. *δερματικομαφόρτιν*: *μαφόρτιον*, or *μαφόρτης* as it is called in cix. 18, is explained by old glossaries as a veil or hood of some kind. *δερματικο-* ought perhaps to be altered to *δελματικο-*; cf. cix. 24. But how can any kind of *μαφόρτιον* be of incense-wood and onyx?
7. *φακιάριον* or *φακιόλιον*=*faciale*, *v.* Ducange *s.v.*
λακωνόσημον: the word is clearly formed on the analogy of *πλατύσημον*, cf. cix. 10.
11. *κλάλια*: probably for *κλάρια*, a form found occasionally instead of *κλάνια*. *χέρας* is a puzzle, as the name of a coin would be expected; cf. 3.

CXV. Letter of Consolation.

7·9 × 7·7 *cm.* Second century.

Letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, expressing her sympathy with them for the death of Eumoerus.

Εἰρήνη Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι
εὐψυχεῖν.
οὕτως ἐλυπήθην καὶ ἔκλαυσα ἐπὶ
τῷι Εὐμοίρωι ὡς ἐπὶ Διδυμᾶτος
ἔκλαυσα, καὶ πάντα ὅσα ἦν κα-
θήκοντα ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες
οἱ ἐμοί, Ἐπαφρόδειτος καὶ Θερμού-
θιον καὶ Φίλιον καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος
καὶ Πλαντᾶς. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδὲν
δύναταί τις πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα.
παρηγορεῖτε οὖν ἑαυτούς.
εὖ πράττετε. Ἀθὺρ ᾱ.

On the *verso*

Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

'Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, good cheer! I was as much grieved and shed as

many tears over Eumoerus as I shed for Didymas, and I did everything that was fitting, and so did all my friends, Epaphroditus and Thermouthion and Philion and Apollonius and Plantas. But still there is nothing one can do in the face of such trouble. So I leave you to comfort yourselves. Goodbye. Athyr 1.'

CXVI. Letter.

13·2 × 7·4 *cm.* Second century.

Another letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, announcing the despatch of a sum of money, and presents of fruit.

Εἰρήνη Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.
δέδωκα Καλοκαίρωι εἰς λόγον
Διονυσίου (δραχμὰς) τμ, γράψαντός μοι
ἐκείνου δοῦναι αὐτῶι ὅσον ἐὰν
θέλῃ. καλῶς οὖν ποιήσαντες
δότε Παράμμωνι τῶι ἐργάτηι
ἡμῶν αὐτάς, κἂν ἔτι χρείαν
ἔχῃ παράσχετε αὐτῶι ὅσον ἐὰν
θέλῃ, καὶ ταχέως αὐτὸν ἀπολύ-
σατε. ἔπεμψα ὑμεῖν ἐν τῆι ἱματι-
οφορίδι μου μέτρον Ὀμβειτικοῦ
φοίνικο(ς) καὶ βόας εἴκοσι πέντε
διὰ Καλοκαίρου ἐσφραγι(σμένῃ). καλῶς
ποιήσαντες πέμψατέ μοι ἐν αὐτῆι καθάρια διδράχμου, ἐπεὶ
ἀναγκαίως χρεία ἐστί μοι αὐτῶν.
ἔπεμψα ὑμεῖν διὰ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) Καλοκαίρο(υ) κ[ί]στην σταφυλῆς λείαν
μάχης καὶ σφυρίδα φοίνικος
καλοῦ ἐσφραγι(σμένας).
ἔρρω(σθε). Ἀθὺρ λ.

On the *verso*
Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

'Irene to Taonnophris and Philo. I have given to Calocaerus for Dionysius 340 drachmae, as he wrote to me to give him whatever he wanted. So please give this money to our workman Parammon, and if he requires anything further give him whatever he wants and send him off quickly. I send you by Calocaerus in my portmanteau a measure of dates from Ombos and twenty-five pomegranates, under seal. Please send me back in it two drachmas' weight of purgative, of which I am in urgent need. I send you by the said Calocaerus a box of grapes . . . and a basket of good dates under seal. Farewell. Athyr 30.'

CXVII. Letter.

17·7 × 16·3 *cm.* Second or third century.

Letter from Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, giving directions about some business transactions, and telling him to expect some melon seeds and pieces of cloth.

The writer styles himself in the address on the *verso* λιμνίαρχος, a new title, meaning apparently a 'superintendent of lakes' and the reclaiming of them. Possibly he was employed in the Fayûm, where was the λίμνη *par excellence*, Lake Moeris.

Χαιρέας Διονυσίωι τῶι
κυρίωι ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν.
καὶ κατ' ὄψιν σὲ παρακέκληκα ὅ-
πως ἀπαρτισθῇ τὸ ἐν τῇ βιβλι-
πρᾶσιν
οθήκῃ μετεωρίδιν, καὶ τὴν [[κατα-
γραφὴν]] τῶν παιδαρίων τῶν παι-
δίων ἀπαρτισθῆναι, καὶ τὴν πρᾶσιν
τῶν οἰναρίων τοῦ ἄντα καὶ τῶν
τοῦ πέρα διὰ σοῦ γενέσθαι, καὶ τὴν
τιμὴν ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ γενέσθαι, ἄχρις ἂν
παραγένωμαι. σπέρματα σικυδίων
σπουδαῖα ἔπεμψα ὑμεῖν [[σπουδ]] διὰ
[[διεν]] Διογένους τοῦ φίλου Χαιρέου τοῦ πο-
λειτικοῦ, ῥάκη δύο κατασεσημημ-
μένα [τ]ῇ σφραγεῖδί μου, ἐξ ὧν δώσεις
τοῖς παιδίοις σου ἓν ἐξ αὐτῶν. τὴν ἀδελφὴν
ἀσπάζου καὶ τὴν Κύριλλαν. Ῥοδό-
πη ὑμᾶς καὶ Ἀρσίνοος ἀσπάζονται.
ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι.

On the *verso*

Διονυσίωι γυμνασι(άρχῳ) παρὰ Χαιρέου λιμνιάρχου.

5. l. μετεωρίδιον. 12. ὔμειν Pap.

'Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, greeting. I have already urged you in person to have the horoscope (?) in the archives prepared and also the sale of the slaves' children, and to sell the wine that comes from both the near and the far vineyard, keeping the money in a safe place until I come. I send you some good melon seeds through Diogenes the friend of Chaereas the citizen, and two strips of cloth sealed with my seal, one of which please give to your children. Salute your sister and Cyrilla, Rhodope and Arsinous salute you. I pray for your health.'

5. Cf. B. G. U. 417. 7 ἵνα . . . τὰ ἐμὰ μετεωρίδια ἤδη ποτὲ τύχην σχῇ.
16. παιδίοις: more probably 'children' than 'slaves,' in spite of 6.

CXVIII *verso*. Letter.

32·9 × 9·5 *cm.* Late third century.

Letter from Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes, containing instructions to have a boat sent for their conveyance, and making other requests.

On the *recto* is part of a late third century account, with four transverse lines, partly effaced, in the hand of the letter on the *verso*, though not forming part of it.

Σάρας καὶ Εὐδαίμων
Διογένει τῷ υἱῷ χαίρειν.
συμβουλευθέντες ὑπὸ
τοῦ ἀξιολογωτάτου Ἀμμω-
νίωνος διὰ τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς
ὁδοιπορίας προθμεῖον
μεταπέμψασσθαι, ἐπέμ-
ψαμέν σοι ἐπίσταλμα ἵν᾽
ἐὰν μὲν πεισθέντες σοι
πέ̣[μ]ψωσιν σοῦ [π]αρόν-
τος [κα]τ̣ασχῇς ἃ δεῖ, εἰ
δὲ μήγε, ἐπιστείλῃς
τῷ τε στρατηγῷ κ[α]ὶ
τοῖς εἰρηνάρχαις ὑπὲρ
τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἡμῶν
καταχωρισθησόμε-
νον. εἰδὼς δὲ ὁποία
ἐστὶν καὶ ἡ ξενία, λαβὼν
παρὰ τῶν ἱερέων ὀλίγον
χ[.] . ιν καὶ λιβανωτόν
[τινα σ]υναγοράσας ἀγα-
[θ . . .]χομενος
[. . . .]ε. ἀκούομεν
[ὅτι δ]ύο ἡμέρας ἐν
[τῇ Η]ρακλεοπόλει
. . . χ̣οι, ὅθεν κατὰ τὴν
προσοῦσάν σοι ἐπιμέ-
λειαν σπεῦσον, ἔχων
ὧν χάριν καὶ ὥρμισας·
οὐδὲν γὰρ ὄφελος ὑστε-
ρησάντων τῶν χρειω-
δῶν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ.
Ἀμμωνᾶς καὶ Διόσκορος
οἱ μάγε[ι]ροι ἀνέληλύθασιν εἰς
τὸν Ὀ[ξ]υρυγχείτην ὡς̣ εὐθέ-
ως ἐ[ξ]ελευσόμενοι. ἐπὶ οὖν
βραδύνουσι μήποτε αὐ-
τῶν χρεία γένοιτο εὐθέ-
ως αὐτοὺς ἐξέλασον.
ἔρρωσό μοι εὐτυχῶς.
2nd hand. ἔρρωσο ἐμοί τε καὶ σοὶ
εὐτυχ[ῶς.

On the *recto*

Διογένει.

2. ῦιω Pap. 6. l. *πορθμεῖον*. 7. l. *μεταπέμψασθαι*. 14. ῦπερ Pap. 19. ἴερεων Pap. 22–24 are written over something which has been washed out. 29. l. *ὥρμησας*. 30. l. *ὑστερήσαντος*. 35. ο[ξ]υρυγ'χειτην Pap. 36. l. *ἐπεί*.

'Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes the younger, greeting. We have been advised by the most notable Ammonion to send for a ferry-boat on account of the uncertainty of the

road. We accordingly send you this message, in order that, if they consent to send while you are there, you may procure what is necessary, and if not, that you may despatch a report to the strategus and the guardians of the peace. You know what hospitality requires, so get a little . . . from the priests and buy some incense and . . . We hear that you have been two days at Heracleopolis. Make haste back to look after your charge, when you have obtained what you went for. It is no use if a person comes too late for what required his presence. Ammonas and Dioscorus the cooks have gone to the Oxyrhynchite nome on the understanding that they would return at once. As they are delaying, and might be wanted, please send them off immediately.'

CXIX. A Boy's Letter.

10 × 13·5 *cm.* Second or third century.

A letter to a father from his youthful son, who begs to be taken to Alexandria. The letter is written in a rude uncial hand, and its grammar and spelling leave a good deal to be desired.

Θέων Θέωνι τῷ πατρὶ χαίρειν.
καλῶς ἐποίησες οὐκ ἀπένηχές με μετὲ
σοῦ εἰς πόλιν. ἡ οὐ θέλις ἀπενέκκειν με-
τὲ σοῦ εἰς Ἀλεξανδρίαν οὐ μὴ γράψω σε ἐ-
πιστολὴν οὔτε λαλῶ σε οὔτε νἰγένω σε,
εἶτα ἂν δὲ ἔλθῃς εἰς Ἀλεξανδρίαν οὐ
μὴ λάβω χεῖραν παρὰ [σ]οῦ οὔτε πάλι χαίρω
σε λυπόν. ἂμ μὴ θέλῃς ἀπενέκαι μ[ε]
ταῦτα γε[ί]νετε. καὶ ἡ μήτηρ μου εἶπε Ἀρ-
χελάῳ ὅτι ἀναστατοῖ μὲ ἄρρον αὐτόν.
καλῶς δὲ ἐποίησες δῶρά μοι ἔπεμψε[ς
μεγάλα ἀράκια πεπλανηκανημῳσεκε[.
τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ιβ ὅτι ἔπλευσες. λύρον πέμψον εἴ[ς
με παρακαλῶ σε. ἂμ μὴ πέμψῃς οὐ μὴ φά-
γω, οὐ μὴ πείνω· ταῦτα.
ἐρῶσθέ σε εὔχ(ομαι).
Τῦβι ιη.

On the *verso*

ἀπόδος Θέωνι [ἀ]πὸ Θεωνᾶτος υἱῶ.

2. l. ἐποίησας οὐκ ἀπενέγκας or ἀπήνεγκες . . . μετά. 3. l. εἰ for ἡ, and ἀπενεγκεῖν με|τά. 4. l. σοι. 5. l. σοι . . . ὑγιαίνω. 7. l. χεῖρα. 8. l. λοιπόν . . . ἀπενέγκαι. 9. l. γίνεται. 10. l. μὴ αἴρων? 11. l. ἐποίησας . . . ἔπεμψα[ς. 12. ?l. πεπλάνηκεν ἡμῖν ἐκε[ῖ or πέπλα ἀνῆκαν ἡμῖν ἐκε[ῖ. πεπ is written over an erasure. 13. l. ἔπλευσας. λύραν. 16. l. ἐρρῶσθαί. 18. l. υἱοῦ.

'Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say goodbye to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, "It quite upsets him to be left behind(?)." It was good of you to send me presents . . . on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink; there now!'

11. ἔπεμψας: for the repetition of the finite verb where a purer style would use a participle cf. cxiii. 7.

CXX. Two Letters.

27·5 × 12·8 *cm.* Fourth century.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains a letter from Hermias to his sister, referring in a philosophic spirit to some misfortune which had befallen him, and asking that some one should be sent to help him. On the *verso* is a note from Hermias to his son Gunthus, begging him to come at once.

Τῇ ἀδελφῇ Ἑρμείας χαίρειν.
λοιπὸν τί σοι γράψω οὐκ οἶδα, ἀπαικα-
καμον γάρ σοι αἴκαστον λέγων καὶ
οὐκ αἰνακούεις. χρὴ γάρ τινα ὁρῶν-
τα αἰαυτὸν ἐν δυστυχίᾳ κἂν ἀνα-
χωρῖν καὶ μὴ ἁπλῶς μάχαισθαι τῷ
δεδογμένῳ. μετρίων γὰρ καὶ δυσ-
τυχῶν γένεσιν αἴχοντες οὐδὲ
οὕτω αἰαυτοῖς προσαίχομεν. τέως
μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν οὐδέπω παίπρακται,
κἂν ὡσείπερ μέλι σοι ἀποστῖλόν
μοί τινα ἢ Γοῦνθον ἢ Ἀμμώνιον
παραμένοντά μοι ἄχρις ἂν γνῶ
πῶς τὰ κατ' αἰμαὶ ἀποτίθαιται. μὴ ἄρα
παρέλκομαι ἢ καὶ εἴργομαι ἔστ' ἂν
ὁ θεὸς ἡμᾶς αἰλαιήσῃ; καὶ γὰρ Ἑρμεία[ς
αἰπείγεται ἐλθεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ αὐ-
τὸν ἀξιώσας παραμῖναι οὐκ αἰβου-
λήθη, λέγων ὅτι ἀναγκαῖόν τι αἴχω
καὶ δῖ μαι ἀνελθεῖν, καὶ υἱὸς δὲ Γεννά-

διος οὐκ ὗός τέ ἐστιν προσαιδρεύειν
κτήσι, μάλιστα ἐπεὶ ξένης καὶ
παρὰ τῇ τάξι ὄντα. τὰ κατὰ σὲ διοίκη-
σον ὡς πρέπον ἐστίν, μὴ τέλεον ἀνα-
τραπῶμεν. οὐ δέδοκται γὰρ ἡμῖν αἴχιν
τι δυστυχοῦντες. ἔ[ρ]ρωσό μοι διὰ παντὸς
εὖ πράσ[σ]ουσα.

Verso.

Ἑρμείας Γούνθῳ υἱῷ χα(ίρειν).
εἰ μὴ Ἀμμώνιος πάραυτα
ἔρχαιταί πρός μαι, σὺ αὐτὸς
πάντα ὑπερθέμενος
ἢ καὶ αἰκείνου τὸ σὸν ἔργον
ποιοῦντα. ἀλ⟨λ⟩ὰ δρα μὴ κα-
ταλίψῃς μαι θλιβόμενον.
καὶ δήλωσόν μοι πῶς ἔσ-
χεν Δίδυμος· μὴ ἆρα αἱ ἡ-
μέραι τὰ πάντα διατελοῦσι;
ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχο(μαι).

Recto. 2. ουκ' Pap.; so in 4, 18, 21. In απαικα|καμον αι corr. fr. ε; l. ἀπέκαμων. 3. l. ἕκαστον. 4. l. ἐνακούεις. 5. l. ἑαυτόν. 6. l. μάχεσθαι. 7. δεδογ'μενω, Pap. 8. l. ἔχοντες. 9. l. ἑαυτοῖς προσέχομεν. 10. l. πέπρακται. 14. l. ἐμὲ ἀποτίθεται. 16. l. ἐλεήσῃ. 17. l. ἐπείγεται. ῡμας Pap. 18. l. ἐβου|λήθη. 19. αναγ'καιον Pap. l. ἔχω. 20. l. δεῖ με. ῡῖος Pap. 21. l. οἷός τε . . . προσεδρεύειν. ῡος Pap. 22. l. ἐπί. 23. l. ὤν for ὄντα. 25. l. ἔχειν. 27. πρασ'[σ]ουσα Pap.

Verso. 1. ῡῖω Pap. 3. l. ἔρχεται πρός με. 4. ῡπερθεμενος Pap. 5. l. ἐκείνου. 6. l. ποιοῦντος. αλ' Pap. 7. l. με.

Recto.

'Hermias to his sister, greeting. What remains to write to you about I do not know, for I have told you of everything till I am tired, and yet you pay no attention. When a man finds himself in adversity he ought to give way and not fight stubbornly against fate. We fail to realize the inferiority and wretchedness to which we are born. Well, so far nothing at all has been done; make it your business to send some one to me, either Gunthus or Ammonius, to stay with me until I know the position of my affairs. Am I to be distracted and oppressed until Heaven takes pity on me? Hermias is anxious to come to you. I requested him to stay, but he refused, saying that he had pressing business and that he must go, and that his son Gennadius was unable to attend to the property, especially as he was a stranger to the place and was engaged at his post. See that matters are properly conducted on your own part, or our disasters will be complete. We are resolved not to continue in misfortune (?). Farewell; I wish you all prosperity.'

Verso.

'Hermias to his son Gunthus, greeting. Unless Ammonius comes to me at once, put off everything or let him do your work and come yourself. Whatever you do, do not fail me in my trouble. Let me know how it was with Didymus. Can time accomplish everything after all? I pray for your health.'

Recto.

18. ἀξιώσας is a *nominativus pendens*; the writer probably intended to say οὐκ ἔπεισα, for which, by a conversion of object to subject, he substitutes οὐκ ἐβουλήθη.

23. It seems on the whole easier to suppose ὄντα to be a mistake for ὤν (cf. *verso* 6 ποιοῦντα) than to connect καὶ . . . ὄντα with what follows, taking παρὰ τῇ τάξει as equivalent to παρὰ τὴν τάξιν.

25, 26. ἔχειν τι δυστυχοῦντες : ? for ἔχουσίν τι δυστυχεῖν.

CXXI. Letter.

16·6 × 4·3 *cm.* Third century.

Letter from Isidorus to his brother Aurelius, giving instructions upon some details of farm management. Excessive brevity renders some of the remarks obscure.

Ἰσίδωρος Αὐρηλίῳ τῷ
ἀδελφῷ πλεῖστα χαίρειν.
καθὼς εἶπά σοι περὶ τῶν
δύο ἀκάνθων εἶνα δώσω-
σιν ἡμῖν αὐτά, ἤδη ἐν τῇ
σήμερον περειορυγήτω-
σαν. αὐτὸς ὁ Φανείας ἀνα-
νκασέτω αὐτὰς ὀρυγῆνε.
ἂμ μὴ θέλῃ, γράψον μοι
εἶν' εἰδῶ. καὶ γὰρ τάχα
ἐν τῇ αὔρειον ἐρχόμε-
θα σφραγεῖσε. σπεῦσον
οὖν τοῦτο, ἵν' εἰδῶ. περὶ
τῶν ταύρων ἐργαζέσ-
σθωσαν. μὴ ἀφῇς αὐ-
τοὺς ἀργῆσε ὅλους.
τοὺς κλάδους ἔνικον
εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν πάντα εἶ-
να δήσῃ τρία τρία κὲ
ἑλκύσῃ. οὕτως ποίησον,
καὶ συνφέρει. μὴ προσ-
ποιήσῃς πρὸς τοὺς κυρείους
αὐτῶν. τάχα οὐδὲν δίδω
αὐτῷ. μέγα πρᾶγμα ποιῶ
αὐτοῖς. τοὺς τέκτονες
μὴ ἀφῇς ὅλως ἀργῆσε·
ὄχλει αὐτοῖς. ἐρρῶσ-
στέ σε εὔχομαι.

3. l. περί; so in 6, 13. 4. l. ἵνα; so in 10, 18. 7. l. ἀνα|γκασάτω. 8. l. ὀρυγῆναι. 12. l. σφραγεῖσαι. 13. ἵν Pap. 16. l. ἀργῆσαι; so in 26. ?l. ὅλως, as in 26. 17. l. ἔνεγκον. 18. l. πάντας. 19. l. καί. 25. l. τέκτονας. 27. l. ἐρρῶ|σθαί.

'Isidorus to his brother Aurelius, many greetings. I told you about the two acanthus trees, that they were to give them to us; let them be dug round to-day. Let Phanias himself have them dug round. If he refuses, write to let me know. I shall perhaps come to-morrow for the sealing; so make haste with this in order that I may know. As to the bulls, make them work; don't allow them to be entirely idle. Carry all the branches into the road and have them tied together by threes and dragged along. You will find this of service. Don't make over anything to their masters. I shall perhaps give him nothing.

I am causing them much trouble (?). Don't allow the carpenters to be altogether idle; worry them. I pray for your health.'

21. *προσποιήσῃς* perhaps has the sense of the middle 'don't make any pretence.'

23. *αὐτῶν* are apparently the bulls; but who is *αὐτῷ* in 24? *αὐτοῖς* in 25 are probably the *κύριοι*.

CXXII. Letter to a Praefect.

25·8 × 18 *cm.* Late third or fourth century.

Letter to Agenor, praefect (probably of a legion), from Gaianus, whose high rank is indicated by the fact that he places his own name before that of the praefect, and by the familiar tone of his remarks, as well as by the mention of the soldiers under his command. The letter is an apology for not having been able to procure some wild animals which Agenor required—a subject which recalls the correspondence between Cicero and Caelius.

That Gaianus was more accustomed to Latin than Greek is very evident from his handwriting, which is marked by a thoroughly Latin appearance throughout, and by an occasional obtrusion of Latin forms of letters, e.g. m. The use of the rough breathing (cf. critical note) in a cursive document is also remarkable.

[. . . . . .]ς *Γαιανὸς· χρησ[τ]έ μου*
[*ἀδελφ*]*ὲ Ἀγήνωρ, χαῖρε.*
[*τὰ πα*]*ρὰ σοῦ κομισθέντα μοι*
[*περὶ τὴ*]*ν τῶν Κρονίων ἡμέραν*
[*εὐθ*]*έως ἔλαβον· πεπόμφειν*
δ' ἂν αὐτὸς θᾶττον πρὸς σὲ εἰ παρ-
ἦσάν μ[*οι*] *πλείονες στρατιῶτοι,*
ἀλλ' Ἐπ[. . .] . *ς ὑπέστρεφεν, ἡ-*
μεῖ[*ς*] *δὲ ἀγρεύειν τῶν θηρίων*
δυνά[*με*]*θα οὐδὲ ἕν. ἐπέμψαμεν*
δέ σοι κ[. . . . .]*ων*[.]*ν ἀπὸ αειλων*
ᾧ χρη[*σ . . . .*]*ω*[. *ἐρ*]*ρῶσθαί σε,*
κύριέ μου ἀδελφέ,
πολλοῖς χρόνοις
καὶ προκόπτειν εὔχομαι.

On the *verso*

[. . . . .]*ιω Ἀγήνορι ἐπάρχῳ.*

4. *ἡμεραν* Pap.; so 8 *ἡ*|*μει*[*ς*], 12 *ὠ*. 7. l. *στρατιῶται*. 8. *ὕπεστρεφεν* Pap.

'From . . . . . s Gaianus. Greeting, my good brother Agenor! I received at once about the day of the Saturnalia what you despatched to me. I should have sent to you myself more quickly if I had had more soldiers with me; but . . . went back and we cannot catch a single animal. I send for your use . . . .

I pray, my dear brother, for your lasting health and prosperity.'

2. [ἀδελφ]έ: [κύρι]ε is a possible alternative.

CXXIII. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,014. 24 × 15 *cm.* Third or fourth century.

Letter from Ischurion, a *tabularius* or notary, to his son Dionysotheon, asking him to bring pressure to bear upon Timotheus, probably another *tabularius*, to attend an official function of some kind, perhaps a session of a court, in the costume befitting the occasion.

Κυρίῳ μου υἱῷ Διονυσοθέωνι
ὁ πατὴρ χαίρειν.
εὐκαιρη τις καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀνερχομένου πρὸς ὑμᾶς
ἀναγκαῖόν μοι ἐγένετο προσαγορεῦσαι ὑμᾶς.
πάνυ θαυμάζω, υἱέ μου, μέχρις σήμερον γράμ-
ματά σου οὐκ ἔλαβον τὰ δηλοῦντά μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς
ὁλοκληρίας ὑμῶν. κἂν ὥς, δέσποτά μοι, ἀντί-
γραψόν μοι ἐν τάχει· πάνυ γὰρ θλείβομαι διότι
οὐκ ἐδεξάμην σου γράμματα. γενοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν
μου Θεόδωρον καὶ ποίησον αὐτὸν σκυλῆναι
πρὸς Τιμόθεον καὶ μεταδῶναι αὐτῷ τὸ ἑτοῖμον
αὐτοῦ ποιῆσαι εἶνα[[ι]] εἰσβῇ προσεδρεῦσαι. ἤδη γὰρ
οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων συνείδησιν εἰσήνεγκαν
τοῖς κολλήγαις αὐτῶν, εἰσῆλθαν. εἰσβαίνων οὖν
μετὰ τῆς αἰσθῆτος γνώτω ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἵνα ἑτοῖ-
μος εἰσβῇ. μὴ οὖν θελήσουσιν ἀσυνειδήτως
ἡμᾶς φέριν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὡς ε[ἰ]δότας ὅτι τὸ αὐ-
τὸ ἡμᾶς πάντας καταλαμβάνει. ἐκ[ε]λεύσθημεν γὰρ
μετὰ τῶν χλαμύδων εἰσβῆναι, ὅθεν ὁ ἐρχόμενος
ἑτοῖμος ἐλθάτω ὡς προσεδρεῦσαι μέλλων.
ἀσπάζομαι τὴν γλικυτάτην μου θυγατέρα Μακκαρίαν
καὶ τὴν δεσποίνην μου μητέραν ὑμῶν καὶ ὅλους
τοὺς ἡμῶν κατ' ὄνομα. ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι πολλοῖς

χρόνοις, κύριε υἱέ.
25 Ἐπεὶφ κβ.

On the *verso* at right angles

Κυρίῳ μου υἱῷ Διονυσοθέωνι /// Ἰσχυρίων ταβουλάριος.

3. l. εὐκαιρία. 4. ὕμας Pap. 7. ὕμων Pap. l. μου. Or perhaps l. ὡς δεσπότῃ μοι. 11. l. μεταδοῦναι. 12. l. ἵνα. 15. l. ἐσθῆτος. ἵνα Pap. 21. l. γλυκυτάτην. 22. ὕμων Pap. 24. νῖε Pap.

'To my son, Master Dionysotheon, greeting from your father. As an opportunity was afforded me by some one going up to you I could not miss this chance of addressing you. I have been much surprised, my son, at not receiving hitherto a letter from you to tell me how you are. Nevertheless, sir, answer me with all speed, for I am quite distressed at having heard nothing from you. Please go to my brother Theodorus and make him look after Timotheus and tell him to get ready for going in to attend. Already the notaries of the other towns have acquainted their colleagues, and they have come in. Let him remember when he enters that he must wear the proper dress, that he may enter prepared. Take care they do not allow us to fail in coming to an understanding with each other (?), as we know that the same rule applies to us all. For the orders which we received were to wear cloaks when we entered. Therefore let Timotheus, when he comes, come prepared to attend. I salute my sweetest daughter Macaria and my Mistress your mother and all the family by name. I pray for your lasting health, my son. Epeiph 23.'

1. The sentence may be emended, εὐκαιρίαν τινὰ ⟨ἔχοντι⟩ κ.τ.λ.
12. προσεδρεῦσαι: cf. lix. 10 προσεδρεῦσαι τῷ δικαστηρίῳ.

CXXIV. Schoolboy's Exercise. The Story of Adrastus.

8 × 13·7 *cm.* Third century.

A schoolboy's exercise, written on the *verso* of a piece of papyrus containing on the *recto* part of a second or third century account. The exercise on the *verso*, written in large sprawling uncials, is the beginning of a story concerning Adrastus, king of Argos, and his daughters. Cf. the somewhat similar exercise in G. P. II. lxxxiv[1].

Ἄδραστος ὁ τοῦ Ἄργους βασιλεὺς
γήμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ἔσχεν
θυγατέρας δύο, Δηιπύλην καὶ
Αἰγ[ι]αλέαν, αἵτινες οὐκ ἄμορ-
5 φοι τυνχάνουσ⟨α⟩ι περὶ [τ]ὸν [γ]άμο[ν
ἐδυστύχουν, μηδενὸς αὐτὰς μνω-
με[[κ]]νου. πέμψας τοιγαροῦν ὁ Ἄδραστος
εἰς [Δε]λφοὺς ἐπυνθάνετο τὴν αἰτίαν.

[1] The iambic line which ends that papyrus, ἃ⟨γ⟩ει τὸ θεῖον τοὺς κακοὺς πρὸς τὴν δίκην, is a γνώμη of Menander (ed. Meineke, p. 311).

'Adrastus, king of Argos, married one of his own rank and had two daughters, Deïpyle and Aegialia, who, though not ugly, were unlucky as to marriage; for no suitors offered themselves. Adrastus therefore sent to Delphi and inquired the cause.'

2. *γήμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων*: the wife of Adrastus was Amphithea, his niece.

3. *δύο*: the name of a third daughter, Argeia, is recorded.

4. For Αἰγιάλεια (or Αἰγιάλη) cf. Homer, *Il.* v. 412; some authorities made her the granddaughter of Adrastus (cf. Apollod. i. 8, 6, 3). According to the legends Aegialea consoled herself in after life for the lack of admirers from which, if we may believe the papyrus, she suffered before her marriage.

8. The story was perhaps continued in a second column, but of this no traces remain. Deïpyle subsequently became the wife of Tydeus, and Aegialea of Diomedes.

PART VI. PAPYRI OF THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES.

CXXV. Indemnity of a Surety.

Gizeh Museum, 10,062. 22 × 24·3 *cm.* A. D. 560.

Declaration on oath made by Aurelius Pambechis to the chief of the treasury of Oxyrhynchus, ensuring the latter against any loss or annoyance which he might incur by becoming surety for Pambechis on his appointment to succeed to a subordinate official post. Some guarantee, perhaps that of a public officer, was no doubt a condition of the appointment required by law, cf. lxxxii. 8. The object of the law was therefore practically defeated by this private arrangement by which the person giving the necessary security was himself secured by the person to whom it was given against any possible loss. For another and more direct evasion of legal enactments by private contract cf. cxxxvi. 37–39, note.

The papyrus is dated Choiak 17 in the thirty-fourth year of Justinian, the nineteenth year after the consulate of Basil, ninth indiction, i. e. A. D. 560; and in line 9 'the current 237th = 206th year' is mentioned. These two eras dating from 324 and 355 respectively, of which an early example was noticed in xciii, occur constantly in the following sixth and seventh century papyri. From a comparison of the different instances it appears that the new year according to the two eras began, like the ordinary Egyptian year, on Thoth 1.

Neither era is known to have been used outside Oxyrhynchus, and it

may therefore be doubted whether the choice of the particular years 324–5 and 355–6 as epochs was due to the occurrence of an event of more than local importance. If, however, we are to look for an explanation outside the history of the town, the era dating from 324–5 may be connected with the Council of Nicaea which took place in that year. But the year 355–6 was marked by no event in general Roman history of sufficient importance to be a natural starting-point of an era.

The Oxyrhynchus scribes of the Byzantine period were, as a rule, more particular in dating their documents than their brethren in the Fayûm. It rarely happens that a business document from Oxyrhynchus fails to have a fixed date, either by the year of the Emperor or by the two eras, while Fayûm papyri are very often dated by the indiction alone. For determining the palaeography of this period there is now an immense store of dated material.

+ *Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος*

ἔτους λδ̄, τοῖς τὸ ιθ̄ μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ(αουίου) Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπρο-(τάτου), Χοίακ ιζ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) θ.

τῷ αἰδεσίμῳ κύρῳ ἐπιμελητῇ τοῦ δημοσίου λογιστηρίου ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυ-ρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως,

υἱῷ τοῦ μακαρίου Ἀβρααμίου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως, Αὐρήλιος Παμβῆχις,

υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρίου Μηνᾶ μητρὸς Μαξίμας, ἐξῆς ὑπογράφων ἰδίοις γράμ-μασιν, ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς

πόλεως, χαίρειν. ἐπειδήπερ παρακλήσεις προσήγαγον τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ αἰδεσι-μότητι

ὥστε αὐτὴν ἀναδέξασθαί με παρὰ τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ Ἀπφουᾶ βοηθ(ῷ) τῆς κώμης Σ̓έφθα,

ἐφ' ᾧ τε αὐτὸν δέξασθαί με διάδοχον αὐτοῦ εἰς ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ παρόντος

μηνὸς Χοίακ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος σλζ̄ σς̄ τῆς παρούσης ἐνάτης ἰνδικτίονος, καὶ κατὰ τὴν

ἐμὴν αἴτη[σ]ιν ἡ ὑμετέρα αἰδε[σ]ιμότης τοῦτο πεποίηκεν, εἰκότως συνεπεζή-τησεν ἡ ὑμετέρα

αἰδεσιμότης παρ' ἐμοῦ ἔγγραφον παρακλητικὴν ὁμολογίαν κομίσασθαι περὶ τούτου, κατὰ τοῦτο

ἀναγκαίως ἐπὶ ταύτην ἐλήλυθα τὴν παροῦσαν παρακλητικὴν ὁμολογίαν, δι'
ἧς ὁμολογῶ
μὴ συγχωρῆσαι τὴν σὴν αἰδεσιμότητα ὑπομεῖναι βλαβὴν ἢ ζημίαν ἢ ὄχλησιν
ἢ σκυλμὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ τούτου ἕνεκεν, εἴτε ἐν δικαστηρίῳ εἴτε καὶ ἐκτὸς δικα-
στηρίου,
ἀλλ' ἀνενόχλητον αὐτὴν ποιῆσαι καὶ ἄσκυλτον καὶ ἀζήμιον καὶ ἀβλαβές·
εἰ δέ, ὅπερ ἀπείη, συμβῇ τὴν ὑμετέραν αἰδεσιμότητα ὑπομεῖναι βλαβὴν ἢ
ὄχλησιν
ἢ σκυλμόν, ἢ συγχωρήσω αὐτὴν ὑπομνησθῆναι παρ' οἱουδήποτε προσώπου
ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ, ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτὴν ἄδειαν ἔχειν ἐπιβῆναι κατὰ τῶν πάντων διαφε-
ρόντων καὶ
πραγμάτων καὶ π[άν]των αὐτ[α]κινήτων, ἄχρις ἂν αὐτὴν τὸ ἱκανὸν περιποιῆσαι.
καὶ ἐπὶ τού[τοις πᾶσι] ἐπωμοσάμ[ην τ]ὸν θεῖον καὶ σεβάσμιον ὅρκον τούτοις
ἐμμένειν,
ταῦτα διαφ[υλάττ]ειν, ἐν [μηδενὶ τρό]πῳ πα[ρα]βαίνειν, ὑποθέμενος εἰς τὸ δίκαιον
[ταύτης τῆς παρακλ]ητικ[ῆς ὁμολογ]ίας ἅπ[αντ]ά μου τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρ-
ξοντα ἰδικῶς
[καὶ γενικῶς . . . . . .

On the *verso*

\+ παρακλητικ(ὴ) ὁμολ(ογία) γεναμ(ένη) παρὰ Παμβήχιο[ς υἱο]ῦ Μ[ηνᾶ .....
εἰς κύριον τὸν αἰδέσι[μον .....

2. ῡπατιαν . . . ϊνδ Pap. 4. νῖω . . . πολεως: Pap. 5. νιος . . . ῡπογραφων ἰδιοις Pap. 6. ῡμετερα Pap.; so too in 10 (twice). 9. ἰνδικτιονος Pap. 11. εγ'γραφον Pap. 13. ῡπομειναι Pap.; so in 16. 15. l. ἀβλαβῆ. 16. ῡμεταραν Pap.; final *a* in αιδεσιμοτητα corr. fr. *ι*. 17. ῡπομνησθηναι Pap. 18. ῡπερ Pap.; *a* of αυτην corr. fr. *ν*. 19. ϊκανον Pap. 21. ῡποθεμενος Pap. 22. ῡπαρχοντα . . . ῡπαρξοντα ἰδικως Pap. 24. νῖο]υ Pap.

'In the 34th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, eternal Augustus and Imperator, which is the 19th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Choiak the 17th, the 9th indiction. To his worshipful lordship the superintendent of the public treasury-office of this city of Oxyrhynchus, the son of the sainted Abraham of the illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Pambechis, son of the sainted Menas and Maxima, whose own signature follows, of the same city, greeting. Whereas I presented an appeal to your worship to become my surety with the most illustrious Apphouas, assistant of the village of Sephtha, if he accepted me as his deputy for one year reckoned from the present month Choiak of the current 237th=the 206th year, and of the present 9th indiction, and whereas your worship did this in accordance with my request, your worship at the same time made the reasonable demand to receive from me a written agreement proper to such an appeal. I have accordingly been con-

strained to enter upon the present appellant's agreement, wherein I agree not to permit your worship to suffer any damage, loss, annoyance, or trouble on my account in this connexion, whether in court or out of court, but on the contrary to guarantee you against annoyance, trouble, loss and damage. But if the contingency which I deprecate should occur, and your worship should suffer loss or annoyance or trouble, or I should permit you to be reminded of your suretyship for me by any person whatsoever, you are to have the power to distrain upon all my property, personal and real, until you have received satisfaction. To all this I swear the oath by Heaven and the Emperor, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and will in no wise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this appellant's agreement my property present and future, whether held by myself or my family.....'

2. *τοῖς*: cf. xlii. 9 *τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ.*

3. A comparison of 25 below, and cxlix. 1 and 6 shows that *κύρος* here, as often, stands for *κύριος*, and is not a proper name; cf. cxxvi. 4.

19. *αὐτ[α]κινήτων*: *ἀκίνητος* is common in the sense of 'immovable,' i. e. real, property; cf. cxxvi. 17. But the compound *αὐτακίνητος* seems to be new.

20. *θεῖον καὶ σεβάσμιον ὅρκον*: this oath is given at length in cxxxviii. 34.

20–23. Cf. cxxxvi. 39, cxxxviii. 36.

CXXVI. Transference of Taxation.

Gizeh Museum, 10,085. 31·3 × 30·5 *cm.* A.D. 572.

Notification addressed to a revenue office by Stephanous, with the consent of her husband Marcus, a 'chief physician,' that she would for the future pay, in full or in part, certain annual imposts hitherto paid by her father John, 'the most learned advocate,' in consideration of her having received from her father a gift of landed property as a dowry.

\+ *Βασιλεί[ας τοῦ θ]ειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστίνου*

τοῦ αἰωνί[ου Αὐ]γούστου καὶ Α[ὐ]τοκράτορος ἔτ[ο]υς ζ̄, ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν γαληνότητος τὸ δεύτερον,

Π[αχ]ὼν ἰε̄, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) πέμπτης, (ἔτους) σμη σιζ̄. +

τῇ ἐξακτ[ορ]ικῇ τά[ξ]ει μερίδος καὶ οἴκου τοῦ τῆς περιβλέπτου μνήμης Θέωνος διὰ σο[ῦ] κύρου

τοῦ αἰδε[σί]μου ἐπιμελ[η]τοῦ ταύτης τῆς νέας Ἰουστίνου πόλεως Φλ(αουία) Σ̄[τ]εφανοῦς,

θυγάτηρ τ[οῦ σ]οφωτάτου σχολαστικοῦ Ἰ[ω]άννου, μετὰ συναινέσεως Μάρκου τοῦ λογιω[τά]του μου

συμβίου [ἀ]πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. θελήσῃ ἡ σὴ αἰδεσιμότης ἐκ τῶν ἀποκειμ[έ]νων

π[α]ρ' αὐτ[ῇ δ]ημοσίων πτυκτῶν βαρέσαι τὸ ἐμὸν ὄνομα καὶ κουφίσαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ αὐτοῦ μου
σοφωτάτου πατρὸς Ἰωάννου καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ ἐμβ[ο]λῆς καὶ χρυσικῶν τῆς
σὺν θεῷ εἰσ[ιο]ύσης ἕκτης ἐπινεμήσεως, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τὸν ἐξῆ[ς] ἅπαντα χρόνον,
εἰς μὲν ἐμ[β]ο[λ]ὴν σίτου κανόνος ἀρτάβας ἑξήκοντα τρεῖς μετὰ τῶν τούτων ναύλων
Ἀλεξανδ[ρ]είας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλωμάτων, καὶ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν
τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν ἐθνικῷ χρυσῶν ἡ χρυσοῦ κεράτια εἴκοσι δύο
δημοσίῳ ζυγῷ, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν
ἀρκαρικαρίῳ ἤτοι ἐμβολάτορι χρυσοῦ κεράτια εἴκοσι δύο ἥμισυ ὀβρυζιακὰ εἰς δημοσίῳ
κεράτια εἴκοσι τέσσαρα, ταῦτα γὰρ ἔδοξεν ἡμᾶς συντελέσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπιδοθέντων
ἐμοὶ τ[ῇ α]ὐτῇ Στεφανοῦδι προκιμ[α]ίων κατ' ἀγροὺς ἀκινήτων πραγμάτων
καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτόν, καὶ πρὸς τὸ εἰδέναι τὴν σὴν αἰδεσιμότητα καὶ
ἀσφάλ[ει]αν τοῦ δημοσίου λόγου πεπο[ι]ήμεθα τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ
σωματ[ι]σμοῦ μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἡμῶν ὡς πρόκειται. + 2nd hand. + Φλ(αουία) Στεφανοῦς
ἡ προγεγραμένη, στοιχῖ μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ σωματισμοῦ τῆς
προγεγραμένης ἐτησίας συντελίας τοῦ δημοσίου ὡς πρόκιται. +
3rd hand. + Φλ(αούιος) Μάρκος σὺν θεῷ ἰατρός, υἱὸς τοῦ τῆς λογίας μνήμης Ἰωάννου γενομέ(νου) ἀρχιάτρου, συναινῶ καὶ συντίθημι
τῇ εὐγενεστάτῃ μου συμβίῳ Στεφανοῦδι ἐπὶ τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ ἐτησίᾳ συντελείᾳ τῶν δημοσίων
τῶν ἐγκειμένων ἐν τουτῷ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σίτου ἀρταβῶν ἑξήκοντα τριῶν κανόνος
μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ναύλων Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλωμά(των) καὶ τῶν τοῦ χρυσοῦ
κερατίων εἴκοσι δύο δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν, καὶ τῶν εἴκοσι δύο ἥμισυ κερατίων ὀβρυζιακῶν
εἰς κεράτια εἴκοσι τέσσαρα δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν, καὶ στοιχήσας πᾶσιν τοῖς προγεγραμμέ(νοις) ἐν τού-

τῳ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τοῦ σωματισμοῦ γενομένῳ πρὸς σὲ κύρον τὸν αἰδέσιμον
ἐπιμελ(ητὴν) οἴκου
Θέωνος ὑπέγραψα ὡς πρόκειται. +
* *di emu Paul(u) sum(bolaeografu) etelioth(e).*

On the *verso*

+ ἐπίστα[λ]μ(α) σ[ω]ματισμ(οῦ) γενόμε(νον) π(αρὰ) Στεφαν[οῦ]δος τῆς εὐγε[ν]ε-
(στάτης) μετ[ὰ] σ[υνα]ινέσ(εως) Μάρκ[ου . . . .
. . . .]ω . [. .]α . . [.] . . μ[.]λ[. ἀ]πὸ τῆ[ς νέα]ς Ἰουστίνου πόλεως. +

2. ῦπατιας Pap. 5. ἰουστινου Pap.; so in 33. 6. ῑ[ω]αν·νου Pap.; so in 9. 12. ῦπερ Pap.; so in 14, 16, 27, 28. 13. δῦο Pap.; so in 15. 15. l. ἀρκαρίῳ. 17. l. προι-κιμαίων. 20. μεθ· ῦπογραφης Pap. 23. ἰατρος νἱος . . . ἰωαννο^{υ} . . . ἀρχιἰατρου Pap. 30. ῦπεγραψα Pap.

2. There is much confusion with regard to the years of the consulships of Justin; cf. cxxxiv. 4, cxcv, cxcix, and introd. to cxxxv.

4. *μερίδος καὶ οἴκου*: *οἶκος* has here the wide sense which appears in a still more extended form in cxxvii, *ὁ οἶκος Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν*, where it is apparently equivalent to *πόλις*. Cf. cxxxiii. 8, where a village is said to be *παγαρχουμένη* by the *οἶκος* of Flavius Apion. *κύρου* is probably for *κυρίου*: cf. cxxv. 3, note.

9. *ἐμβολῆς καὶ χρυσικῶν*: under these two terms the annual imposts to which John was liable seem to be summed up. The *ἐμβολή* was a contribution of corn which before the division of the Empire was sent to Rome, and was at this period sent to Constantinople. Some part of it was appropriated to the use of Alexandria. Justinian's *Lex de Alexandr. et Aeg. Provinciis* (*edict.* xiii) is chiefly concerned with the regulation of this corn-supply. Cf. Cod. Theodos. lib. xi, and cxii. 11 and cxlii in this volume. Payments for the *ἐμβολή* were sometimes in money; cf. cxxvii. 2. The *χρυσικά* are subdivided in 12 and 14 into *κανονικά* and *ἀρκαρικά*, the 'regular' payments and the payments to the imperial fiscus. These are made respectively to the *ἐθνικός*, a term not elsewhere applied to a collector, and to the '*arcarius* or *embolator*'; from which it is to be inferred that the *ἐμβολή* and *ἀρκαρικά* were payable to the same official.

10. *ἐπινεμήσεως*: 'indiction.' *ἐπινέμησις*, which is not infrequent in literary writers, is almost as common as *ἰνδικτίων* in the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the only distinction between them apparently being that *ἐπινέμησις* is not put in the date at the head of a document. It is remarkable that the term has not been found in Byzantine documents from the Fayûm.

13. *χρυσῶν ἢ χρυσοῦ*: 'in one or more gold pieces.' The normal *νόμισμα* or solidus contained twenty-four gold *κεράτια*, the coinage of this period being on a purely gold basis. But though excluded from accounts, silver must have been used for the smaller divisions of the *νόμισμα*.

14. *δημοσίῳ ζυγῷ*: three kinds of *ζυγόν* or standard are mentioned in these papyri, *δημόσιον*, *ἰδιωτικόν*, and *Ἀλεξανδρείας*. For the relation between them cf. notes on cliv.

15, 16. 22½ *κεράτια* of pure gold (*ὀβρυζιακά*) are to be paid as the equivalent of 24 *κεράτια* (= 1 *νόμισμα*) on the 'public' standard (*δημοσίῳ*, sc. *ζυγῷ*). The *δημόσιον νόμισμα* was therefore debased to the extent of 1½ *κεράτια*. Apparently not much attention was paid to the law of Justinian (*edict.* xi), which was especially directed against the Egyptian distinction between pure and impure gold, an abuse which it is there stated was of recent growth and for the most part confined to Alexandria; cf. cxliv. 8, note.

33. The word before *ἀ]πό* does not appear to be *ἐπιμ[ε]λ[η(τής)*.

CXXVII *recto*. Contributions to the Corn-Supply.

Gizeh Museum, 10,084. 25 × 23·9 *cm.* Late sixth century.

Account of the contributions made by the οἶκοι of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis towards the ἐμβολή or annual corn-supply sent to Alexandria and Constantinople. Cf. cxxvi. 9, note.

On the *verso* is a list of payments, in two columns.

\+ Συντελεῖ ὁ ἔνδοξ(ος) οἶκ(ος) Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) ὑ(πὲρ) ἐμβολῆς, σί(του) καν(κέλλῳ) (ἀρταβῶν) (μυριάδας) η καὶ
Ζωιη (ἥμισυ), τούτων ὑ(πὲρ) τοῦ διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου
τῇ μυριάδ(ι) α να(μίσματα) νε κερ(άτια) ιβ, γί(νεται) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) να(μίσματα) υπζ κερ(άτια) η·
ἐξ (ὧν) ἐπέμφθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξα(νδρείᾳ) δ(ιὰ) Μηνᾶ νοταρ(ίου) (καὶ) παραπομπ(οῦ)
5 τὰ καὶ καταβλ[ηθ](έντα) τοῖς λαμπρ(τάτοις) ἀργυροπρά(ταις) [Ἰ]ωάννου
(καὶ) Θεοδώρ[ο]υ [Ἀ]λεξ(ανδρείας) να(μίσματα) υπδ κ[ερ(άτια)] κβ. λοι[πὰ]
Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) να(μίσματα) β κερ(άτια) ϊ.
\+ συντελεῖ ὁ ἔνδ[ο]ξ(ος) [ο]ἶκ(ος) τῆς Κυνῶ[ν] ὑ(πὲρ) ἐμβολῆς,
σί(του) καν(κέλλῳ) μ[υ]ρ[ι]άδ(ας) ε̄ καὶ Βω[. .], τούτω[ν
ὑ(πὲρ) διαγράφου τ[ο]ῦ τηγάνου τῇ [μ]υριάδ(ι) ᾱ [να(μίσματα)] νε κερ(άτια) ιβ,
10 γί(νεται) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) να(μίσματα) σϙγ· ἐξ (ὧν) ἐπέμφθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείᾳ)
δ(ιὰ) Μηνᾶ
νοταρ(ίου) (καὶ) παραπομποῦ τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(έντα) τοῖς λαμπρ(οτάτοις)
ἀ[ργυρο]πρά(ταις) Ἰωάνν[ου (καὶ)] Θεοδώρου [Ἀ]λεξ(ανδρείας) να(μίσματα) σπε
κερ(άτιον) α.
λ[οι(πὰ) Ἀλ]ε[ξ(ανδρείας) ν]α(μίσματα) [ζ] κ[ερ(άτια) κγ.

. . . . . .

1. ○÷ ⌒ η Pap. 4. Ϛ παραπομπ. Pap. 5, 6. λαμπρ̣ρ αργυροπρβ̣ [ί]ωαννο^{υ} Pap., and similarly 11, 12. l. [Ἰ]ωάννη | (καὶ) Θεοδώρ[ῳ; so too in 11, 12.

1. οἶκ(ος): cf. cxxvi. 4 μερίδος καὶ οἴκου.

καν(κέλλῳ): Lat. *cancellus*; but it is not quite clear what is the meaning of the term as applied to σῖτος. That some particular kind of measure was involved is shown by cxxxiii. 17 κανκέλλῳ ᾧ καὶ παρειλήφαμεν; cf. cxlii. 4. Both the forms σῖτος καγκέλλῳ and σῖτος καγκέλλου occur; for the variation in case cf. the μέτρον ἑξαχοίνικον δρόμῳ or δρόμου. An adjective καγκελλάριος is also found, applied to both corn and wine, e.g. B. G. U. 687. 3, 692. 3.

2. διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου: the meaning of this expression is very obscure; τήγανον usually means a frying-pan.

3. Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας), sc. ζυγῷ, not Ἀλεξ(ανδρῖνα), cf. cxxxvi. 30, &c.

CXXVIII *verso*. Resignation of a Secretary.

Gizeh Museum, 10,121. 30·5 × 18 *cm*. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter addressed by three persons to a high official, informing him that a *chartularius* or secretary named Pamouthius wished to resign his office on account of ill-health, and asking for instructions in the matter.

The *recto* of this papyrus is occupied with accounts.

+ Ὁ εὐδοκιμώτατος κύριος Παμούθιος ὁ χαρτουλάριος ἀσθένειαν σώματος προβαλόμενος
ἐβουλήθη ἐπαναχωρῆσαι τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ἡσυχάσαι, καὶ τοῦτο γνώντες, συνέβη γὰρ καὶ
ἐμὲ Ἰωάννην εἶναι τότε κατὰ τὴν Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν, ἐγενόμεθα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ
πολλὰ αὐτὸν ἐδυσωπήσαμεν μηδὲν τοιοῦτο πρᾶξαι ἢ διανοηθῆναι δίχα γνώμης καὶ
ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξό(τητος). καὶ ἄλλως πως οὐκ ἐδυνήθημεν πεῖσαι αὐτὸν τὰς
αἰτήσεις ἡμῶν δέξασθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐπεσχόμεθα ἐνωμότως αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ τούτου διὰ γραμμάτων
προσανενεγκεῖν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξότητι. ἐπιμένει γὰρ λέγων μὴ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον κοπωθῆναι, ἀλλ' αἰτεῖ ἐπιτραπῆναι ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς πόδας τῆς ὑμετέρας
ἐνδοξότητος, ἵνα τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπ' αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ. τὸ οὖν δοκοῦν καταξιώσῃ
ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐνδοξότης ἀντιγράψαι, καὶ ἡ πεῖσ[αι περὶ τού]των τὴν αὐτοῦ αἰδεσ[ι]μ(ότητα)
ἐπιμεῖναι ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν καὶ τὰ συνήθη διαπρ[άξ]ασθαι, ἢ ἐπιτρέψαι αὐτῷ
ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἐνδόξους αὐτῆς πόδας. ἡγείσθω τῆς ἐπιστ[ο]λῆς
ἡ ἐποφειλομένη κατὰ χρέος προσκύνησις τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξότητι. +

On the *recto*

+ δεσπ(ότῃ) ἡμῶν τ(ῷ) πάντ(ων) ἐνδοξ(οτάτῳ) π(αν)ευφ[ήμῳ
κρείττ(ονι) κομιτοτριβ(ούνῳ) + Ἰωάννης,
Θεόδωρος, Θεόδ[ω]ρος, σχολ(αστικοί).

2. *επαναχωρησαι*: *ε* corr. fr. *α*. l. *γνόντες*. 3. *ἰωαν'νην* Pap. 6. ? l. *ὑπεσχόμεθα*. *γραμ'ματῶ* Pap. 7. *ενδοξοτητι* : Pap. 9. *ἵνα . . . παρῖσταμενον* Pap. 10. *ὕμετερα* Pap. The fragments containing the letters *αι και η πεισ* in this line and *και τα συνηθ* in 11 have been mounted the wrong side up. 15. *ἰωαννης* Pap. 16. *σχολλ* Pap.

'His honour Pamouthius the secretary on the plea of bodily infirmity has expressed the desire to retire from his duties and take rest. Learning this, we (for it happened that I, John, was then at Oxyrhynchus) visited him in his house and were very importunate with him to do no such thing and not to make any resolution without reference to the opinion and decision of your excellency. We could not however persuade him to listen to our request in any other way than by offering and pledging ourselves to refer his case by letter to your excellency. He insists that he is unable to bear such a strain, and begs to be bidden to come to your excellency's feet in order that you may judge of his present condition. Let your excellency therefore be pleased to write back your wishes, either persuading his worship to stay at his post and do his regular work or ordering him to come to your excellency's feet. In the forefront of this letter we would place our due and fitting obeisance to your excellency.'

15. *κομιτοτριβ(οῦνος)*, if that is right, is a curious title; *τριβοῦνος* occurs not infrequently in Byzantine papyri, e.g. B. G. U. 303. 4.

CXXIX. Repudiation of a Betrothal.

Gizeh Museum, 10,082. 25·7 × 40·8 *cm.* Sixth century.

Formal notice written by a certain John, breaking off the engagement between his daughter Euphemia and his intended son-in-law, Phoebammon, on account of the latter's misconduct. The signature of the father, in sloping uncials, is placed at the end.

The document is not quite complete at the beginning, though not more than part of the date has been lost; possibly line 1 is the original first line.

. [. . . . .] . . [. .] *ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ἐνδεκ[ά]της. τὸ παρὸν τῆς διαλύσεως ῥεπούδιον διαπέμπομαι*

ἐγ[ὼ] Ἰωάννης πατὴρ Εὐφημίας τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπεξουσίου θυγατρός σοὶ Φοιβάμμωνι τῷ εὐδοκ(ιμω)π(άτῳ) μου

γαμβρῷ, διὰ Ἀναστασίου τοῦ λαμπρ(άτου) ἐκδίκου ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλ(ως), περιέχων

ὡς ὑποτέτακται. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀκοὰς ἐμὰς ἦλθεν ὅτι εἰς ἔκθεσμα πράγματά τινα παρεμβάλλεις

5 *ἑαυτόν, ἅπερ οὐδὲ θεῷ οὐδὲ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκουσιν, καὶ οὐ δέον ἐστὶν ταῦτα ἐγ γράμμασιν*

ἐντεθῆναι, καλὸν ἡγησάμην τὴν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας διαλυθῆναι

συνάφιαν διὰ τὸ ἐμέ, ὡς εἴρηται, ἀκηκοέναι σε παρεμβάλλοντα ἑαυτὸν ἐν
τοῖς αὐτοῖς
ἀθέσμοις πράγμασιν καὶ βούλεσθαί με εἰρηνικὸν καὶ ἡσύχιον βίον διάξαι
τὴν ἐμὴν θυγατέρα.
τούτου οὖν ἕνεκεν τὸ παρὸν τῆς μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς
Εὐφημίας
συναφίας ῥεπούδιον διαπεμψάμην σοὶ διὰ τοῦ εἰρημένου λαμπρο(τάτου) ἐκδίκου
μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς
ἐμῆς, οὗ τὸ ἴσον ἔλαβον ἐνυπόγραφον χειρὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) ἐκδίκου.
πρὸς οὖν ἀσφάλειαν
τῆς αὐτῆς μου θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλύσεως ῥεπούδιον
διαπεμψάμην σοὶ γραφὲ(ν) μηνὶ Ἐπεὶφ ια ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ἑνδεκάτης. + 2nd hand. + *Ἰωάννης πατὴρ Εὐφημίας*
τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς ὁ προγεγραμμένος διεπεμψάμην τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλύσεως
ῥεπούδιον
σοὶ Φοιβάμμωνι τῷ εὐδοκιμοτάτῳ γαμβρῷ ὡς πρόκ(ειται). +

2. *ἰωαννης . . . ὑπεξουσιου θυγατρος*', Pap. 3. l. *περιέχον*. 10. l. *διεπεμψάμην*, and so in 13. *ὑπογραφης* Pap. 11. *ἴσον* Pap. 13. *ἰωαννης* Pap.

' . . . eleventh indiction. I John, father of Euphemia, my unemancipated daughter, do send this present deed of separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most honourable son-in-law, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate Anastasius of this city of Oxyrhynchus. It is as follows. Forasmuch as it has come to my ears that you are giving yourself over to lawless deeds, which are pleasing to neither God nor man, and are not fit to be put into writing, I think it well that the engagement between you and her, my daughter Euphemia, should be dissolved, seeing that, as is aforesaid, I have heard that you are giving yourself over to lawless deeds and that I wish my daughter to lead a peaceful and quiet life. I therefore send you the present deed of dissolution of the engagement between you and her, my daughter Euphemia, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate aforesaid with my own signature, and I have taken a copy of this document, written by the hand of the most illustrious advocate aforesaid. Wherefore for the security of the said Euphemia my daughter I send you this deed of separation and dissolution written on the 11th day of the month Epeiph in the 11th indiction.

+ I, John, the aforesaid, father of Euphemia, my daughter, send the present deed of separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most honourable son-in-law, as is above written.'

CXXX. Petition for Relief.

Gizeh Museum, 10,072. 31·8 × 24 *cm.* Sixth century.

Letter to Apion, patrician and *dux* of the Thebaid, from Anoup, asking for indulgence in respect of a debt which he declares himself for the present unable to pay.

It is possible that the person here addressed should be identified with the Flavius Apion who occurs so frequently in the Oxyrhynchus papyri from 550–570 (cf. cxxxiii–ix). But Flavius Apion though regularly called patrician, is not elsewhere given the title of *dux*, which is applied to the Apion of this letter; and the Strategius mentioned in 23 (*v.* note *ad loc.*) was more probably the elder brother or the father of Flavius Apion than his son.

+ *Τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσπότῃ φιλοχρίστῳ φιλοπτόχῳ παν-*
ευφήμῳ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ πατρικίῳ καὶ δουκὶ τῆς Θηβαίων
χώρας Ἀπίωνι π(αρὰ) Ἀνοὺπ ἐλεεινοῦ ὑμετέρου δούλου ἀπὸ τοῦ διαφέροντος
αὐτῇ κτήματος καλουμένου Φάκρα.
οὐδὲν ἄδικον ἢ ἀσεβὲς κέκτηται ὁ ἔνδοξος οἶκος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ
δεσπότου, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ μεστός ἐστι ἐλεημοσύνης ἐπι⟨ρ⟩ρέον τοῖς ἐ⟨ν⟩δεέσιν
τὰ χριώδη. ὅθεν κἀγὼ ὁ ἐλεεινὸς δοῦλος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου
μου
διὰ ταύτης τῆ[ς] παρούσης δεησεήσεως ἐλεηθῆναί μοι βούλομαι
γνῶναι τὴν ὑμετέραν δεσποτίαν ὡς ἐκ πατέρων καὶ ἐκ προγόνων δουλεύειν
τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσποτῇ πληρῶσαι ἐτησίως τὰ δημόσια· καὶ θεοῦ
βουλήσει ἐπὶ τῆς παρελθούσης ἐνδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος) καὶ τῆς παρελθούσης
δεκάτης θεθνάναι τὰ ἐμὰ κτήναι, καὶ χρυσίον οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐδανισάμην
νο(μίσματα) ιε
ἕως ὅτε δυνηθῶ ἀγοράσαι τὰ αὐτὰ κτήνη. καὶ ἀλλ' ὅτε προσῆλθον
τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσπότῃ καὶ ἐλεῆσαί με ἐλθὸν ἐνταῦθα, οἱ διαφέροντες
τοῦ ἐμοῦ δεσπότου οὐκ ἠνέσχετο ποιῆσαι κατὰ τὴν κέλευσιν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ
δεσπότου. ἐὰν γάρ, δέσποτα, μὴ καταλάβε με ὁ ἔλεός σου, οὐ δύνομαι
σταθῆναι
ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ κτήματι καὶ χρησιμεῦσαι τοῖς γεουχικοῖς πράγμασιν. καὶ
παρακαλῶ καὶ κατικελεύω τὴν ὑμετέραν δεσποτίαν προστάξαι ἐλεηθῆναί
με, ἐπε[ι]δὴ εἰς μεγάλην ἀνατροπὴν ἦλθον. οὐκ ἔχω γὰρ ἄλλην κατα-
φυγὴν εἰ μὴ τὴν τοῦ δεσπότου Χριστοῦ καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπεροχῆς.
καὶ ὕμνους ἀθανάτους ἀναπέμψω τῷ δεσπότῃ Χριστῷ ὑπὲρ τῆς
ζωῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας δεσποτίας καὶ τοῦ ὑπερφυεστάτου αὐτῆς υἱοῦ
Στρατηγίου δεσπότου. +

1. l. φιλοπτώχῳ. 2. ὑπερφυεστατω Pap. 3. ὑμετερον Pap. 6. l. ἐπιρρέων. 8. l. δεήσεως. 9. ὑμετεραν Pap. 11. ἰνδ Pap. 12. l. τεθνάναι . . . κτήνη. 13. om. και. 14. l. ἐλθόντα. 15. l. ἠνέσχοντο. κ of κατα corr. fr. τ. 16. l. καταλάβῃ. 17. First ι of γεουχικοῖς corr. fr. ο. 18. l. κατακελεύω. ὑμετεραν Pap. 20. ὑμετερας ὑπεροχης Pap. 21. ὕμνους . . . ὑπερ Pap. 22. ὑμετερας . . . ὑπερφυεστατου . . . υἱου Pap.

'To Apion my kind lord, lover of Christ and the poor, all-esteemed and most magnificent patrician and *dux* of the Thebaid, from Anoup, your miserable slave upon your estate called Phakra. No injustice or wickedness has ever attached to the glorious house of my kind lord, but it is ever full of mercy and overflowing to supply the needs of others. Therefore I, your miserable slave, desire by this petition for mercy to bring it to your lordship's knowledge that I serve my kind lord as my fathers and forefathers did and pay the taxes every year. But by the will of God in the past 10th and 11th indiction years my cattle died, and I borrowed a considerable sum—amounting to 15 solidi—in order to be able to buy the same number of cattle again. Yet when I approached my kind lord and asked for pity in my straits, the servants of my lord refused to do my kind lord's bidding. For unless your pity extends to me, my lord, I cannot stay on my holding and serve the interests of the estate. But I beseech and urge your lordship to command that mercy should be shown me because of the disaster that has overtaken me. For I have no other refuge than in the Lord Christ and your eminence. And I will send up unceasing hymns to the Lord Christ for the life of your lordship and that of your most magnificent son, my lord Strategius.'

23. Στρατηγίῳ: this person is perhaps the Flavius Strategius addressed in Gizeh Museum, No. 10,031, under the titles ἀπὸ ὑπάτων στρατηλάτης εὐκλεέστατος πατρίκιος πρωτεύων κατά τε τὴν Ἡρακλέους καὶ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν λαμπρὰν Ὀξ. πόλιν. The document, which is dated in the year 535, is an acknowledgement of the receipt through a μυλοκόπος of a basket (κάλαθος) required for a mill (μυλαῖον) belonging to Strategius; and it follows precisely the formula used in the similar receipts addressed to Flavius Apion (διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου κ.τ.λ.) of which cxxxvii is an example. There is therefore reason to connect the Strategius of No. 10,031 with the house of Flavius Apion, and the Strategius of the present text is the son of an Apion. As the Flavius Apion papyri do not begin until about 15 years later than No. 10,031, Strategius was probably his elder brother or even, possibly, his father.

CXXXI. A Disputed Inheritance.

Gizeh Museum, 10,063. 36·4 × 25·3 *cm.* Sixth or seventh century.

Petition sent by a certain Sousneus to an unnamed person, who is asked to intervene in a dispute which had arisen between Sousneus and his younger brother about the division of their father's property.

The Jewish descent of the writer, indicated by the names which he mentions, is also traceable in the style of this letter, which has a decidedly Hebraistic turn.

+ Τῷ ἐμῷ με(τὰ) θ(εὸ)ν ἀγαθ(ῷ) δεσπ[(ότῃ) δέη]σις (καὶ) ἱκεσία + παρ' ἐμοῦ Σουσνεῦ ἐλεεινοῦ ὑμετέρ[ου δ]ούλου ἀπὸ Πάτανι. διδάσκω τὸν ἐμὸν ἀγαθὸν δεσπ(ότην) τὸ κατ' [ἐ]μὲ πρᾶγμ[α], τοῦτον ἔχοντα τὸν τρόπον. ἡνίκα ἔζη ὁ πατήρ μου ἐκάλεσεν ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς
5 ἀδελφούς ἐμοῦ, λέγων ὅτ[ι] κ̣ρατήσῃ εἷς ἐξ ὑμῶν τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς ὑμῶν Ἰω[. .]ρ̣αφη, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας μου τρέφονται· καὶ ἐπῆρεν Δανεὶτ τὸν μικρότερόν μου

ἀδελφόν, καὶ δέδωκεν εἰς τὴν κτῆσιν τῆς μητρός μου.
καὶ μέλλων τελευτᾶν ὁ πατήρ μου ἐκέλευσεν δοθῆναι
αὐτῷ τῷ Δανειὶτ ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ [ο]ὐσίας ἡμιαρούριον, λέγων
ὅτι ἀρκεῖ αὐτῷ τὸ ἡμιαρούριον διότι καὶ τὴν κτῆσιν τῆς
μητρὸς αὐτοῦ ἔχει. καὶ ἰδοὺ τρία ἔτη σήμερον ἀπ' ὅτε ἀπέθανεν,
ἅμα δὲ ἀπέθανεν παρεγενάμην πρὸς Ἀβραάμιον τὸν
μείζονα Κλαυδιανοῦ, καὶ παρήνεγκεν τοὺς μάρτυρας το[ὺ]ς
εὑρεθέντας ἐπάνω τοῦ πατρός μου, τοῦτ' ἔστιν, Ἰούλιον τὸν πρεσβ(ύτερον)
καὶ Ἀπολλών, κα[ὶ] πρ[ὸ]ς τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ πατρός μου ἐποίησεν
γενέσθαι· καὶ καθ' ἑνιαυτὸν σπείρω τὴν οὐσίαν μου, καὶ
Δανειὶτ ὁ ἀδελφός μου σπείρει τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρός μου καὶ
τὸ ἡμιαρούριον αὐτοῦ. καὶ σήμερον Ἀβραάμιος ὁ πορδουλεσθεὶς
παρὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ Δανειὶτ ἐφύλαξέν με λέγων ὡς ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ
ὁ ἀδελφός μου τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς παρὰ μίαν καὶ τὸ ἡμιαρούριον
ὃ δέδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ πατήρ μου, καὶ πάλιν μερισθῆναι εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ
αὐτὸν ὅσα κατέλειψέν μοι ὁ πατήρ μου· δέδωκεν δὲ τῇ μητρί μου
ὁ πατήρ μου ρι νο(μίσματα) ἵνα μερίσηται εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺ[ς] ἀδελφούς μου,
καὶ ταῦτα δέδωκεν Ἐλισάβετ τῇ μειζοτέρᾳ μου ἀδελφῇ. καὶ παρακαλ(ῶ)
τὸ[ν] ἐμὸν ἀγαθ[ὸ]ν δεσπ[ότην)] παρασκευάσαι πρὸς ὃ εἶπεν ὁ πατήρ μου
φυλαχθῆναί μοι τὸ δίκαιον. +

1. Ϛ ἱκεσια Pap. 2. ὑμετερου Pap. 5. ὑμων Pap. 6. ιω[Pap. 15. ἰουλιον Pap. 22. l. μερισθῇ. 24. ινα Pap. 26. l. παρασκευάσαι.

'To my kind lord next to God, entreaty and supplication, from me, Sousneus, your miserable slave, of Patani. I beg to inform my kind lord of my case, which is as follows. When my father was alive, he summoned me and my brothers and sisters and said, "One of you shall possess the land of your mother Jo . . . aphe, while the others get their livelihood from my land"; and he raised up David my younger brother and assigned to him the estate of my mother. And when he was on the point of death my father ordered David to be given half an aroura out of his own land, saying that that was enough for him, since he had his mother's estate. And lo, it is to-day three years since he died. Immediately after his death I went to Abraham, the overseer of Claudianus, and he brought the witnesses who were appointed to act for my father, that is, Julius the elder and Apollos. And he caused everything to be done in accordance with the word of my father; and year by year I sowed my land and David my brother sowed the land of my mother and his own half-aroura. But to-day Abraham suborned (?) by this David lay in wait for me, and said that my brother must have for himself my mother's land and the half-aroura which my father gave him, and that all that my father left me must be divided again between himself and me. Now my father gave to my mother 110 solidi to divide between me and my brothers and sisters, and this she gave to Elizabeth my elder sister.

And I beseech my kind lord to see that my rights are maintained in accordance with my father's word.'

14. *μείζονα Κλαυδιανοῦ*: it is more probable that *μείζων* here is a title than that it means 'elder son,' notwithstanding *μειζοτέρᾳ ἀδελφῇ* in 25. Cf. cxxxii. 1. 10, clvi. 5, clviii. 2, and B. G. U. 367. 5, and 368. 10 *κόμετι καὶ μειζοτέρῳ Στρατηγίου τοῦ πανευφ. πατρικ.*

15. *ἐπάνω*: the use of the preposition is peculiar. *ἐπάνω* is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of *ἐπί* in the senses of 'upon' and 'over,' i. e. having authority over. But neither of these meanings is very satisfactory in the present case.

19. *πορδουλεσθείς*: ? from *πορδή* or from *δοῦλος*.

20. *ἐὰν μὴ κ.τ.λ.*: apparently the apodosis, which was to give the consequences of a refusal, is forgotten. Another way of taking the passage would be to alter *ὡς ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ* to *ὡσεὶ μὴ ἔλαβεν*, keeping *μερισθῆναι*.

CXXXII. Division of Property.

Gizeh Museum, 10,133. 33·5 × 23·5 *cm.* Late sixth or early seventh century.

Memorandum of the division of a sum of money left by one Paulus among his heirs. The money amounting to 360 gold solidi was shared in different proportions by Serenus, the son of Paulus, and two other individuals on behalf of their wives, who were no doubt daughters of Paulus.

\+ *Γνῶ(σις) χρυ(σίου) εὑρεθέ(ντος) πα(ρὰ) τῷ μακαρ(ίῳ) Παύλῳ τῷ ἀπὸ μειζί(νων) Ὤφεως (καὶ) δοθέ(ντος) τοῖς*
γεγραμμέ(νοις) αὐτοῦ κληρονόμ(ις) ἐπὶ μην(ὸς) Ἐπείφ κζ
ἰνδ(ικτιόνος) ϊγ, ἀπὸ νο(μισμάτων) τξ, οὕ(τως).

διὰ Σερήνου υἱοῦ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) Παύλου νο(μίσματα) ρνθ (κεράτια) κ,
(*καὶ*) *ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμ(ου) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) ϛ (κεράτια) δ,*
/ νο(μίσματα) ρξϛ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας).

δ(ιὰ) Φοιβάμμωνος χρυσο(χόου) ὑ(πὲρ) τῆ(ς) γαμετο(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) Ἡραΐδος νο(μίσματα) ρζ (κεράτια) ϊϛ,
(*καὶ*) *ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμ(ου) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) δ (κεράτια) η,*
/ νο(μίσματα) ριβ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας).

δ(ιὰ) Μακαρίου μείζ(ονος) ὑ(πὲρ) τῆ(ς) γαμετο(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) Σοφίας νο(μίσματα) οη (κεράτια) κ,
(*καὶ*) *ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμ(ου) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) γ (κεράτια) δ,*
/ νο(μίσματα) πβ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας).
γί(νεται) τὸ πᾶ(ν) νο(μίσματα) τξ Ἀλεξα(νδρείας). +

2. *κληρονοῦμ̄* Pap. 4. *νῖου* Pap. *ὑ ρνθ ϛκ* Pap.; so in 5 &c. 7. *ηραιδος* Pap.

5. παραστάθμ(ου): παράσταθμον νόμισμα in Cod. Just. x. 27, 2 means a νόμισμα below its normal weight; and on this analogy the amounts mentioned here as paid ὑπὲρ παραστάθμου may be supposed to have made up the deficiency in weight of the sums with which they are connected; i. e. the 360 νομίσματα were παρά so and so many κεράτια. But if this is meant, it is rather strange that the νομίσματα are not described at the outset in 3 as being under weight.

10. γαμετο(ῦ): γαμέτης or γαμετός for γαμετή is not found elsewhere.

CXXXIII. Advance of Seed Corn.

Gizeh Museum, 10,056. 32·5 × 30·7 *cm.* A.D. 550.

The following documents (cxxxiii–cxxxix) are all concerned with the affairs of Flavius Apion, his heirs, or his son, Flavius Apion the younger. The family evidently possessed much wealth and power, and it figures in a considerable proportion of the Oxyrhynchus papyri of this period.

The present text is an acknowledgement of receipt given to Flavius Apion by the officials of the village of Takona, for 200 artabae of seed-corn.

The body of the document and the Latin signature are by the hand of cxl.

+ Β[ασι]λεί[ας] τοῦ θειοτά[το]υ καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγού[σ]του
καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἔτους κ[δ], τοῖς τὸ η μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ(αουίου) Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου,
Φα[ῶ]φι κβ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ιδ̄, ἐν Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει). +
Φλαουίῳ Ἀπίωνι τ[ῷ] πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὀρδιναρίων
5 γεουχοῦντι καὶ ἐνταῦθ[α τ]ῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος
καὶ προσπορίζοντος τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ ἀνδρὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ
ἐνοχήν, τὸ κοινὸν τῶν πρωτοκωμητῶν τῆς κώμης Τάκονα τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ, παγαρχουμένη[ς ὑ]πὸ τοῦ οἴκου τῆς ὑμῶν ἐνδοξότητος, δι' ἡμῶν Αὐρηλίων
Φοιβάμμωνος μείζον[ος], υἱοῦ Πεκυσίου, καὶ Ἀνοὺπ υἱοῦ Ἀριτσί, καὶ Μηνᾶ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ,
10 καὶ Κουλαὴτβ υἱοῦ Ἰωάννου, καὶ Ἀνοὺπ υἱοῦ Πρίσκου, καὶ Ἡρακλείδου υἱοῦ Παλμᾶ, καὶ Φὶβ υἱοῦ
Ἰουλίου, καὶ λοιπῶν κωμαρχῶν· ταύτης, χαίρειν. ὁμολογοῦμεν ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ τῆς

ὑμῶν ἐνδοξότητος ἐν χρήσει καὶ παραμεμετρῆσθαι ἀπὸ γενήματος τῆς παρούσης
τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος) εἰς σπερμοβολίαν τῶν ἡμῶν ἀρουρῶν καρπῶν τῆς
σὺν θεῷ πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμήσεως σίτου ῥυπαροῦ ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος
καγκέλλῳ ἀρτάβας διακοσίας τὰς καὶ δοθείσας ἡμῖν διὰ τῶν κληρονόμων τοῦ
μακαρίου Μηνᾶ υἱοῦ Ὀσκλᾶτος ναυκλήρου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξ(ου) ὑμῶν οἴκου, γί(νεται) σί(του) ÷ σ καγκέλλ(ῳ)·
ὅνπερ σῖτον νέον κεκοσκινευμένον καγκέλλῳ ᾧ καὶ παρειλήφαμεν ἐπάναγκες
ἀποδώσομεν τῇ ὑμῶν ἐνδοξ(ότητι) μετὰ καὶ τοῦ φορικοῦ ἡμῶν φόρου ἐν τῷ Παῦνι μηνὶ
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους $\overline{σκζ}$ $\overline{ρῃς}$ τῆς αὐτῆς παρούσης τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος)
ἐκ νέων καρπῶν τῆς σὺν θεῷ πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμ(ήσεως), ἀνυπερθέτως κινδύνῳ τῶν
ἡμῖν ὑπαρχόντων ὑποκειμ(ένων) εἰς τοῦτο. κύρ(ιον) τὸ γραμμ(άτιον) ἁπλ(οῦν) γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθέντες) ὡμολ(ογήσαμεν). +
2nd hand. τῶν κοινῶν τῶν προτοκομητον τῆς κώμης Τάκονα τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ διὰ τῶν προγεγραμ(μένων)
ἐν αὐτῇ ὀνομ(άτων) τοῦτο τὸ γραμμάτιον πρὸς τῶν ἡμῶν ἐνδοξ(ότητα) τόν τε σῖτον ἀρταβῶν διακοσιον
ῥυπαροῦ ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος καγέλ[λ]φ, γί(νεται) σίτ(ου) ῥ(υπαροῦ) ⁰— σ, καὶ ἀποδώσωμεν ἐν τῇ εἰρημένον προθ(εσμίᾳ)
καὶ συμφωνῖ ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ ἐγεγραμμέ(να) ὡς πρόκιται, + καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὡμολογήσαμεν
καὶ ἀπελήσαμεν. Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλίδη[ς] γραμ(ματεὺς) κώμης Τάκονα ἀξιωθεὶς ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοὺς
ἀγραμάτον ὄντων. +
1st hand. ✠ *di emu Ḟi̯loxenu eteliothe*. . κγ κ/ ιδ . . . . +

On the *verso*

+ γρ(αμμάτιον) γενόμ(ενον) π(αρὰ) τῶν πρωτ[ο]κωμητ(ῶν) τῆς κώμ(ης) Τάκονα
λόγ(ῳ) σπερμ(οβολίας) καρπῶν ιε ἐπινεμήσεως, σί(του) κ(αγκέλλῳ) (ἀρταβῶν) σ.

2. ὑπατιαν Pap. 3. ἰνδ Pap.; so in 13. 4. ῡπερφυεστατω Pap. 8. ῡμων Pap.
9, 10. νῖου (once νῖου) Pap. 10. ῖωαννου Pap. 12. ῡμων Pap. 16. νἱου Pap.

19. *ινδ* Pap. 20. *ανϋπερθετως* Pap. 21. *επερρ* Pap. 22. l. *τὸ κοινὸν τῶν πρωτοκωμητῶν*. 23. l. *αὐτῷ . . . τὴν ὑμῶν . . . τοῦ σίτου . . . διακοσίων*. 24. l. *καγκέλλῳ . . . ἀποδώσομεν . . . εἰρημένῃ*. 25. l. *ἐγγεγραμμέ(να)*. 26. *ὑπερ* Pap. l. *ἀπελύσαμεν . . . ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν*. 27. l. *ἀγραμμάτων*.

'In the 24th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, the eternal Augustus and Imperator, which is the 8th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Phaophi 22, 14th indiction, in the city of Oxyrhynchus.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank, a landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master the same all-honoured Apion the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from the council of the chief men of the village of Takona, in the Oxyrhynchite nome, which village is dependent upon your honour's house, through us, Aurelius Phoebammon, overseer, son of Pekusius, Aurelius Anoup, son of Aritsi, Aurelius Menas, his brother, Aurelius Koulaetb, son of John, Aurelius Anoup, son of Priscus, Aurelius Heraclides, son of Palmas, Aurelius Phib, son of Julius, and the other officials of this village, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from your honour on loan and have had measured out to us from the harvest of the present 14th indiction as seed for the crops of our lands in the approaching (D. V.) 15th indiction, two hundred artabae of uncleansed corn by measure, given to us by the heirs of the sainted Menas, son of Osklas, captain of a boat belonging to your honoured house, total 200 artab. corn. We will pay back without fail to your honour the same amount of corn, new and sifted, according to the measure by which we received it, along with the tax payable by us, in the month Payni of the current 227th=the 196th year and of the present 14th indiction, out of the new crops of the coming (D.V.) 15th indiction, without delay and on the security of all our property which is thereto pledged. This bond, of which this copy only is made, is valid, and in reply to the formal question we have given our assent. (Second hand.) The council of the chief men of the village of Takona in the Oxyrhynchite nome, through the names herein above written, (has given) to your honour this bond for two hundred artabae of uncleansed corn by measure, total 200 artab. uncl. corn, which we will pay back at the date fixed; and we agree to all that is herein contained as it is above written, and in answer to the formal question have given our consent and discharge. I, Aurelius Heraclides, scribe of the village of Takona, signed for them at their request, as they were illiterate. Executed by me, Philoxenus.'

2. *τοῖς τὸ η*: the year is really the ninth, not the eighth, after the consulship of Basilius (541); the same mistake occurs in cxl. In cxxv. 2 the number of years after Basilius' consulship is correctly given. Cf. note on cxxvi. 2, and introd. to cxxxv.

5. *ἐπερωτῶντος*: the correlative to *ἐπερωτηθέντες* in 21.

9. *μείζονος*: cf. cxxxi. 14, note.

14. *ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος*: cf. clviii, from which it appears that a *διάπισμα* could be sealed. But what part it played in the measuring and whether it had anything to do with the *κάγκελλος* (cxxvii. 1, note) is obscure.

23. Some such verb as *ἐποιήσαμεν* must be supplied.

28. The *κ* with the stroke of abbreviation should somehow represent *ἰνδικτίονος*; cf. cxxxviii. 49 and cxl. 32.

CXXXIV. Contract of a Stonemason.

Gizeh Museum, 10,053. 31·5 × 10·3 *cm.* A. D. 569.

Acknowledgement given to Flavius Apion by John, chief of the stonemasons, for the receipt of one gold solidus, for which sum he engages to transport 200 blocks of stone to a λάκκος or cistern on Flavius Apion's estate.

There are some ancient stone quarries which are still worked at a short distance to the north of Oxyrhynchus.

+ Βασιλε[ί]ας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου)
ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργ(έτου)
Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου
καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἔτους δ/, ὑπατίας τῆς
αὐτῶν γαλην(ότητος) τὸ β̄, Παῦνι ἰ̈ε̄,
ἰνδ(ικτίονος) β//.
Φλ(αουίῳ) Ἀπίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ
καὶ ὑπερφ(υεστάτῳ) ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὀρδιναρ(ίων)
καὶ πατρικίῳ, γεουχοῦντι καὶ
ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν)
πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ καὶ
ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσπορίζ(οντος)
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφ(ήμῳ)
ἀνδρὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν,
Ἰωάννης κεφαλ(ὴ) τῶν
λαοτόμων, υἱὸς Μηνᾶ μητρὸς
Σάρας, ὁρμώμ(ενος) ἀπὸ ἐποικίου
Νήσου Λευκαδίου τοῦ Ὀξ(υρυγχίτου) νομοῦ
διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφ(υείᾳ).
ὁμολογῶ ἐσχηκέναι παρ' αὐτῆς
ἐντεῦθεν ἤδη χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
ἓν ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) ζυγ(ῷ), γί(νεται) χρ(υσοῦ) να(μισμάτιον) ᾱ ἰδ(ιωτικῷ),
καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτου ὁμολογῶ
ἐνεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν λάκκον
τοῦ αὐτῆς κτήματος
Ταρουσθ[(ίνου)] λίθους μεγάλους

διακοσίας δίχα ὑπερθ(έσεως)
τινός. κύρ(ιον) τὸ ὁμολ(όγημα) ἁπλ(οῦν)
γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα).
30 Ἰωάννης, στοιχεῖ μοι. Ἴσατος
ἔγρ(αψα) ὑ(πὲρ) α(ὐτοῦ) ἀγρ(αμμάτου) ὄντος.
✠ *di em(u) Isat(u) diacon(u) eteliothe.*

On the *verso*
ὁμολ(όγημα) Ἰωάννου κεφ(αλῆς) τῶν λαοτόμ(ων), υἱοῦ Μηνᾶ, ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίου)
Νήσου
Λ[ευ]κα̣δ[ί]ου, χρ(υσοῦ) να(μίσματος) ᾱ ἰδ(ιωτικῷ).

3. ῑουστινου Pap. 6. ῑνδ Pap. 13. ῑδιω Pap. 15. ῑωαννης Pap. 24. ενεγ'κειν Pap. 27. l. διακοσίους. 30. ῑωαννης . . . ῑσατος Pap. 32. ῒsat· Pap. 33. υἱου Pap.

7 sqq. For the formula cf. cxxxiii. 4 sqq.
26. Ταρουσθ(ίου): cf. cxxxv. 14. The doubtful θ might be ε.

CXXXV. Deed of Surety.

Gizeh Museum, 10,018. 32 × 19·5 *cm.* A.D. 579.

Deed by which Aurelius Pamouthius, a worker in lead, became surety to the heirs of Flavius Apion that Aurelius Abraham, a labourer, would remain with his wife and family on an estate belonging to the heirs.

The papyrus is dated Phamenoth 25 (March 21) in the fourth year of the Emperor Tiberius Constantinus, 12th indiction. There is, as so often happens, an inconsistency between the two halves of the date. Tiberius reckons the beginning of his reign from the time when he was made Caesar by Justin (cf. G. P. I. lx. 2, note), and this event is placed by historians in Dec. 574, so that his fourth year was Dec. 577–578. But since Justin did not die till October 578, the fourth year of Tiberius' sole reign was of only two months' duration, and in March 578 Justin was still Emperor. Moreover the 12th indiction on the ordinary reckoning was 578–9, and it could not have begun so early as Phamenoth (cf. note on cxl. 10). Probably therefore ε should be read for δ in line 3.

The dates found in papyri belonging to the reigns of Tiberius Constantinus and Maurice are a constant source of difficulty. Although in cxliv the year of the Emperor and the indiction coincide with the received theory, cxciii, cxcviii and ccii are dated in Phaophi (October) of the 8th year of Tiberius, 1st indiction. This is so far consistent that, reckoning from Dec. 574 as the beginning of Tiberius' reign,

the indiction and the year of the Emperor agree in making the date of these papyri Oct. 582. But the accession of Maurice took place in August 582, so we must suppose that in October the scribes were still ignorant of Tiberius' death; cf. a similar case in cii. In cxxxvii, dated in the 3rd year of Maurice, 2nd indiction, January, the year of the Emperor is wrong; cf. note on G. P. II. lxxxvi. 5 and B. G. U. 395.

The years of the consulships are also frequently inconsistent. In cxciii, cxcviii and ccii the 4th consulship of Tiberius coincides with the 8th year of his reign, while cxliv, cxxxvi and cxxxvii give a regular series of dates 'after the consulship' of Tiberius, which is placed by them in 578. For similar difficulties respecting the consulships of Basil and Justin cf. cxxxiii. 2 and cxxvi. 2.

+ *Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αουίου) Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους δ̄, Φαμενὼθ κ̄ε̄, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ιβ.*
τοῖς ὑπερφυεστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεῖ τῇ μνήμῃ
Ἀπίωνος γενομένου πατρικίου, γεουχοῦσιν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ
Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσ-
πορίζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμοις
ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν, Αὐρήλιος Παμούθιος μολυβουργός,
υἱὸς Γεωργίου μητρὸς Ἀννιανῆς, ὁρμώμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν)
πόλεως. ὁμολογῶ ἑκουσίᾳ γνώμῃ, ἐπωμνύμενος τὸν θεῖον
καὶ σεβάσμιον ὅρκον, ἐγγυᾶσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν
ὑπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῇ προσηκόντων Αὐρήλιον Ἀβρ[α]άμιον
υἱὸν Ἑρμίνου μητρὸς Ἡραίδος, ὁρμώμενον ἀπὸ κτήματος
μεγάλης Ταρουθίνου διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ τοῦ
Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτου) νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς γεωργόν, ἐφ' ᾧ τε αὐτὸν
ἀδιαλείπτως παραμεῖναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ κτήματι
μετὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης
τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀποσκευῆς ἀποκρινόμενον εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ ὁρῶντα
τὸ αὐτοῦ πρό[σ]ωπον ἤτοι τὴν τοῦ ἐναπογράφου τύχην,
καὶ μηδαμῶς αὐτὸν καταλεῖψαι τὸ αὐτὸ κτῆμα μήτε μὴν
μεθ[[ε]]ίστασθαι εἰς ἕτερον τόπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιζητούμενον
αὐτὸν πρὸς ἐμὲ παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῇ
προσηκόντων ἐν οἱαδήποτε ἡμέρᾳ οἱασδηποτοῦν ἕνεκεν
προφάσεως, τοῦτον παραφέρω καὶ παραδώσω ἐν δημοσίῳ
τόπῳ ἐκτὸς παντὸς τόπου προσφυγῆς καὶ λόγου ἔνθα αὐτὸν

καὶ παρειληφα, ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἴκου.
ἡ [εἰ] μὴ τουτου ποιήσω, ὁμολογῶ καταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτοῦ
ἀπολείψεως καὶ μὴ γινομένης παρ' ἐμοῦ παραδόσεως
χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ὀκτὼ ἔργῳ καὶ δυνάμει ἀπαιτούμενα.
κ[υρ]ί̣α̣ ἡ ἐ[γγύ]η ἁπλῆ γραφεῖσα, καὶ ἐπερωτηθ(εὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα).
* *di em(u) Anastasiu etelioth̄h̄.*

On the *verso*

ἐγγύη Παμουθίου μολυβουργ(οῦ) υἱοῦ Γεωργίου ἀπὸ [τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(εως)
ἀναδεχομ(ένου) Ἀβραάμ[ιο]ν υἱὸν Ἑρμίνου ἀ[πὸ κτήμ](ατος) Τ̣[α]ρ̣[ο]υθί[νου. +

3. ινδ Pap. 4. ὑπερφυεστατοις Pap. om. τῆς. 7. ἰδιοις Pap. 9. υἱος Pap. 11. ὑμων Pap.; so in 22. 12. ὑπερφυειας Pap. 13. υἱον . . . ηραϊδος Pap. 20. το αυτο corr. from τω αυτω. 21, 22. ο corr. fr. ω in the terminations of ετερον τοπον and επιζητουμενον αυτον. 24. The terminations of the verbs -ω and -ωσω inserted afterwards; ρ and δ in παραδωσω partially re-written. 26. α of παρειληφα inserted, and ε of εν partially re-written. 27. l. τοῦτο. ω of ποιησω inserted, and σ corrected; ομ of ομολογω partially re-written. ὑπερ Pap. 28. γιν of γινομενης re-written. ο of παραδοσεως corr. fr. ω.

'In the 4th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor Fl. Tiberius Constantinus, eternal Augustus and Imperator, Phamenoth 25, 12th indiction.

To the most magnificent heirs of Apion, of glorious memory, patrician, landholders in this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas their servant who is acting on their behalf and assuming for his masters, the said all-esteemed persons, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from Aurelius Pamouthius, lead-worker, son of George and Anniana, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I agree of my own free will and with the oath by Heaven and the Emperor to be surety and pledge to your magnificence, through your representatives, for Aurelius Abraham, son of Herminus and Herais, who comes from the estate Great Tarouthinus belonging to your magnificence in the Oxyrhynchite nome, and is entered as your labourer. I engage that he shall continually abide and stay on his holding along with his friends and wife and herds and all his possessions, and be responsible for all that regards his person or the fortunes of him who has been entered as a cultivator; and that he shall in no wise leave his holding or remove to another place, and if he is required of me by your magnificence through your representatives at any date or for any reason whatsoever, I will bring him forward and produce him in a public place without any attempt at flight or excuse, in the keeping of your same honoured house just as he is now when I become his surety. If I do not do this I agree to forfeit for his non-appearance and my failure to produce him 8 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced. This pledge, of which only this copy is made, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I have given by assent.

Executed by me, Anastasius.'

4. There is here a confusion, which recurs in cxxxvi. 4, between the alternative phrases τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνήμης (cf. cxxxvii. 5) and τοῦ ἐν εὐκλεεῖ τῇ μνήμῃ.

6 sqq. Cf. cxxxiii. 5 sqq., &c.

31. *etelioth̄h̄*: the second *h̄* represents η.

CXXXVI. Contract of a Farm Steward.

Gizeh Museum, 10,103. 90·7 × 33 *cm.* A. D. 583.

Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Serenus, a deacon, with his surety Victor, a lawyer, by the terms of which Serenus agrees to become the overseer of certain estates for one year.

At the beginning a line of the date, perhaps preceded by the formula *ἐν ὀνόματι κ.τ.λ.* and a protocol similar to that of cxxxviii, has been broken away.

[+ *βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαουίου*]

Τιβερίου Μαυρικίου το[ῦ α]ἰωνίο[υ] Αὐγούστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ᾱ, μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τοῦ τῆς

θείας λήξεω[ς] γενομένου ἡμ[ῶ]ν δεσπότου Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους ε̄, Παχὼν κθ̄, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) πρώτης.

τοῖς ὑπερφυεστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεῖ τῇ μνήμῃ Ἀπίωνος γενομένου

5 *πρωτοπατρικίου, γεουχοῦσιν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου*

τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος κ[α]ὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς παν-ευφήμοις ἀνδράσιν

τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν, Σερῆνος διάκονος τῆς ἁγίας ἐκκλησίας, υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρίου

Ἀπολλῶ, μετ' ἐγγυη[τοῦ] τοῦ καὶ ἀναδεχομένου [α]ὐτὸν εἰς ἣν ποιεῖται ὑπο-δοχὴν τῆς καταπιστευομ[ἐ]νης

αὐτῷ προνοησίας τῶν ἑ[ξ]ῆς δηλουμένων κτημάτων καὶ ἐξωτικῶν αὐτῶν τόπων, ἐμοῦ

10 *Βίκτορος νομικαρίου, υἱοῦ τοῦ μακαρίου Ἰωάννου, ἐξῆς ὑπογράφοντες ἰδίοις γράμμασιν, ἀμφότεροι*

ὁρμώμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἐγὼ ὁ πρωτότυπος Σερῆνος διάκονος,

ἐκουσίᾳ γνώμῃ καὶ αὐθαιρέτῳ προαιρέσει συντεθεῖσθαί με πρὸς τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαν διὰ τῶν αὐτῇ

προσ⟨η⟩κόντων ἐπὶ ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ λοιπάδος χρυσικῶν τῆς παρούσης πρώτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος)

καὶ καρπῶν καὶ χρυσικῶν καὶ προσόδων τῆς σὺν θεῷ δευτέρας ἐπινεμ-
ήσεως, ἐπὶ τῷ με τὴν
χώραν τοῦ προνοητοῦ ἤτοι ὑποδέκτου ἀποπληρῶσαι παρ' αὐτῇ ἐμ προστασίᾳ
κτήματος Ματρέου
καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς κώμης Ἐπισήμου καὶ Ἀδαίου καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν αὐτῶν
τόπων τῶν διαφερόντων
τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παρεχόμενόν μοι ἀπαιτήσιμον παρὰ τῶν
αἰδεσίμων χαρτουλαρίων
τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἴκου τὴν μεθοδίαν τρέψαι κατὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων γεωργῶν
κτηματικῶν τε
καὶ κωμητικῶν καὶ ἐξωτικῶν, εἰς τὸ πάντα εἰσπρᾶξαι καὶ καταβαλεῖν ἐπὶ
τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφ(ύειαν)
ἤτοι ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτῇ προσήκοντας, τοῦτ' ἔστιν, τὸν μὲν σῖτον ἐ[π]ὶ [τ]ὸν
δημόσιον ναύτην τοῦ
ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἴκου, τὸ δὲ χρυσικὸν ἐπὶ τὸν λαμπρότατον τραπεζίτην τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου
οἴκου, ἀκολούθως τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγίοις τοῖς ἐκδιδομένοις παρ' ἐμοῦ πᾶσιν
τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις
γεωργοῖς ταύτης τῆς προνοησίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γινομένην παρ' ἐμοῦ σπουδὴν
καὶ ἦν
ἐ[ν]δείκνυμι μεθοδίαν περὶ τὴν εἴσπραξιν. εἰ δὲ συμβῇ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι
ἐν τοῖς
προγεγραμμένοις κτήμασιν, ἐμὲ ταύτην ἀποσυμβιβάσαι τὴν δὲ ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαν
ταύτην ἑαυτῇ καταλογίσασθαι ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις· τὰ δὲ ἐξωτικὰ πάντα
ἐμὲ εἰς πλῆρες
λημματίσαι καὶ εἰσπρᾶξαι καὶ εἰσενεγκεῖν τῷ εἰρημένῳ γεουχικῷ λογῳ.
προσομολογῶ δὲ
λημματίσαι τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τοῦ παραλημπτικοῦ
μέτρου τῶν ἀρταβῶν
ἑκατὸν ἀρτάβας δέκα πέντε. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις συνεθέμην καὶ ὡμολόγησα
διδόναι τῷ ἐνδόξῳ
οἴκῳ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας καὶ τὰ δώδεκα νομίσματα Ἀλεξανδρείας τὰ ἐξ
ἔθους παρεχόμενα
ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τῆς αὐτῆς προνοησίας, καὶ δέξασθαί με τὸ ἐμὸν ὀψώνιον
κατὰ μίμησιν

τοῦ πρὸ ἐμοῦ προνοητοῦ. δώσω δὲ τοὺς λόγους πάσης τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποδοχῆς
τοῦ τε λήμματος
καὶ ἀναλώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν λογοθεσιῶν ἀποπληρώσω, εἰ λοιπαδάριος
φανείην
ἀκολούθως ὡς εἴρηται τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγίοις. προσομολογῶ δὲ κἀγὼ Βίκτωρ
ὁ ἐγγυητὴς
ἐγγυᾶσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον Σερῆνον διάκον[ο]ν προ-
νοητὴν διδούντα
πληροῦντα τὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑποδοχῆς, καὶ εἰ λοιπαδάριος φανείη ἀκολούθως
τῆς αὐτοῦ πιττακίοις
οἴκοθεν καὶ ἐξ ἰδίων μου διδόναι καὶ πληρῶσαι τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφ(ύειαν),
ἀποταττόμενος
τῷ προνομίῳ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν, διαφερόντως δὲ τῇ νεαρᾷ διατάξει τῇ περὶ
ἐγγυητῶν
καὶ ἀντιφωνητῶν ἐκφωνηθείσῃ. καὶ ὑπεθέμεθα ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον
τούτου
τοῦ συναλλάγμ(ατος) πάντα ἡμῶν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρξοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ
γενικῶς,
ἐνεχύρου λόγῳ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαίῳ. κύρ(ιον) τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) δισσ(ὸν)
γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθέντες) ὡμολ(ογήσαμεν). +
2nd hand. + Σερῆνος διάκ(ονος), υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρ(ίου) Ἀπολλώ, ὁ προγεγραμ-
μένος, πεποίημαι τουτου τὸ συνάλλαγμα
τῆς προγεγραμμένης προνοησίας κτήματος Ματρέ⟨ο⟩υ καὶ τῶν ἐν τες
κώμης Ἐπισύμου
καὶ Ἀδέ⟨ο⟩υ καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν τώπων, καὶ ἀποδώσω τοὺς λόγους μου, καὶ
στοιχεῖ μοι πάντα
τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκ(ειται), ὑπογράψας χειρεὶ ἐμοι ἀπέλησα. 3rd hand.+
Βίκτωρ νομικάρ(ιος), υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρ(ίου)
Ἰωάννου, ὁ προγεγραμμέ(νος), ἕπομαι καὶ ἀναδέχομαι τὸν προγεγραμμέ(νον)
εὐλαβέστ(ατον)
Σερῆνον διάκ(ονον) καὶ προνοητὴν ἐν τούτο το συναλλάγμα(τι), καὶ συμφωνεῖ
μοι πάντα ὡς πρόκ(ειται).
ὑπέγραψα χειρεὶ ἐμοι, ἀπέλυσα.+
1st hand. + δι' ἐμοῦ Παπνουθίου συμβολαιογράφ(ου) ἐτελειώθη.
* *di em(u) Papnut(hiu) . . . ṣum(bolaeografu) etelioth(e).*

On the *verso*

+ *συνάλ(λαγμα) Σερήνου τοῦ εὐλαβ(εστάτου) διακ(όνου) υἱο[ῦ] τ[οῦ] μακαρ(ίου) Ἀπολλώ,*

μετ' ἐγγυητοῦ τοῦ θαυμ(ασίου) Βίκτορος νομικαρ(ίου), προστασ(ίας) κτήμ(ατος) Ματρέου.

4. *ὑπερφυεστατοις* Pap. 6. *ἴδιοις* Pap.; so in 10. 7. *υἱος* Pap.; so in 42. 10. *υἱου . . . ἰωαννῦ . . . ὑπογραφοντες* Pap. 12. *ὕμων ὑπερφυειαν* Pap.; so in 19, 25. 13. *ἵν,* Pap. 15. *ὑποδεκτῦ* Pap. 16. l. *κώμαις.* 17. *ὕμων ὑπερφυεια . . . χαρτουλαριῶ* Pap. 18. *ὑπευθυνων* Pap. 21. *ενδοξῦ)* Pap. 22. *ὑπευθυνοις* Pap. 28. *ὑμων ὑπερφυεια ὑπερ* Pap. 29. *ι* of *τουτοις* corr. fr. *ν.* 30. *ὑμων ὑπερφυειος . . . νομισματα'* Pap. 31. *ὑπερ* Pap. 32. *ὑποδοχης* Pap.; so in 36. 34. *εγ'γυητης* Pap. 35. *εγ'γυασθαι* Pap. l. *διδόντα.* 36. l. *τοῖς αὐτοῦ. πιτ'τακιοις* Pap. 37. *ἴδιων . . . ὑμων ὑπερφ·* Pap. 38. *εγ'γυητων* (twice) Pap. 39. *ὑπεθεμεθα* Pap. 40. *ὕπαρξοντα ἰδικως* Pap. 41. *δισ'σ* Pap. 42. l. *τοῦτο.* 43. l. *ἐν ταῖς κώμαις Ἐπισήμου.* 44. l. *Ἀδαίου . . . τόπων.* 45. l. *ὡς . . . ἐμῇ. ὑπογραψας* Pap. 47. l. *τούτῳ τῷ . . . συμφωνεῖ.* 48. l. *ἐμῇ.*

The terms of the agreement are (11 sqq.):—

I, Serenus, deacon, principal party to the contract, of my own free will and deliberate choice agree that I have made a contract with your magnificence through your representatives for one year reckoned from the arrears of money payments of the present first indiction and that of the crops and money payments and revenues of the coming (D.V.) second indiction; in which contract I undertake to fill the post of your administrator or steward in the management of the estate of Matreus and your property in and adjacent to the villages of Episemus and Adaeus. I undertake to conduct my dealings with the labourers responsible to me both upon the estate and in the villages and adjacent property in accordance with the requirements notified to me by the worshipful secretaries of your honoured house, so as to collect and pay to your magnificence or to your representatives all that is due, namely, the corn to the official controller of the boats of your honoured house and the money to the most illustrious banker of your said honoured house, in correspondence with the receipts and cheques issued by me to all the labourers under my charge, and in agreement with the performance of my duties and the method of collection adopted by me. And if any deficiency (?) should occur on the estates aforesaid, I am to make it good and it shall be credited to your magnificence in my accounts; and I will gain and collect and pay to the aforesaid owner's account all the dues in full from the outlying properties. I agree further to gain for your magnificence, as compensation for the measure used in receiving payments, fifteen extra artabae on every hundred. I have also contracted and agreed to give to the honoured house of your magnificence the twelve Alexandrian solidi usually paid as a consideration for the said administration; and to accept the same amount of victuals as the administrator before me. I will render accounts of all my stewardship both of receipt and expenditure and I will make up deficiencies when the accounts are balanced if the comparison of my receipts and cheques as aforesaid shows me to be in arrears. I, Victor, surety, do further agree to become surety and bail for the aforesaid Serenus, deacon and administrator, in the discharge and fulfilment of his stewardship; and if he is shown to be in arrears in comparison with his cheques and receipts, to discharge the debt and satisfy your magnificence out of my own private means, renouncing the privilege of sureties, and contrary to the new ordinance issued about sureties and persons accepting responsibility. We both pledge for the observance of this contract all our property present and future, whether held by ourselves or our families, to be security

and to serve as a pledge. The contract, of which two copies are made, is valid, and in reply to the formal question we have given our consent.' (Signatures.)

4. *τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεῖ*: cf. CXXXV. 4, note.

10. *ὑπογράφοντες*: the construction is *ad sensum*.

24. *ἔκθεσιν*: other instances of the use of this word show that it means a payment of some kind, and probably arrears of payment. clxxxix has *τὴν ἔχθεσιν ἣν ὀφείλει ἀποπλη-ρ(οῦν)*, and Gizeh Museum No. 10,132, which is a list of payments in corn and money, is headed *ἴσον ἐχθέσεων τῶν τῆς φροντίδ(ος) τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν κ.τ.λ.* Cf. B. G. U. 539. 1.

37–39. *νεαραὶ διατάξεις* is the Greek title of the *Novellae* of Justinian, two of which (4 and 99) are especially concerned with *ἐγγυηταί*. The natural inference from the clause in the papyrus would be that the law referred to abolished the liability of sureties. But this is neither in accordance with the terms of the *Novellae* nor with common sense. Perhaps the proviso was inspired by a mistrust of a new law which was imperfectly understood. It is interesting to find the imperial decrees evaded in this way by private contract; cf. cxxv. introd.

CXXXVII. Repair of a Waterwheel.

Gizeh Museum, 10,034. 32 × 20 *cm.* A.D. 584.

Acknowledgement given by Aurelius Ptollion, a cultivator, to the heirs of Flavius Apion, of the receipt of an axle for a waterwheel used in irrigation. A large number of similar documents, of which this one may be taken as a representative, are found among the papers relating to the house of Flavius Apion. Cf. cxcii–cxcvii.

There is another inconsistency here (cf. introd. to cxxxv) between the year of the Emperor and the indiction. The 3rd year of Maurice was from Aug. 13, 584–5, while the 2nd indiction came to an end in the summer of 584, long before Tybi 15 (Jan. 10) of Maurice's 3rd year. One of the two numbers must be wrong, and as the date by the year after Tiberius' consulship supports the indiction number (cf. cxxxvii. 4 with cxxxvi. 2 and cxliv. 20), the error probably lies in the year of the Emperor, which should be the 2nd instead of the 3rd. Perhaps the scribe kept to the Egyptian method of reckoning an Emperor's first year as ended on the 5th *ἡμέρα ἐπαγομένη* after his accession (cf. introd. to xxxv. *verso*); but elsewhere in papyri after the reign of Justinian the years of the Emperor are reckoned in the ordinary Roman fashion from the day of his accession without reference to the civil year, and there are other inconsistencies in papyri dated in the reign of Maurice, e.g. G. P. II. lxxxvi, which cannot be explained by the recurrence of the scribe to the Egyptian mode of reckoning the years of an Emperor.

\+ *Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ[εσ]τάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Τιβ[ερ]ίου*

Μαυρικίου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστο[υ] καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους γ̄, μετὰ τὴν

ὑπατίαν τοῦ τῆς θείου λήξεως γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τιβερίου
Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους ϛ, Τῦβι ιε̄, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) β.
τοῖς εὐφυεστάτοις διαδόχοις τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνήμης
Ἀπίων[ο]ς γενομένου πρωτοπ[ατ]ρικίου, γεωυχοῦσιν καὶ ἐνταῦθα
τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ
ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς
αὐτοῖς πανευφήμοις ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν,
Αὐρήλιος Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουθίου μητρὸς Νόννης, ὁρμώμενος
ἀπὸ ἐποικίου Ἀμβιοῦτος τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ διαφέροντος
τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ, ἐναπόγρα[φος] αὐτῆς γεωργός, χ[αί]ρειν.
χρείας καὶ νῦν γεναμένης εἰς τὴν ὑπ' ἐμὲ γεουχικὴν μηχανὴν
καλουμένην Γηδίου Ἀνιανοῦ ἀντλοῦσαν εἰς ἀροσίμην γῆν
αὔξονος ἑνός, ἀνελθὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἠξίωσα τὴν
ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαν ὥστε κελεῦσαί μοι τὸν αὐτὸν αὔξονα
παρασχεθῆναι, καὶ εὐθέως ἡ ὑμῶν ὑπερφύεια, πρόνοιαν
ποιουμένη τῆς συστάσεως τῶν ἑαυτῆς πραγμάτων, τούτου
τὴν τιμὴν κατελογίσατό μοι ἐν τοῖς πιττακίοις μου καινὸν ἐπιτήδιον
ἀντλητικὸν εὐάρεστον. ἐδεξάμην εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν πάντων
τῶν μηχανικῶν ὀργάνων ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ ἥτις ἐστὶν Τῦβι
πε[ν]τεκαιδεκάτη τῆς παρούσης δευτέρας ἰνδ(ικτίονος), ὑδροπαροχ(ίας) καρπῶν τῆς
σὺν θ(εῷ) τρίτης ἐπι[ν]εμ(ήσεως), τὸν δὲ αὐτὸν αὔξονα ἐξυπηρετούμ(ενον) τοῖς
ποτισμοῖς
ἐπὶ ἑπταέτη χρόνον, τὸν δὲ παλαιὸν δοθέντα τῷ θυρουρῷ. κυρ(ία) ἡ χειρο-
γρ(αφία)
ἁπλ(ῆ) γραφ(εῖσα), καὶ ἐπε[ρ](ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα). Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουθίου,
στοιχεῖ μοι αὕτη ἡ χειρογρ(αφία)
ὡς πρόκ(ειται). Παπνούθιος ἔγρ(αψα) ὑ(πὲρ) [ἀ]γρ(αμμάτου) ὄντος. 2nd hand(?)
+ γ(ίνεται) αὔξων εἷς μ(όνος). + + +
1st hand. * *di em(u) Papn(uthiu) ṣun(bolaeografu).*
On the *verso*
+ χειρογραφ(ία) Πτολλίωνος [υ]ἱοῦ Ἀνουθίου ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίου) Ἀμβιοῦτος,
ὑποδοχ(ῆς) αυξονος ἑνός. +

3. ῦπατιαν Pap. 4. ῑνδ Pap.; so in 22. 8. ῑδιοις Pap. 10. υῖος Pap.; so in 25, 28. 12. ῦμων ῦπερφυεια Pap.; so in 17. 13. ῦπ Pap. 14. l. ἀρόσιμον. 15. l. ἄξονος; so in 16, 23, 26, 28. 16. ῦμων ὑπερφυειαν Pap. 19. l. καινοῦ ἐπιτηδείου κ.τ.λ. 22. ῦδροπαροχ Pap. 23. εξῦπηρετουμ Pap. 24. l. θυρωρῷ. 29. ῦποδοχ Pap.

After the date and the usual opening formula the papyrus proceeds (l. 13): 'Having lately had occasion to require an axle for the appliance belonging to the landlord under my charge which is called by the name of Gedius Anianus and supplies water to arable land, I went up to the city and asked your magnificence to order the axle to be provided for me. Whereupon your magnificence with due regard for the state of your property credited me in my accounts with the value of a new, proper, serviceable, and satisfactory axle, which I have received as the complement of all the machinery this fifteenth day of Tybi of the present second indiction for the water-supply of the crops of the third indiction by God's help approaching. This axle is to serve the purposes of irrigation for a term of seven years, and the old one has been given to the porter.'

19. *καινὸν κ.τ.λ.*: the accusative is retained as though *τοῦτον παρέσχετο*, which occurs in some of the documents parallel to this one, had been written instead of *τούτου τὴν τιμὴν κατελογίσατο*.

CXXXVIII. Contract for the Charge of a Stable.

Gizeh Museum, 10,100. 98·8 × 33·5 *cm.* A. D. 610–11.

Contract between Flavius Apion the younger and John, 'contractor of the racecourse' belonging to Flavius Apion, by which John agreed to undertake for a year the charge of Apion's stable in addition to the racecourse, and to provide him with animals whenever they were required, in return for the payment of one pound of gold (72 solidi).

Judging from the number of references in the papyri to the racecourse at Oxyrhynchus, it was very popular at this period. Cf. cxl, cxlv, cl, clv.

At the top of the document is part of a 'protocol' in brown ink, similar to those frequently met with in long Byzantine papyri. (Cf. *Führer Pap. Erz. Rain.* p. 17, sqq.)

Ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρ[ίο]υ κ[αὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δ[εσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαουίου Ἡρακλείου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου καὶ Α[ὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἔτους α . . .

ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ϊδ, (ἔτους) σπ̄ζ σν̄ϛ̄. +

Φλαουίῳ Ἀπίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίῳ, γεουχοῦντι καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει), διὰ Μηνᾶ

οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπ(ότῃ) τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ ἀνδρὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν, ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης σὺν θεῷ πακτάριος τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν οἴκου καὶ τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν οἴκου, υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρίου

Θεοδώρου, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(εως), ὁμολογῶ τὰ ὑπογ[ε-
γραμμ]ένα.
βουλόμενος ἀντέχεσθαι καὶ τῆς χρείας τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ ἐνδόξου
ὑμῶν οἴκου μετὰ τὸν ὑπ' ἐμὲ ὀξὺν δρόμον ἐπὶ ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον
ἀπὸ πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρασκαιδεκάτης
ἰνδ(ικτίονος) μέχρι πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς σὺν θ(εῷ) πεντε-
καιδεκάτης
ἐπινεμή(σεως), ἐκείνησα λόγον πρὸς τὴν ὑμετέραν ὑπερφύειαν διὰ τῶν αὐτῇ
προσηκόντων καὶ τοῦτο τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον καταθαρηθῆναί μοι
παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφυείας· καὶ δὴ κατεπίστευσάν μοι οἱ προσήκοντες
τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφ(υείᾳ) αὐτὸ τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον ἐπὶ τὸν προγεγραμ-
μέ(νον)
ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμε(νον) ἀπὸ πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μη(νὸς) τῆς
παρούσης τεσσαρασκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος). ὁμολογῶ ὑπεισελθεῖν τοῦτο
καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀνακυπτούσας πάσας γεουχικὰς χρείας, καὶ στρῶσαι
τοῖς τε περιβλέπτοις διοικηταῖς καὶ λαμπροτάτοις χαρτουλαρίοις καὶ παισὶν
ἀπερχομένοις εἰς οἱανδήποτε γεουχικὴν χρείαν, καὶ μὴ συγχωρῆ[σα]ι
μέμψιν τινὰ γενέσθαι κατ' ἐμοῦ, ἀνενδοιάστως κινδύνῳ ἐμῷ
καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποστάσεως, καὶ δέξασθαί με παρ' αὐτῆς λογῷ
πάκτου τῆς αὐτῆς χρείας τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ χρυσίου λίτραν
μίαν ζυγῷ Ἀλεξανδρ(είας)· ὁμολογῶν, ὡς εἴρηται, πᾶσαν χρείαν τοῦ
εἰρημένου στάβλου ποιεῖν, καὶ χορηγῆσαι ἄλογα εἰς τὰς
γεουχικὰς χρείας κινδύνῳ ἐμῷ, ὡς εἴρηται, καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς
ὑποστάσεως, καὶ στρῶσαι τοῖς τε περιβλέπτοις διοικηταῖς καὶ
λαμπρ(τάτοις) χαρτουλαρίοις καὶ παισὶν ἀπερχομένοις, ὡς προείρηται,
εἰς γεουχικὰς χρείας. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις πᾶσιν ἐπωμουσάμην
πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος, καὶ νίκης καὶ σωτηρίας καὶ διαμονῆς
τῶν εὐσεβ(εστάτων) ἡμῶν δεσποτῶν Φλαουίου Ἡρακλείου καὶ Αἰλίας
Φλαβίας τούτοις ἐμμένειν, ταῦτα διαφυλάττειν, ἐν μηδενὶ
παραβῆναι τρόπῳ, καὶ ὑπεθέμην εἰς τὸ δίκαιον ταύτης τῆς
ὁμολογίας πάντα μου τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρξοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ
γενικῶς, ἐνεχύρου λογῷ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαίῳ. κυρ(ία) ἡ ὁμολογία
διαγρ(αφεῖσα), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα). 2nd hand. +Ἰωάννης.
3rd hand. +Ἰωάννης πακτάριος
τοῦ ὀξέως δρώμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου οἴκου τῆς ἡμῶν ὑπερφειας καὶ τοῦ βαδεστικοῦ

ὁ πρωγεγραμμένος, πεποίημοι καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ὁμωλογίαν τοῦ βαδεστικοῦ στάβλου ἐπὶ τὸν ἕνα ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μη(νὸς) τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρασκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος), ἐπὶ τῷ πάκτῳ τῆς μιᾶς
45 λείτρας τοῦ χρυσίου Ἀλεξανδρίας, ὡς πρόκ(ειται). Φοιβάμμων μίσθιος αὐτοῦ, υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρίου Παπνουθίου, ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κατ' ἐπιτρωπὴν αὐτοῦ, πρωτέξαντός μου τὼ ἴδιον ὄνωμα. +

\+ δι' ἐμοῦ Παπνουθίου συμβολαιογράφ(ου) ἐτελειώθη.

⁂ *di em(u) Papnut(hiu) etelioth(e). . . ἰνδ(ι)κ(τίονος) ιδ, (ἔτους) σπζ σνς.*

On the *verso*

50 + ...] . . [. . . . .] ωμ( ) πακταρ(ίου) τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου
καὶ τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ. +

3. φλαουΐου Pap.; so in 35. 5. ὑπερφυεστατω Pap. 7. ἴδιω Pap. 8. ἰωαννης Pap.; so in 40 (once). 9. ὑμων Pap.; so in 10. 10. υἱος Pap. 11. ὑπογ[εγραμμ]ενα Pap. 13. ὑμων . . . ἐνα Pap.; so in 20. l. μετὰ τοῦ . . . ὀξέως δρόμου. 15. ἰνδ Pap. 16. ὑμετεραν ὑπερφυειαν Pap. 18. ὑμετερας ὑπερφυειας Pap. 19. ὑμετερα ὑπερφ Pap. 21. ἰνδ Pap.; so in 44. ὑπεισελθειν Pap. 26. ὕποστασεως Pap. 28. σ of πασαν corr. fr. ν. 31. ὑποστασεως Pap. 33. l. ἐπωμοσάμην. 36. διαφυλατ'τειν Pap. 38. ἴδικως Pap. 39. ὑποθηκης Pap. 41. l. δρόμου . . . ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας . . . βαδιστικοῦ. 42. l. προγεγραμμένος πεποίημαι . . . ὁμολογίαν . . . βαδιστικοῦ. 46. l. ἐπιτροπήν. 47. ἴδιον Pap. l. προτάξαντος αὐτοῦ τὸ . . . ὄνομα. 49. ἰνδ^{κ} Pap.

'In the name of the Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, our God and Saviour, in the first year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor, Flavius Heraclius, eternal Augustus and Imperator, . . . , 14th indiction, year 287=256.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank and patrician, landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master, the said all-honoured Apion, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from John, by the help of God contractor of the racecourse belonging to your honourable house, and of the stable belonging to your said honourable house, son of the sainted Theodorus, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I make the following contract.

Wishing to take charge of the stable belonging to your honoured house in addition to the racecourse which is under my care, for one year reckoned from Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction to Choiak 15 in the (D.V.) approaching 15th indiction, I proposed to your magnificence through your representatives that your magnificence should entrust the stable to my care. The representatives of your magnificence accordingly allowed me the charge of it for the one year aforesaid reckoned from Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction. I agree to undertake this duty and all the services that may arise in connexion with the estate, and to find mounts for the noble superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart on any service whatsoever connected with the estate, and to give no cause for dissatisfaction, all this being undertaken unequivocally at the risk of myself and my property; and I accept as payment for the said duties for which I have contracted during the year one pound of gold according to the standard of Alexandria, undertaking for my part, as aforesaid, to perform all the duties

attaching to the aforesaid stable, and to provide animals for the needs of the estate, at the risk of myself and my property, as is aforesaid, and to find mounts for the noble superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart, as aforesaid, on service connected with the estate. To all this I swear by Almighty God and by the supremacy salvation and preservation of our most pious sovereigns, Flavius Heraclius and Aelia Flavia, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and in nowise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this contract all my property,' etc.

8, 9. *Ἰωάννης πακτάριος κ.τ.λ.*: this individual probably recurs in cliv. 10, 11, where he has the additional title of *νομικάριος*.

ὀξέως δρόμου: cf. cxl, a contract with a *σταβλίτης τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου*. A *χαρτουλάριος τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου* is mentioned in Constantin. *De Adm. Imp.* c. 43.

10. *βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου*: this included presumably any animals used in harness, e.g. donkeys or mules, as well as horses; cf. 29, where *ἄλογα* need not be confined to horses.

34 sqq. This is the *θεῖος καὶ σεβάσμιος ὅρκος* referred to in cxxv. 20, &c.

35. *Αἰλίας Φλαβίας*: the first wife of Heraclius is known as Eudocia Fabia, one of these names—the authorities are not agreed which—having been bestowed upon her by the emperor on her marriage. *Φλαβίας* would be an easy mistake for *Φαβίας*.

CXXXIX. Promise to be Honest.

Gizeh Museum, 10,049. 31·8 × 12·1 *cm.* A. D. 612.

Contract between Aurelius Menas, head-watchman, and Flavius Apion the younger, by which Menas undertakes to pay 24 solidi should he be proved to have been a party to any theft of the agricultural plant under his charge.

The lost commencement of this text is supplied from Gizeh Museum No. 10,090, which is a similar contract with Flavius Apion entered into by two natives of the village of Ophekas on the day before the present one, and written by the same scribe.

[+ *Ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ*]
[*Χριστοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν,*]
[*βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐφήμου*]
[*δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αουίου) Ἡρακλείου*]
[*τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου*] *καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος)*
ἔτ[*ους γ*], *Φ*[*αῶ*]*φι κθ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) α.*
Φλ(αουίῳ) Ἀπίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφ(υεστάτῳ)
ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίῳ, γεουχοῦντι καὶ
ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρ(υγχιτῶν) πόλ(ει), διὰ Μηνᾶ
οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσπορ(ίζοντος)
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφ(ήμῳ)

ἀνδρὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχήν,
Αὐρήλιος Μηνᾶς πρωτοφύλαξ, υἱὸς
Ὥρ μητρὸς Ἡραίδος, ἀπὸ κώμης
Ἀδαίου τοῦ Ὀξυρ(υγχίτου) νομοῦ παγαρχουμέ(νης)
παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφ(υείας). ὁμολογῶ
τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφ(υείᾳ) διὰ τῶν αὐτῇ
προσηκόντων, ὡς εἴ ποτε καιρῷ
ἢ χρόνῳ φανομεν κλέψαντες
μηχανικὰ σκεύη ἢ βοίδια,
ἢ οἱανδήποτε κλοπὴν
ποίησαντες, ἢ ὑποδέξασθαι
λιστάς, ἐπὶ τῷ ἐμὲ παρασχεῖν
τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφ(υείᾳ) ὑπὲρ
ἑκάστου ἐγχειρήματος χρυσίου
νομίσμ(ατα) εἴκοσι τέσσαρα, ἔργῳ καὶ
δυνάμει ἀπαιτούμ(ενα) κιν(δύνῳ) ἐμῷ καὶ
τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποστάσεως. κυρ(ία)
ἡ ὁμολ(ογία) ἁπλ(ῆ) γραφ(εῖσα), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα). +

Μηνᾶς υἱὸς Ὥρ, στοιχεῖ μοι
αὕτη ἡ ὁμολ(ογία) ὡς πρ(όκειται). Ἰωάν[ν]ης
ἔγρ(αψα) ὑ(πὲρ) αὐτοῦ ἀγρ(αμμάτου) ὄντος.
+ *di em(u) Ioannu eteliothh.*

On the *verso*
[+ ὁμολ](ογία) Μηνᾶ πρωτοφύλακ(ος), υἱοῦ Ὥρ, ἀπὸ κώμ(ης) Ἀδαίου τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτου) νομοῦ. +

7. ὑπερφ Pap. 8. ὑπατων Pap. 11. ἰδιω Pap. 16. ὑμετερας ὑπερφυειας Pap. 17. ὑμετερα Pap. 19. l. φανούμεθα. 20. βοΐδια Pap. 22. ὑποδεξασθαι Pap. 23. l. λῃστάς. 24. ῡμετερα . . . ῡπερ Pap. 28. ὑποστασεως Pap. 33. ioannu Pap.

After the date and customary formula of address the contract proceeds:—'I promise to your magnificence through your representatives, that if ever at any season or time I shall be found to have stolen the gear of the machinery or of the oxen, or to have committed any theft whatsoever, or to have harboured thieves, I will forfeit to your magnificence for each attempt 24 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced at the risk of myself and my property.'

CXL. Contract with a Horse-Trainer.

Gizeh Museum, 10,057. 28·8 × 22·3 *cm.* A.D. 550.

Contract in which Aurelius Serenus undertakes the superintendence of the racing stable belonging to Flavius Serenus, a *comes*, for one year. The terms of the agreement are:—(1) Aurelius was to discharge his duties regularly and with the utmost care, unless prevented by illness. (2) Aurelius was to receive for himself and the grooms 80 bushels of wheat, 9 gold solidi for barley and vegetables, 80 jars of wine, and half a solidus for green-stuff. (3) A sum of 4½ solidi was paid to Aurelius as earnest-money, which he was to pay back doubled in the event of his retiring from service before the year was out, and to keep if dismissed without just cause.

This document is by the same scribe as cxxxiii.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ [θ]ειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ
αἰωνίου Αὐγ[ού]στου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους κδ, τοῖς τὸ η μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ(αουίου)
Βασιλ[ίο]υ τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου), Παχὼν β, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ιγ, ἐν Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει). +
Φλαουίῳ Σερήνῳ [τ]ῷ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ καὶ περιβλέπτῳ κόμετι τοῦ[δ]ε τοῦ
5 κονσιστωρίου, υἱῷ το[ῦ] τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Μαρτυρίου, γεουχοῦντι ἐ[ν]ταῦθα
τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει, Αὐρήλιος Σερῆνος ὁ καὶ Κόρτιβο[ς υ]ἱὸς
Ἰούστου μητρὸς Μ[α]ρίας, σταβλίτης τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἑκουσίᾳ γνώμῃ καὶ αὐθαιρέτῳ προαιρέσει συντεθεῖσθαι
πρὸς τὴ[ν] ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(έπειαν) ἐπὶ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς
σήμερον
10 ἡμέρας, ἥτις ἐστὶν Παχὼν νεομηνία τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους σκς ρῑϛ, τῆς παρούσης
τρισκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ἀρχῇ, καὶ καρπῶν τῆς σὺν θεῷ τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμ(ήσεως),
ἐπὶ τῷ με χώραν σταβλίτου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου ὑπὲρ τοῦ οἴκ[ου τ]ῆς
ὑμ[ῶν μεγαλο]πρ(επείας)
προσ
κατὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλ[ι]ν ἐκτελέσαι, καὶ ἑτοίμως ἔχω κατακ . . . . . .
καὶ . [. . .] . . . . .

ἐν τῷ αὐτῆς στάβλῳ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀνήκοντα τῇ αὐτῇ χρείᾳ τοῦ στα[βλί]του
ἀποπληρῶσαι ἀμέμπτως καὶ ἀόκνως καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς
καὶ γνησι[ό]τητος καὶ ἐλευθερίας καὶ πίστεως ἀγαθῆς, εἰς τὸ μηδεμίαν μέμψιν
ἢ ἀμελίαν ἢ κατάγνωσίν τινα περὶ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι, δίχα ἀρρωστίας καὶ πόνου
τινός·
κ[α]ὶ δέξασθαί με παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) λόγῳ ὀψωνίου ἐμοῦ τε
καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἱππικόμ(ων)
πάντος τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐν[ὸ]ς ἐνιαυτοῦ, σίτου καγκέλλῳ ἀρτάβας ὀγδοήκοντα,
καὶ ὑπὲρ
κριθῆς καὶ λαχάνο[υ] χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ἐννέα ἰδιωτικῷ ζυγῷ νομιτευόμενα
καὶ οἴνου
γεουχικὰ κνίδια ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλώματος χλωροφαγίας ἑτέρου
νομισμ[ατ]ίου
ἥμισυ καὶ αὐτὸ νομιτευόμενον, μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ζῴου τοῦ λεγομένου
Περισσοῦ. προσ-
ομολογῶ δὲ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) ἐντεῦθεν ἤδη λόγῳ
ἀρραβῶνος
χρυσοῦ νομίσματα τέσσαρα ἥμισυ, καὶ μὴ ἐξεῖν[αί] μοι ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ
ἐνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ
ὑπαναχωρῆσαι ἀπὸ [τ]ῆς ὑμῶν χρείας καὶ παραμονῆς. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσω,
ὁμολογῶ τὰ
αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἥμισυ νομίσματα ἐν [τ]ῷ διπλῷ ἀποκαταστῆσαι αὐτῇ. εἰ
δὲ ἡ [ὑμῶν
μεγαλοπρ(έπεια) ἐθελήσῃ ἐκβαλεῖν με ἐκ τῆς χρείας τοῦ σταβλίτου πρὸ
συμπληρώσεως τ[οῦ
αὐτοῦ ἐνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ ἄνευ αἰτίας τινός, ἐπὶ τῷ καὶ αὐτὴν ζημιοῦσθαι τὰ
αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἥμισυ
νομίσματα τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος. κύρ(ιον) τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) ἁπλ(οῦν) γραφ(έν), καὶ
ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα). 2nd hand. + Αὐρ(ήλιος) Σερῆν[ο]ς [υ]ἱὸς
Ἰούστου ὁ προγεγραμμ(ένος) [π]εποίημαι τοῦτο τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) κατὰ τὸν
προκείμ(ενον) τρόπον, κα[ὶ στοιχ]εῖ μοι
ὡς πρόκ(ειται). Ἀπόλλων Ἡρακλ(είδου) ἀξι[ω]θ(εὶς) ἔγραψ[α] ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
ἀγραμμ(άτου) ὄντος.

* d[i] emu Filoxenu eiel[io]th(e) π . κ/ ι[γ] . . . +

On the *verso*

+ *συνάλλαγμ(α) Σερήνου σταβλίτ(ου) υἱοῦ Ἰούστου ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν).*

1. *ἰουστινιανου* Pap. 3. *β* corr. fr. *γ*. 5. *νἱου* Pap. 6. *υ]ἱος* Pap. 7. *ἰουστου* Pap.; so in 30. 9. *ὑμων* Pap.; so in 23. 11. *ἰνδ* Pap. 12. *ὑπερ* Pap.; so in 31. 18. *ἱπποκομ* Pap. 19. *ὕπερ* Pap. 20. *ἰδιωτικω* Pap. 21. *ὑπερ* Pap. 25. *ὑπαναχωρησαι* Pap.

2. *τοῖς τὸ η*: the number ought to be 9 not 8, cf. note on cxxxiii. 2, a papyrus written by the same scribe, Philoxenus.

7. *ὀξέως δρόμου*: cf. note on cxxxviii. 9.

10. *Παχὼν . . . ἀρχῇ*: there is an inconsistency here. The double date by the two eras combines with the year of Justinian's reign to fix the year in which the papyrus was written as 550. The 13th 'Egyptian' indiction ended in the summer of 550, and was therefore nearly over on Pachon 1 (April 26), which in the present passage is said to be 'in the beginning of the 13th indiction.' A further difficulty is that though the beginning of the 'Egyptian' indiction-year varied considerably from year to year, being perhaps dependent on the rise of the Nile, there is no instance of an indiction beginning so early as Pachon 1; cf. G. P. II. lxxxi. 14, note. Possibly therefore *ἀρχῇ* here is a mistake for *τέλει*. But the whole question of indictions bristles with difficulties which fresh discoveries of papyri only tend to increase, cf. G. P. II. cxxxvi. 5, note.

19. *καγκέλλῳ*: cf. note on cxxvii. 1.

20. *ἰδιωτικῶ ζυγῷ*: cf. note on cliv. 13.

CXLI. Order for Payment of Wine.

Gizeh Museum, 10,096. 11 × 31·6 *cm.* A.D. 503.

Order from John, a *comes*, to his butler Phoebammon to make certain payments of wine to various individuals. The amounts are given in *διπλᾶ*, sc. *κεράμια* (cf. B. G. U. 692. 4), and among the recipients are the inhabitants of two villages or hamlets, Sepho and Kesmouchis, who had brought cakes (?), a carpenter, a *stationarius* or policeman, fishermen, the porter of the monastery or church of St. John, and guards who protected estates on the further bank (probably of the Baḥr Yusuf).

+ *Ἰωάννης κόμες* *Φοιβάμμ[(ωνι) οἰ]νοχειρ(ιστῇ).*
παρασχοῦ τοῖς ἀπ(ὸ) Σεφὼ ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα ?) δι(πλᾶ) β, Διδύμῳ τέκτ(ονι) Ἀλεξανδρ(είας) δι(πλοῦν) α, καὶ τοῖς ἀπ(ὸ) Κεσμούχ(εως) ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα ?) δι(πλᾶ) β, Μεγάλῳ ἀπ(ὸ) στατιοναρ(ίων) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἁλιεῦσ(ι) Κεσμούχ(εως) διὰ Καλεωνίστου δι(πλοῦν) α, τῷ θυρουρ(ῷ) τοῦ ἁγίου Ἰωάννου διὰ Φὶβ συμμάχ(ου) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς χωρικ(οῖς) τοῦ μάρτυρ(ος) διὰ Φὶβ συμμάχ(ου) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἀγροφύλαξ(ι) τοῦ μεγάλου
εἰρηναρχείου φυλάττουσ(ι) τὸ ἀντιπελ( ) δι(πλᾶ) ϛ, τοῖς χωρικ(οῖς) ἐργάτ(αις) δι(πλᾶ) β. γί(νεται) ὅ(λου) τοῦ ἐπισταλ(έντος) διπλᾶ δέκα ὀκτώ.

(ἔτους) ρπ ρμθ, Χοίακ κβ, ιβ ἰνδ(ικτίονος). γί(νεται) ὅ(λου) ⸗ ιη μά(να).
+σεσημεί(ωμαι) οἴνου διπλᾶ δέκα καὶ ὀκτώ, γί(νεται) οἴν(ου) ⸗ ιη,
εἰς Φοιβάμμ(ωνα) οἰνοχειρ(ιστήν).
μηνὶ Χοίακ κβ, ιβ ἰνδικ(τίονος).

1. ἰωαννης Pap. 2. ⸗ β, and so throughout. 4. αγροφυλαξξ Pap. 5. ? l. ἀντιπέρ(α).
2. It is more likely that Ἀλεξανδρ(είας) depends on τέκτ(ονι) than on δι(πλοῦν).
4. συμμάχ(ου): the σύμμαχοι were minor officials; cf. cliv, introd.

CXLII. Tax-receipt.

29·9 × 21·2 *cm.* A.D. 534.

Receipt showing that Asclas, a boatman, had received 1485½ artabae of wheat from the village of Koma as payment for the ἐμβολή of the 13th indiction (cf. note on cxxvi. 9) and 11 solidi, 3½ carats as payment for transport to Alexandria. At the top of the papyrus is a χ; cf. clv, which has π/ in the same position. In the present case, χ may be a number, but π/ which recurs in other Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus, e. g. Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,020, 10,046 etc., appears to be an abbreviation.

+ Ἐνταγ[ίο]ν ἐμοῦ Ἀσκλᾶς ναύτ(ο)υ ἀπὸ Κόμα. μεμέτρη-
με καὶ ἐνεβαλώμην εἰς τὰ ὑπ' ἐμὲ πλοῖα
δι(ὰ) τοῦ κυρ(ίου) Παμουθίου προ(νοητοῦ) Λεωντως ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῆς
τρισκαιδεκάτης ἰνδικτίωνος, σίτου μέτρου
καγκέλλου καθαροῦ ἀκάκου ἀρτάβας χιλίας
τετρακωσίας ὀκτωήκοντα πένται τέταρ(τον),
/ σί(του) κα(γκέλλου) σ— /Αυπεd/, καὶ ὑπὲρ λόγου ναύλου
Ἀλεξανδρίας χρυσοῦ νωμισμάτια ἕνδεκα
καὶ κεράτια τρία ἡμισυ, / νο(μισμάτια) ια κ(εράτια) γS ζυγ(ῷ)
Ἀλεξανδρίας. (ἔτους) σια ρπ, Ἀθὺρ ιθ, ιγ //.
ὁ αὐτὸς Ἀσκλᾶς ναύτ(ης), στοιχῖ μοι τούτου
τῷ πιτάκ(ιον) ὡς πρόκειται. +

On the *verso*

+ πιττάκ(ιον) Ἀσκλᾶ ναύτ(ου) ιγ (ἰνδικτίονος) σίτου κ(αγκέλλου) (ἀρταβῶν)
/Αυπεd καὶ ζυγ(ῷ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρίας) νο(μισματίων) ια η μῆ.

1. l. Ἀσκλᾶ . . . μεμέτρημαι. 2. l. ἐνεβαλόμην. 3. l. Λέοντος. 6. l. τετρακοσίας ὑγδοήκοντα πέντε. 8. l. νομισμάτια. 9. l. ἥμισυ. 11. l. αὐτός . . . τοῦτο τό. 13. πιτ'τακ . . . ιγς Pap.

3. Παμουθίου προνοητοῦ: cf. cxliii. 1.
10. ιγ: sc. ἰνδικτίονος.

CXLIII. Tax-receipts.

30·7 × 24·6 *cm.* A.D. 535.

Three receipts, written by the same hand, for sums paid on account of the money taxes by Pamouthius, financial administrator of Leon, in the months of Tybi, Phamenoth, and Mesore.

We give the text of the first receipt; the other two follow just the same formula.

+ *Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) Παμουθίου προν(οητοῦ) Λέοντος ἀπὸ λόγου ἀργυρικ(ῶν) τρισκαιδεκάτης*
[ἰ]νδικτίονος ἐπὶ μην(ὸς) Τῦβι ιε τῆς αὐτ(ῆς) ιγ ἰνδ(ικτίονος) χρυσοῦ ἰδιωτικῷ ζυγῷ
ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομισμάτια ὀγδοήκοντα παρὰ κεράτια τετρακόσια τεσσεράκοντα, ῥοπῆς κεράτια τεσσεράκοντα, γί(νεται) χρυσ(οῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) σὺν ῥο(πῇ) νο(μισμάτια) π π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) υπ μό(να).
(*ἔτους*) *σια ρπ, μηνὶ Τῦβι ιε, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ιγ. Φιλόξενος τραπεζ(ίτης).* +

On the *verso*

+ *πιττάκ(ιον) τοῦ τραπεζ(ίτου) τῶν νο(μισματίων) σκθ π(αρὰ) Ατπβ (ἥμισυ) (τέταρτον) σὺν ῥο(πῇ) τοῦ κ̣τ̣( )*.

2. ἰδιωτικω Pap. 5. ἰνδ Pap. 6. πιτ'τακ Pap. l. Ατπ.

The second receipt, dated Phamenoth 16, is for *ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ἑξήκοντα παρὰ κερ. τριακόσια, ῥοπῆς κερ. τριάκοντα, = σὺν ῥο(πῇ) νομ. ξ π(αρὰ) κερ. τλ*; the third, dated Mesore 10, is for *ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ὀγδοήκοντα ἐννέα παρὰ κερ. πεντακόσια εἴκοσι ὀκτὼ τέταρτον, ῥοπῆς κερ. τεσσεράκοντα τέσσερα ἥμισυ, = σὺν ῥο(πῇ) νομ. πθ π(αρὰ) κερ. φοβ (ἥμισυ) (τέταρτον)*. The total given on the *verso* is that of the sums *σὺν ῥοπῇ* in the three receipts.

1. *Λέοντος*: Leon in other Oxyrhynchus papyri is described as a *κτῆμα*.

3. *ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς*: the meaning of this expression is obscure; the amount allowed for *ῥοπή* varies from 10 to 12 per cent. of the number of carats wanting, to which it is added in order to make up the whole amount of the deficiency in weight. Cf. ccv.

CXLIV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,071. 40·8 × 32·3 *cm.* A.D. 580.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of various sums of money which were to be taken to Alexandria. The document has been crossed out, showing that the contract had been fulfilled.

. . . . . .

[16 letters]ουπραιλ[16 letters
[16 letters]υ νοταρί[ου 14 letters
τῆς Ἡρακλέους. ὑπεδεξάμην παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας
ὑπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου τοῦ εὐδοκιμωτάτου ἡμῶν
τραπεζίτου ὑπὲρ προσόδων τρίτης καταβολῆς
τρισκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμή(σεως) χρυσοῦ ἐν ὀβρύζῳ χαράγματι
νομίσματα χείλια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα, καὶ
ἐν ἀπολύτῳ Αἰγυπτίῳ χαράγματι ζυγῷ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νομίσματα
ἑπτακόσια εἴκοσι, καὶ ὑπὲρ ὀβρύζης καὶ ἀποκαταστατικῶν αὐτῶν
νομίσματα τεσσαράκοντα πέντε, γί(νεται) χρ(υσοῦ) νο(μίσματα) βσε· καὶ ταῦτα
ἑτοίμως ἔχω καταγαγεῖν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δίχα θεοῦ βίας
καὶ τῶν κατὰ ποταμὸν κινδύνων καὶ ἐπηρειῶν, καὶ καταβαλεῖν
ἐπὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Συμεώνιον τοὺς λαμπροτάτους ἀργυροπράτας,
καὶ ἐνεγκεῖν γράμματα τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἀποκρισιαρίου Θεοδώρου
ὡς τὸ εἰρημένον χρυσίον εἰς πλῆρες κατεβλήθη. καὶ
πρὸς ὑμετέραν ἀσφάλειαν ἤτοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ εὐδοκ(ιμωτάτου) τραπεζίτου
πεποίημαι τὴν παροῦσαν παραθηκαρίαν γραφεῖσαν χειρὶ ἐμῇ
μηνὶ Ἀθὺρ κϛ ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ιδ. + βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ
εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Τιβ(ε)ρίου Κωνσταντίνου
τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἔτους ἕκτου, μετὰ τὴν
ὑπατίαν τῆς αὐτοῦ δεσποτείας τὸ δεύτερον. +

4. υπερφυΐας δια ΐωαννου Pap. l. ὑμῶν. 13. ΐωαννην Pap.

'I have received from your magnificence through John your most distinguished banker for the revenues of the third instalment of the thirteenth indiction 1440 gold solidi in pure coin and 720 solidi in independent (?) Egyptian coin according to the standard of Alexandria, with 45 solidi to make up the deficiency in purity, total 2205 gold solidi. This sum I am prepared to take to Alexandria, apart from accidents sent by Heaven and dangers and mischances by river, and to pay it to John and Simeonius the most illustrious money-changers and to bring a written receipt from the most illustrious agent Theodorus to the effect that the aforesaid sum has been paid in full. For your security or that of the said most distinguished banker I have drawn up the present acknowledgement of deposit written with my own hand this 26th day of Athyr, 14th indiction.'

8 sqq. *ἐν ἀπολύτῳ Αἰγυπτίῳ χαράγματι*: cf. Justinian *edict.* xi, where this kind of coin is contrasted, as here, with pure gold, *θεσπίζομεν τοίνυν κατὰ τὸ πάλαι πολιτευσάμενον κἂν εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ἐν μέσῳ παρέφθαρται χρόνους ἐν τῷ παρὰ Ἀλεξανδρεῦσιν ἀπολύτῳ καλουμένῳ χαράγματι, τὸ κατὰ τὴν Αἰγυπτιακὴν διοίκησιν πολιτεύεσθαι χρυσίον, οὐ δυναμένου τινὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς κακῶς ἐπινενοημένης ὀβρύζης ἀπαίτησιν ποιεῖσθαί τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ κατ' Αἴγυπτον πολιτευόμενον χρυσίον, οὕτως ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι συλλογίζεσθαι ὡς τὸ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν μεγάλην χαραττόμενον πόλιν.* The gold *ἐν*

ἀπολύτῳ χαράγματι appears to mean the ordinary gold solidi on the standard of Alexandria, 24 of which were equivalent to 22½ solidi of pure gold in cxxvi, a proportion of 16 to 15. Here since 45 solidi are paid to make up the deficiency in purity on 720 solidi, the difference between the pure gold and the other is slightly less, the ratio being 17 to 16. As this papyrus was written long after Justinian's reign, his attempt to abolish the distinction between the two kinds of gold coins was, as might be expected, a failure; cf. note on cxxvi. 15.

CXLV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,066. 8·8 × 32·2 *cm.* A. D. 552.

Receipt showing that the banker Anastasius had paid 1 solidus less 4 carats 'for an embrocation needed by the horses of the public circus on the side of the Greens,' and ⅓ solidus less 1½ carats for expenses.

+ *Ἐδόθ(η) δι(ὰ) τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου) Ἀναστασίου τραπεζ(ίτου) ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθ(έντος) εἰς χρεί(αν) τῶν ἵππ(ων) τοῦ δημοσί(ου) κίρκου μέρ(ους) Πρασίνων ἐπὶ τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος) στρατηγί(ου) ᾱ νομισμάτιον ἓν παρὰ κεράτια τέσσερα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νομισματίου τρίτον παρὰ κεράτιον ἓν ἥμισυ, γί(νεται) χρ(υσοῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) ζυγ(ῷ) νο(μισμάτιον) αγ′ π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ϵ (ἥμισυ) μό(να). γί(νεται) νομισμάτιον ἓν τρίτον π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ϵ (ἥμισυ) μόν(α) ἰδιωτικ(ῷ) ζυγ(ῷ).*

(ἔτους) σκη ρηζ, Φαμενὼθ ιθ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) πεντεκαιδεκάτης.

On the *verso*

+ *πιτ(τάκιον) τιμ(ῆς) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀ(γορασθέντος) καὶ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νο(μισματίου) αγ′ π(αρὰ) ϵ (ἥμισυ).*

1. ὑπερ . . . ἵπ′π Pap. 2. ἰνδ Pap. 3. κερ ϵ ζ Pap.; so in 4.

2. Πρασίνων: the factions of the 'Greens' and 'Blues' (*Veneti*, cf. clii. 2) prevailed in the chief provincial towns as well as in the capital.

CXLVI. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,076. 8 × 29·8 *cm.* A. D. 555.

This and the two following documents are receipts for payments made by the monks of the monastery of Andreas to various persons.

The present text records a payment to Serenus, a stableman, for carrying hay and chaff from the barn belonging to the γεοῦχος or landlord to the stable of the monastery.

'Εδόθ(η) δι(ὰ) τῶν μοναζ(όντων) μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου Σερήνῳ σταβλίτ(ῃ) τοῦ βαδιστικ(οῦ)

στάβλ(ου) εἰς χρεί(αν) τοῦ κοβαλεῦσαι χόρτ(ον) καὶ ἄχυρον ἀπὸ γεουχικ(ῆς) χορτοθήκ(ης) ἕως τοῦ στάβλ(ου) ἐπὶ μην(ὸς)

'Αθὺρ ιη ἰνδ(ικτίονος) δ μουεῖ(ον) ἕν, γί(νεται) μουεῖ(ον) ᾱ μό(νον). 2nd hand. γί(νεται) μουεῖ(ον) ᾱ εὐμάνου.

(ἔτους) σλβ (καὶ) σα, 'Αθὺρ ιη, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) τετάρτης.

On the *verso*

+ οἴκου σχινία.

+ πιττάκ(ιον) τοῦ μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ δ ἰνδ(ικτίονος).

1. μοναζζ Pap. 6. πιτ'τακ Pap.

1. βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου: cf. cxxxviii. 10, note.

2. κοβαλεῦσαι: κοβαλεύειν, τὸ μεταστρέφειν (μεταφέρειν in *Et. Mag.* p. 524, 28) τὰ ἀλλότρια μισθοῦ κατ' ὀλίγον, Suidas.

3. μουεῖ(ον) . . . εὐμάνου: the meaning of these terms is obscure. μουεῖ(ον) is possibly identical with μώιον which occurs in G. P. I. xiv. 13; εὐμάνου recurs in cxlvii. 2.

CXLVII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,074. 5·8 × 31 *cm.* A. D. 556.

Receipt for a 'rope or coil' provided by the monks 'for the machine in the garden of the Holy Mary for raising water to fill the holy font.'

The years of the two eras are inconsistent with the indiction. From a comparison of this date with those in cxlvi and cxlviii it is probable that the mistake is in the years of the eras, which should be 232=201.

+ 'Εδόθ(η) δι(ὰ) τῶν μοναζ(όντων) τοῦ ἁγί(ου) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου εἰς τὴν μηχ(ανὴν) τοῦ κηπίου τῆς ἁγί(ας) Μαρίας ἐπὶ τῷ ἀντλῆσαι ὕδωρ

εἰς τὴν ἁγί(αν) κολυμβήθραν σχοιν(ίον) ἤτοι κρίκον ἕνα, γί(νεται) σχοιν(ίον) ἤτοι κρίκ(ον) α μό(νον). 2nd hand. γί(νεται) κρίκ(ος) α εὐμά(νου).

(ἔτους) σλα καὶ σ, Φαρμοῦθι ιβ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) τετάρτης. +

1. ὑδωρ Pap. 3. ῖνδ Pap.

CXLVIII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,075. 5·3 × 28·8 *cm.* A. D. 556.

Receipt given by Melas, head of the monastery of Andreas, to Justus, an attendant at a bath (cf. 1 with Brit. Mus. Pap. cxiii. 6 (b) 12 περιχύτης δημο(σίου) βαλανίου), for four mats for the use of the porters of certain buildings.

+ *Ἐδόθ(η) δι(ὰ) Μέλανος προεστ(ῶτος) τοῦ κοινονίου ἀββᾶ Ἀνδρέου Ἰούστῳ περιχύτῃ τοῦ γεουχικ(οῦ) λουτροῦ τῆς*
μεγάλ(ης) οἰκ(ίας) εἰς χρεί(αν) τῶν ἄλλων β θυρ(ωρῶν) τῶν ἄλλων θόλων ψιάθ(ια) τέσσερα, γί(νεται) ψιάθ(ια) δ μ(όνα).
(ἔτους) σλβ καὶ σα, Φαρμοῦθι ιζ, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) τετάρτης. + 2nd hand. *γί(νεται) ψιάθ(ια) τέσσερα μό(να).*

On the *verso* *πικως* *τμεδ.*

1. l. *κοινοβίου.* 2. *θυρρ . . . ψιαθθ τεσσερα* Pap.

2. *θόλων*: a *θόλος* may be any round building; at a bath it is the *sudatorium.*

4. *πικως*: the same endorsement occurs on the *verso* of Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,077 and 10,079, which are receipts similar to this one.

CXLIX. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,045. 12 × 32·3 *cm.* A.D. 572.

Receipt for 48 solidi paid by Theodorus, a tax-collector.

+ *Κατέβαλ(εν) ὁ αἰδέσιμ(ος) κ[ύριος] ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν κανονικ(ῶν) ὑ(πὲρ) πλειο[. . . . .*
πολυκόπων οἴκο[υ Ἑ]ρμαγένους τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης τῶν ἰνδ(ικτιόνων) ἑκάστου ἔτους χρυσοῦ δημ(οσίῳ) ζυγῷ νομισμάτια εἴκοσι τέσσερα,
γί(νεται) τῶν β ἐτῶν χ[ρ]υσοῦ δημ(οσίῳ) ζυγῷ νομισμάτια τεσσεράκοντα ὀκτὼ μ(όνα).
(ἔτους) *σμθ καὶ σιη̄, μη(νὸς) Θὼθ κε̄ ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ϛ. ὑ(πὲρ) τῶν αὐτῶν τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης ἰνδ(ικτίονων).*
+ *Θεόδωρος [ἐ]πιμελ(ητὴς) σεσημ(είωμαι) ταύτην τὴ⟨ν⟩ ἀπόδειξ(ιν) ὡς πρόκ(ειται).* +

On the *verso*

+ *ἀπόδειξ(ις) τοῦ θαυμασ(ιωτάτου) Θεοδώρου ἐπιμελη[τοῦ . . . . .] . [.] . . . . . δ κ[αὶ] ε̄ τῶν ἰνδ(ικτιόνων) χρ(υσοῦ) δη̣(μοσίῳ) νο(μισματίων) μη//.*

1. ϰ Pap.; so in 5. 2. *ινδ* Pap.; so at the end of 5. 5. *ῖνδ* Pap.

2. *πολυκόπων*: probably for *πολυκώπων* (cf. lxxxvi. 6), but the mutilated word in 1 is not *πλοίων.*

CL. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,051. 6·3 × 32·2 *cm.* A.D. 590.

Receipt showing that Phoebammon, a butler, had paid 3⅛ jars of wine

'to the 14 *bucellarii* of Heracleopolis and Koma who had come on account of the fight . . . .' The *bucellarii* were soldiers kept as guards by persons of importance; cf. clvi.

+ Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) Φοιβάμμωνος οἰνοχειρ(ιστοῦ) τοῖς ῑδ̄ βουκελλ(αρίοις) τῆς Ἡρακλέους (καὶ) Κόμα ἐλθ(οῦσιν) ἐνταῦθ(α) ἕνεκ(α)
τῆς μάχης Κοσμᾶ ἀπομειδ( ) λόγῳ ἀναλ(ώματος) Φαῶφι ι ἰνδ(ικτίονος) θ οἴνου κνίδ(ια) τρία ἥμισυ, γί(νεται) οἴ(νου) (κνίδια) γ⸜ μ(όνα).
(ἔτους) σξζ (καὶ) σλϛ, μη(νὸς) Φαῶφι ι, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) θ. 2nd hand. γί(νεται) οἴν(ου) κνίδ(ια) τρία ἥμισυ. +

2. οι/ ⅂ Pap.

CLI. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,094. 11 × 32·3 *cm.* A.D. 612.

Receipt showing that Macarius, a banker, had paid 3 solidi less 12 carats to some boatmen who were to go to Alexandria and convey an advocate back to Oxyrhynchus.

+ Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) τοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) Μακ[α]ρ[ίου] τρ[α]πεζ(ίτου) τοῖς ναύτ(αις) τῶν πλοί(ων), ἀπερχομέ(νοις)
ἐν Ἀλεξανδρεί(ᾳ) πρὸς τὸν ἐνδοξ(ό)τ(ατον) ῥήτορα ὀφείλοντα εἰς αὐτὰ ἀναπλεῦσαι, λόγῳ
ἀναλώμ(ατος) ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Φαῶφι ἰνδ(ικτίονος) πρώτης χρ[υ]σοῦ ἰδιωτικ(ῷ) [νο]μ[ισ]μ(άτια) τρία παρὰ κερ(άτια) δώδεκα, γί(νεται) χρ(υσοῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ϊβ μ(όνα).
(ἔτους) σπ̄θ (καὶ) σν̄η, μη(νὸς) Φαῶφι, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) πρώτης. + 2nd hand. γί(νεται) ἰδι(ωτικῷ) νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) ⅂ ϊβ. +

On the *verso*

+ τοῖς ναύτ(αις) τῶν πλοί(ων) Φαῶφι νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) ϊβ.

1. ναυττ . . . απερχομμ[ε] Pap. 4. ϊδι Pap. 5. ναυ[τ] Pap.

CLII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,048. 8·4 × 34·5 *cm.* A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Georgius, a secretary, had paid $10\frac{5}{8}$ carats on the Alexandrian standard to two starters employed at the hippodrome on the side of the 'Blues' (*Veneti*) as their wages for a month. Cf. cxlv.

+ Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) τοῦ λα(προτάτου) Γεω[ρ]γίου χαρτουλαρ(ίου) τοῖς β̄ ἀφέτ(αις) προσκαρτεροῦσι τοῖς
ἵππ(οις) τοῦ ἱππικοῦ μέρ(ους) Βενέτων ὑ(πὲρ) μηνιαίω(ν) τοῦ Μ[ε]χὶρ μη(νὸς) ϛ̄ ἰνδ(ικτίονος) χρυσ(οῦ) Ἀλεξανδρεί(ας) κεράτια
δέκα ἥμισυ ὄγ[δοο]ν, γί(νεται) χρυ(σοῦ) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) κερ(άτια) ϊ̈ζ η̄ μά(να).
(ἔτους) σῃδ (καὶ) σξγ̄, Φαμ(ενὼθ) ε, ἰνδ[ικτίονος] ἕκτης. +

1. αφετ Pap. 2. ιπ'π του ιπ'πικου Pap. ινδ Pap.

CLIII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,044. 13·4 × 33 *cm.* A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Menas, a banker, had paid 9 solidi as the price of three horses bought from the inhabitants of Sephtha and given to Victor, a land-agent.

+ Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) τοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) Μηνᾶ τραπεζ(ί)τ(ου) ὑ(πὲρ) τιμ(ῆς) ἵππω(ν) τριῶν ἀγορασθ(έντων)
πα(ρὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σέφθα (καὶ) δοθ(έντων) Βίκτωρι τῷ ἐνδ(όξῳ) ἀντιγε(ούχῳ) ἀκολ(ού)θ(ως) πιττακ(ίῳ)
ἰδιοχείρ(ῳ) αὐτ(οῦ) ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Παχὼν(ν) κε ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ἕκτης χρυ(σοῦ) ζ(υγῷ) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νομισμά(τια) ἐννέα,
οὕτως· τῷ κύρῳ Θωμᾷ πραγμα(τικῷ?) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νομισμά(τια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Σαβίνου
Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νο(μισμάτια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Λεοντίου νομισμά(τια) τρία, γί(νεται) χρυ(σοῦ) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νο(μισμάτια) θ τὰ πρ(ο)κ(είμενα).
(ἔτους) σῃδ (καὶ) σξγ, μη(νὸς) Παχὼν(ν) κε, ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ἕκτης. +

1. ιππω Pap. 3. ϊδιοχειρ . . . ϊνδ Pap.

CLIV *verso.* Account.

Gizeh Museum, 10,102. 30 × 54·5 *cm.* Seventh century.

The *recto* of this papyrus contains a list of payments of wine, oil, meat, &c. to various persons, the heading being:—γνῶσις τοῦ δοθ(έντος) ἀναλώμ(ατος) τοῖς ἀνθρ(ώποις) τοῦ ὑπερφυεστ(άτου) πατρικίου Ἀθανασίου ἐλθ(οῦσιν) ἐνταῦθ(α) ἀπὸ Θηβαείδος | τῶν ἀπὸ Μεχεὶρ β ἰνδ(ικτίονος) ια ἕως ιγ, οὕτως. The various recipients are the στρα(τηλάται) τῶν Σκυθῶν, the 58 σύμμαχοι, the *cancellarius*, *cursores* and *praecursores*, and the 30 σύμμαχοι τῶν ῥιπαρ(ίων).

The *verso* contains a list of receipts and payments, entitled γνῶσ(ις) τῶν ἰντροείντων, made partly in wheat, partly in money, and of considerable interest as giving the relation of solidi 'on the private standard' (ἰδιωτικῷ ζυγῷ) to solidi on the public standard (δημοσίῳ) and solidi 'on the standard of Alexandria.' The passage affording the information is lines 10 sqq.

10 (καὶ) ἐδόθ(ησαν) Ἀνδρονίκῳ ναύτ(ῃ) (ἀρτάβαι) ο, καὶ Ἀνοὺπ καὶ Ἰωάννῃ νομικαρ(ίοις)
καὶ πακταρ(ίοις) τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου ὑ(πὲρ) παραμυθ(είας) ια ἰνδ(ικτίονος) (ἀρτάβαι) ξ, καὶ
ἠνέχθ(ησαν) δι(ὰ) Ἀνοὺπ προ(νοητοῦ) Μεγάλο(υ) Παρορ(είου ?) (ἀρτάβαι) ιη, / σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) ρμη· λοι(παὶ) σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) υπβ (ἥμισυ) (τέταρτον) χο(ῖνιξ) α.
τῶν (ἀρταβῶν) ι ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) νό(μισμα) α π(αρὰ) δ, ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) νο(μίσματα) μη (τέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδοον) (ἑνενηκοστόεκτον) π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ργγ, τὰ π(αρὰ) δημ(οσίῳ) κερ(άτια) σπθ (ἥμισυ)
εἰς νο(μίσματα) ιβ (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδοον), τὰ καθαρ(ὰ) δημ(οσίῳ) νο(μίσματα) λς (ἕκτον) (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (ἑνενηκοστόεκτον), τὰ ζυγ(ῷ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) λς (τρίτον) (ὄγδοον) (ἑνενηκοστόεκτον).
15 (καὶ) τῷ τραπεζ(ίτῃ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ιβ (ὄγδοον). ὁμοί(ως) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) νό(μισμα) α π(αρὰ) δ εἰς Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) (ἥμισυ) (τρίτον) (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδοον) (ἑνενηκοστόεκτον),
/ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ιγ (τεσσαρακοστόγδοον) (ἑνενηκοστόεκτον). λοι(πὰ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) κγ (τρίτον) (δωδέκατον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδοον).

11. του' . . . ν' Pap. 13, etc. μη d μῆ γς' Pap.

'Given to Andronicus the sailor 70 artabae, and to Anoup and John, lawyers (?) and contractors of the racecourse, as payment for the 11th indiction, 60 artabae; and received through Anoup, administrator of Great Parorium(?), 18 artabae, total 148 artabae of corn, remainder $482\frac{3}{4}$ artabae 1 choenix of corn. This, at 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard for every 10 artabae, is equivalent to $48\frac{9}{33}$ solidi less 193 carats on the private standard, that is, less $289\frac{1}{2}$ carats or $12\frac{3}{48}$ solidi on the public standard, making $36\frac{7}{33}$ pure solidi on the public standard, which are equivalent to $36\frac{1}{33}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard.

To the banker $12\frac{1}{3}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard; also 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard, which is equivalent to $\frac{8}{9}\frac{7}{6}$ solidus on the standard of Alexandria, total $13\frac{1}{33}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard, leaving $23\frac{7}{16}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard.'

13. $48\frac{9}{33}$ solidi less 193 carats ($40\frac{8}{96}$ solidi) on the private standard are equivalent to $48\frac{9}{33}$ solidi less $289\frac{1}{2}$ carats ($36\frac{7}{32}$ solidi) on the public standard, and to $36\frac{1}{33}$ solidi on the

standard of Alexandria. The ratios between the solidi of the 3 standards (private, public and Alexandrian) are roughly 161 : 145 : 146. In Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 *verso* 3–4 a similar sum occurs; 558$\frac{1}{3}$ solidi less 2313$\frac{1}{2}$ carats on the private standard are equivalent to 558$\frac{1}{3}$ solidi less 3430$\frac{1}{2}$ carats on the public standard, i.e. a ratio of (in round numbers) 461 : 415, or 153 : 145. In lines 10–13 of the same papyrus there are other instances of conversion from the public to the Alexandrian standard. 23 solidi on the public standard are equivalent to 23 solidi 4 carats on the Alexandrian, 2 solidi 16$\frac{1}{2}$ carats to 2 solidi 17 carats, and 9 solidi 6 carats to 9 solidi 7$\frac{1}{2}$ carats; the several ratios being 92 : 93, 129 : 130, and 444 : 447.

15. There is a mistake in this line. As is shown above, a solidus on the private standard was worth only $\frac{144}{161}$ of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard, yet here 1 solidus less 4 carats, i.e. $\frac{5}{6}$ solidus *ἰδιωτικῷ*, is equivalent to $\frac{5}{6}\frac{1}{6}$ of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard. Two explanations of the inconsistency are possible; first that there was a large amount of variation in the private standard, and that a solidus *ἰδιωτικῷ* was worth sometimes more, sometimes less, than a solidus *Ἀλεξανδρείας*. This however is in itself unlikely, and finds no support in parallel passages. In addition to the two instances quoted in the previous note, in both of which the relation of a solidus *ἰδιωτικῷ* to a solidus *Ἀλεξανδρείας* was about 161 : 146, in line 13 of Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 16$\frac{2}{6}$ solidi less 49$\frac{1}{4}$ carats (14$\frac{2}{3}$ solidi) *ἰδιωτικῷ* are equivalent to 13$\frac{17}{18}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard, giving a ratio of about 141 : 128. It is more probable therefore that in 15 of the present papyrus *νό(μισμα) α π(αρὰ) δ* is a mistake, due perhaps to the occurrence of *νό(μισμα) α π(αρὰ) δ* in 13, for *νό(μισμα) α* simply. The ratio between the private standard and the Alexandrian will then be 96 : 87, which is consistent with the foregoing instances. The private standard does not appear to vary to a greater extent than the other two.

CLV. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,020. 15·1 × 30·6 *cm.* Sixth century.

Letter from Theophilus to his employer John, a *comes*, acknowledging the receipt of various articles and asking for other favours.

π/

Τὰ ἀποσταλέντα μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) διὰ Ἰο⟨ύ⟩στου τοῦ παιδὸς
τῆς σῆς μεγαλοπρ(επείας) ἐδεξάμην, λέγω δὴ οἴνου κνίδια εἴκοσι
καὶ σπαθία εἴκοσι καὶ κνίδια μέλιτος τρία καὶ στάγματος τρία
καὶ ὑδρίας ἄρτων πέντε καὶ κύθραν βουκίου μίαν, καὶ πολλοῖς
χρόνοις καὶ καλοῖς τὴν ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(έπειαν) μετὰ τοῦ ἀφθόνου ὑμῶν
οἴκου. ἐπειδὴ αἱ προσκυνοῦσαι τὴν ὑμετέραν μεγαλοπρ(έπειαν) καὶ τὰ παιδία
ἀρρωστοῦσιν, ὡς ἔθος ἔχει τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος χαρίζεσθαί μου τοῦ λογαρίου.
ἀποστείλῃ μοι τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος στρογγύλιον ῥεφαναιελαίου.
οὐκέτι δὲ ἐφρόντεισεν τὸ σὸν μέγεθος περὶ τοῦ ταπιτιούχου πώλου
τῆς σῆς δὲ μεγαλοπρεπείας δούλου Μακαρίου.

On the *verso*

ἐπίδ(ος) τῷ δεσπότῃ μου τῷ πάντων μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτῳ) κόμ(ετι) καὶ ἐμῷ
προστάτ(ῃ) Ἰωάννῃ
π(αρὰ) Θεοφίλου πολ(ίτου).

1. ὑμων . . . ιοστου Pap. 4. ὕδριας Pap. 5. ὑμων (twice) Pap.; so in 7. 6. ὑμετεραν Pap. 8. l. ῥαφανελαίου. 9. ? l. ταπητιούχου. 11. ἰωαννη Pap.

'I have received what your magnificence sent me through your slave Justus, namely twenty jars of wine, twenty sprigs of dates, three jars of honey, and three of rose-water (?), five pans of bread, one pot of biscuit; and I pray for long life and happiness for your magnificence and your generous house. Since your magnificence's obedient servants and their children are ill, I hope your highness will excuse my account. May your highness be pleased to send me a round pot of raphanus oil. Your highness has no longer shown care for the caparisoned colt (?), and the slave of your magnificence, Macarius.

Present this to my master, John, the all-magnificent *comes* and my patron, from Theophilus, citizen.'

CLVI. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,035. 12 × 33 *cm.* Sixth century.

Letter from Theodorus, secretary (*chartularius*) and land-agent, to other secretaries and overseers, requesting them to appoint Abraham and Nicetes *bucellarii* (cf. cl).

+ Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Νικήτην τοὺς γραμματηφόρους θελήσατε
τάξαι βουκκελλαρίους ἀπὸ ἀρχῆ⟨ς⟩ τοῦ Φαρμοῦθι μηνὸς καὶ ἀπολῦσαι
αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀννώνας, ἐπειδὴ οἴδατε ὅτι χρείαν ἔχομεν βουκελλαρίων.
πάντως οὖν τοῦτο πράξατε καὶ μὴ ὑπέρθεσθε. +

On the *verso*

τοῖς πά(ντων) λαμπρο(τάτοις) τιμαξ(ιωτάτοις) χαρτουλαρ(ίοις) (καὶ) μείζοσι
+ Θεόδωρος χαρτου(λάριος) (καὶ) σὺν θ(εῷ) ἀντιγεοῦχος.

4. ὑπερθεσθε Pap. 5. λαμπρ°ρ° τιμαξαξ Pap.

'Please appoint Abraham and Nicetes, the letter-carriers, *bucellarii* from the beginning of the month Pharmouthi, and pay them their allowance of corn, for you know that we require *bucellarii*. Be sure to do this without delay.

To the most illustrious and honourable secretaries and overseers from Theodorus, secretary and by the grace of God land-agent.'

CLVII. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,042. 13·2 × 30·6 *cm.* Sixth century.

Letter concerning a dispute between Papnouthius, a monk, and a scribe, about a measure.

+ *Ἐπιδὲ φιλονικία γέγονεν μεταξὺ Παπνουθίου τοῦ μονάζοντος καὶ*
τοῦ γραμματευς τοισφωβ$^{\iota\nu}_{\cdot\cdot}$*ου ἐν Ὥφι τῇ κώμῃ ἕνεκεν τοῦ διαπίσ-*
ματος τοῦ μέτρου ἐμβαλαμένου παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ εὐλαβεστάτου
Παπνουθίου, κατ[α]ξ[ι]ώσῃ ἡ σὴ ἀρετὴ ποιῆσαι γράμμ[α]τα πρὸς τὸν
εἰρημένον γραμματέα ἵνα ὑποδέξαιται μέ$^{\tau\grave{o}}_{\cdot}$*τρον ἀδιαδιατροφος*
καὶ σφραγίσαι τὸ διάπισμα. καὶ ποιοῦμαι μετὰ τοῦ Ἀπιπᾶ ἐνταῦθα.

1. l. *ἐπειδή*. 2. l. *γραμματέως*. *φωβοῦ* Pap. 5. *ἵνα* Pap. l. *ὑποδέξηται . . . ἀδιαστρόφως*. 6. l. *σφραγίσῃ*. On the *verso* a line erased.

2. *διαπίσματος*: cf. 6 and cxxxiii. 14 *σίτου ῥυπαροῦ ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος*. In the absence of other parallels the meaning is doubtful.

CLVIII. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,043. 11·5 × 32·5 *cm.* Sixth or seventh century.

Letter from Victor to Cosmas, a *comes*, concerning two brickmakers who had left their work without finishing it.

+

+ *Δύο πλινθευταὶ ἀπὸ Τάμπετι ἠνέχθησαν ἐν τῇ Ἰβίωνος, καὶ παρακαλῶ*
τὴν ὑμετέραν λαμπρὰν γνησίαν ἀδελφότητα κελεῦσαι τῷ μείζονι τῆς αὐτῆ[ς
Τάμπετι λαβεῖν τὸ ἀσφαλὲς αὐτῶν ἵνα μὴ πάλιν φύγωσιν καὶ ἐάσωσιν τὸ
ἔρ̣γον
ἡμίσεον. ταῦτα γράψας πλεῖστα ὑμᾶς τοὺς λ[α]μπροτάτους προσκυνῶ,
παρακαλῶν
ὑμᾶς ἐφ' ἑκάστης γράψαι μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὑγίας ὑμῶν τῶν λαμπροτάτων. +

On the *verso*

+ *δεσπ̣ό(τῃ) ἐμ̣(ῷ) λαμπρο(τάτῳ) πα(ν)τιμα̣ξ̣ίῳ) προσκυ(νητῷ) γν̣(ησίῳ) [ἀ]δ̣ιλ(φῷ)*
Κοσμᾷ κόμε(τι) μειζοτέ(ρῳ) + *Βίκτωρ.* +

1. *ἴβιωνος* Pap. 2. *ὑμεταραν* Pap. 3. *ἵνα* Pap. 4. *ὑμας* Pap., so in 5. 5. l. *ὑγιείας*. *ὑμων* Pap. 6. l. [*ἀ*]*δελ*(*φῷ*).

'Two brickmakers from Tampeti were brought to Ibion, and I urge you, my true and illustrious brother, to order the overseer of Tampeti to take security of them, against their absconding again and leaving their work half done. I write with many expressions of respect for your eminence, and entreat you to take every opportunity of writing to me about the state of your eminence's health.'

DESCRIPTIONS.

LV A and B. Duplicates of lv, *q.v.* A.D. 283. Nearly complete. 23 × 16·2 and 23 × 14·3 cm.

LXVII A. Duplicate of lxvii, *q.v.* A.D. 338. Nearly complete. 24·8 × 39·6 cm.

LXXII A. Duplicate of lxxii, *q.v.* A.D. 90. Practically complete. 38 × 9·5 cm.

LXXXIII A. Duplicate of lxxxiii, *q.v.* A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26·1 × 9·6 cm.

CLIX. Order from Aurelius Theon to Chaereammon to pay Pausanias 2,000 drachmae for pitch. Second or third century. Complete. 8 lines. 8·3 × 7·4 cm.

CLX. Letter from Diogenes to his sister Heliodora, announcing his arrival at Memphis. Second or third century. Complete. 21 lines. 25·4 × 5·7 cm.

CLXI. Letter from Demetrius to his father Heraclides, blaming him for not sending 12 baskets of fodder, and requesting their immediate despatch. Third or fourth century. Complete. 8 lines. 8·9 × 17·8 cm.

CLXII. Letter from Timotheus to Petronius explaining the reasons for his delay at Nilopolis. Sixth or seventh century. Complete. 7 lines. 7 × 30 cm.

CLXIII. Letter from Theopompus to Sarapion, strategus of the upper division (*ἄνω τόπων*) of the Sebennyte nome, stating that he had sent an ounce of purple. Second or third century. Complete. 17 lines. 22·9 × 10·2 cm.

CLXIV. Letter addressed to Apollonius, son of Zoilus, with reference to the termination of some dispute. Second century. Complete. 6 lines. 7·8 × 17·5 cm.

CLXV. Letter from Taroutillius, the superintendent of allotments (*ὁ πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς*), to the agoranomi, announcing the cession of 20 arourae. The formula is the same as that of xlv–xlvii. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus, Mecheir (A.D. 81). Nearly complete. 26 lines. 24 × 7·5 cm.

CLXVI. Lease by Heraclides and Sarapion of a half share of 5 arourae held by them in common with a third person in the *κλῆρος* of Philonicus and Charas. The provisions of the lease resemble those of ci. Dated in the twenty-seventh year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus

Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus Britannicus, Phaophi (A.D. 187). Nearly complete. 52 lines. 29·6 x 7·2 cm.

CLXVII. Order to pay Heracles, an ἀρχέφοδος, 1½ artabae, 6 choenices of corn, as a contribution (σύνταξις) for the twentieth year of an Emperor. Second century. Complete. 4 lines. On the *verso* ends of 5 lines. 8·5 x 14 cm.

CLXVIII. Order from Saras to Dionysius, a γεωργός, to pay Zosimus 2 artabae of wheat. Third century. Practically complete. 4 lines.

CLXIX. Order to the ἀρχέφοδος of the village of Isionpanga to send up Thatres, son of Ptollion; cf. lxiv and lxv. Third century. Complete. 3 lines. 8·1 x 10·5 cm.

CLXX. Letter from Claudius Antoninus to the agoranomi, requesting them to register (καταγράφειν) a sale which had taken place. Second century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 10·8 x 7·4 cm.

CLXXI. Census-return (ἀπογραφὴ κατ' οἰκίαν) addressed to the strategus and basilico-grammateus. Dated in the tenth year of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 146–7). Incomplete. 20 lines. On the *verso* a list of names. Complete. 20 lines. 15·6 x 13·7 cm.

CLXXII. Order to an ἀρχέφοδος to deliver Dionysius, son of Panechotes, to the officer (δημόσιος); cf. clxix. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5 x 12·5 cm.

CLXXIII. Announcement of a death (cf. lxxix), with the request that the deceased person might be struck off the taxing-lists (περιγραφῆναι περὶ τῆς λαογραφίας καὶ τοῦ χειρωναξίου). Dated in the fourteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, Tybi (A.D. 174). Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21·4 x 6·7 cm.

CLXXIV. Letter from Plutarchus, ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρητὴς καὶ χειριστὴς καταλοχισμῶν Ὀξυρυγχείτου, to the agoranomi, announcing a cession of land in the κλῆρος of Philistion; cf. xlv–xlvii. Dated in the eighth year of Domitian, in the month Νέος Σεβαστός (A.D. 88). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22·2 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXV. Letter from Phanias and Diogenes, ἀσχολούμενοι τοὺς καταλοχισμούς (cf. xlv and xlvi), to the agoranomi, announcing a cession of land. About A.D. 95. Incomplete, the end being lost. 20 lines. 14·5 x 6·2 cm.

CLXXVI. Conclusion of a similar letter to the agoranomi (cf. xlv–xlvii). Dated in the third year of Trajan, Phaophi (A.D. 99). Incomplete. 14 lines. 20·7 x 6·6 cm.

CLXXVII. Letter asking for windlasses (ἐργάται). Sixth century. Nearly complete. 5 lines. 14·3 x 26·3 cm.

CLXXVIII. Letter to the clerk of the *ἀγορανομεῖον* from Seras, acknowledging the receipt of a will made in the nineteenth year of Trajan, which he wished to revoke; cf. cvii. Early second century. Nearly complete. 15 lines. 9·6 × 9·5 cm.

CLXXIX. Letter, asking that something previously agreed upon should be sent. Second century. Complete. 8 lines, in an upright uncial hand. 10 × 8·3 cm.

CLXXX. The *recto* of this papyrus contains a fragment of a third century account. 13 lines. On the *verso* is an order to Stephanus, a banker, to pay (*προδιάζειν*) to Zoilôs, a sailor, as the charge for freight (*ναῦλον*) upon 600 artabae of corn, 40 drachmae, making in addition to 20 drachmae already paid a total of 60 drachmae. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5·5 × 16·5 cm.

CLXXXI. Invitation to a wedding-feast; cf. cx–cxii. Third century. Imperfect, only the beginnings of lines being preserved. 5 lines. 3·2 × 4·3 cm.

CLXXXII. Letter from Thonius to his wife and sister Thecla, referring to a payment of 20 talents. Fourth century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 12·8 × 8·1 cm.

CLXXXIII. Fragment of an official letter. Second or third century. 12 lines. On the *verso* an order to Heraclas, a banker, to pay Heracleus 200 drachmae for making bricks. Third century. Complete. 7 lines. 6 × 8·6 cm.

CLXXXIV. Letter from Agathodaemon, requesting the despatch of 14 sheep in return for the total payment of 260 drachmae, and blaming the addressee for his conduct in a transaction concerning the sale of some grass and a goat. Second or third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 30 lines. 16·7 × 10 cm.

CLXXXV. Letter from Apollonius and Herminus, *ἀσχολούμενοι τὸ ἐγκύκλιον*, to Herodes and the other managers of the public bank, authorizing them to receive the tax on the sale of a slave; cf. xcvi. Dated in Pharmouthi of the twenty-first year (of Commodus, A.D. 181). Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 7·6 × 7·3 cm.

CLXXXVI. Account of payments in talents and drachmae to various persons, one of whom is a *κοσμητ(ὴς) φόρου κήπων Σαραπείου*. Third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 8 lines. 14·1 × 8·7 cm.

CLXXXVII. Letter from Irene to Parammon (cf. cxvi), giving him a list of articles which he was to bring; written in the same hand as cxv and cxvi, and on the same day as cxvi. Complete. 12 lines. 9 × 6·7 cm.

CLXXXVIII. Letter, in a semi-uncial hand, from Heraclides to his father Horion about the purchase of a slave and a pair of Italian lamps. Dated in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138). Practically complete. 14 lines. 23 × 13·4 cm.

CLXXXIX. Order from Theonilla to Horion, a steward, to pay Silvanus some wine received from him in the thirty-first year, on condition of his paying up the ἔκθεσις (cf. cxxxvi. 24) which he owed. Dated in Tybi of the second year. If, as is probable, the thirty-first year is that of Constantine, the second year may be that of Constantine II and Constantius (i.e. A.D. 338). Complete. 10 lines. 12·1 × 12·9 cm.

CXC. On the *recto* account of payments. Sixth century. Incomplete. 11 lines. On the *verso* account of receipts from inhabitants of several villages, and of payments for various purposes. Sixth century. Incomplete. 19 lines. 24·2 × 27·8 cm.

CXCI. List of reductions of payment granted to the inhabitants of various villages. Sixth century. Practically complete. 24 lines. 32 × 45 cm.

CXCII. Acknowledgement addressed by Aurelius Apasion to Flavius Apion or his heirs (cf. cxxxiii–cxxxix), of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανὴ καλουμένη Λιβική. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 21 lines. 19·9 × 9·8 cm.

CXCIII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius John, of the receipt of two large windlasses (ἐργάται μεγάλοι); cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 20·2 × 20·6 cm.

CXCIV. Acknowledgement, similar to cxcii, addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs by Aurelius Ptollion, of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανὴ καλουμένη Καρίου. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21·7 × 11 cm.

CXCV. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Epimachus, of the receipt of some machine for irrigation; cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the 'second year of the reign and consulship' of Justin II, first indiction, Thoth 14 (A.D. 567). Incomplete, the end being lost. 15 lines. 15·5 × 16 cm.

CXCVI. Account of receipts and expenditure on estates of Flavius Apion. Sixth century. Practically complete. 22 lines. 34 × 37·3 cm.

CXCVII. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Sourus, of the receipt of two windlasses and of a κυλλὴ κωκλῶδις; cf. cxxxvii. Written on Thoth 16, in the year 229=198, first indiction (A.D. 552). Nearly complete. 24 lines. 23·2 × 20·7 cm.

CXCVIII. Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Aurelius Macarius. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. cxxxv, and cxciii). Incomplete, only the beginning being preserved. 14 lines. 12·5 × 16·9 cm.

CXCIX. Agreement addressed to Flavius Apion by Georgius, a deacon, in which the latter becomes surety that Aurelius Onnophris would remain on his holding; cf. cxxxv. Dated in the 'third year of the reign and consulship' of Justin II, second (?) indiction ἀρχῇ, Mesore 4 (A.D. 568). Incomplete, the end being lost. 19 lines. 16·8 × 21·6 cm.

CC. Similar agreement addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs, by which Jeremias, Apoll[onius?], and a third person become sureties that Aurelius Apasirius would remain on his holding. Sixth century. Incomplete at both top and bottom. 15 lines. 10 × 16·1 cm.

CCI. Beginning of a contract addressed to Flavius Apion (the younger). Dated in the twelfth year and eleventh consulship of Mauricius, twelfth indiction, Thoth 30 (A.D. 593). 6 lines. 6·3 × 22 cm.

CCII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius Bartholomaeus, of the receipt of one windlass for a μηχανὴ καλουμένη Ἀκανθῶνος; cf. cxxxvii and cxciv. Dated in the eighth year and fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 11 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, being broken at the bottom. 23 lines. 17·6 × 14·6 cm.

CCIII. Letter referring to a dispute about the ownership of a camel. Sixth century. Complete. 15 lines. 25·1 × 29·4 cm.

CCIV. List of σύμμαχοι (cf. cxli. 4) in two columns. Sixth or seventh century. Incomplete. 27 lines. 15·3 × 17·3 cm.

CCV. Receipt given by the banker Philoxenus for a payment of 315 solidi, less 1905¼ carats ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς ἰδιωτικῷ, less 157½ carats ῥοπῆς, made by Pamouthius for the money taxes of the thirteenth indiction; cf. cxliii. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, Mecheir (A.D. 535). Complete. 11 lines. 30·5 × 19·2 cm.

CCVI. Receipt for the payment by Pamouthius (cf. ccv) of 4 solidi, less 16 carats, ἰδιωτικῷ, to John, as a loan. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, Tybi (A.D. 535). Complete. 6 lines. 9·3 × 30·4 cm.

CCVII. Receipt for the payment of 4 κνίδια of wine from Phoebammon to Alexander for nine days' work. Dated in the year 267 = 236, ninth indiction, Phaophi (A.D. 590). Practically complete. 3 lines. 5·2 × 32 cm.

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Numbers in heavier type are those of the papyri; small Roman numerals indicate columns.

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παραλλάττειν **9.** iii. 2.
παρανομεῖν **13.** 5.
παραπείθειν **11.** 17.
παρατάσσειν **12.** ii. 24, iv. 9, vi. 10, 13, 21.
παρθενικός **8.** 5.
παρθένος **12.** iii. 34.
πάροιθε **7.** 11.
πᾶς **1.** *verso* 14; **7.** 5; **8.** 5. **12.** ii. 17, vi. 23.
πατήρ **1.** *verso* 11; **13.** 13.
πατρίς **1.** *recto* 11.
Παυσανίας **12.** iii. 24.
pax **30.** *verso* 5.
πέλεκυς **14.** 4.
πέμπειν **12.** v. 35.
πέντε **9.** ii. 15, iv. 3.
πεντεκαιδέκατος **12.** vi. 2.
περαίνειν **11.** 45.
Περδίκκας **12.** vi. 17.
περιέχειν **9.** ii. 4, iv. 3.
περιοδώδης **9.** iii. 20.
Πέρσης **12.** ii. 14, iii. 2, 13, iv. 7, 13, 35, v. 10.
Philippus **30.** *recto* 8.
Phrygia **30.** *verso* 11.
πιμπλάναι **5.** *recto* 5.
πίπτειν **1.** *recto* 18; **11.** 30.
Πλάτων **12.** i. 22.
πλουτεῖν **10.** 14.
πνεῦμα **5.** *recto* 2, 6, 9, 10, *verso* 2, 14.
ποιεῖν **1.** *recto* 12; **7.** 9; **12.** iv. 22, vi. 19.

ποικίλος **9.** ii. 10.
ποιμαίνειν **15.** ii. 2.
πόλεμος **12.** iii. 13.
πόλις **1.** *recto* 15; **12.** v. 4.
πολίτης **7.** 14.
pollere **30.** *recto* 3.
Πολυκλῆς **12.** i. 17.
πολυόλβιος **9.** iii. 9.
Πολυπέρχων **12.** vi. 34.
πολύς **9.** i. 14, ii. 19; **12.** iv. 12, 15, 16.
πονεῖν **1.** *verso* 17.
πονηρός **4** (*a*). 4, 18.
πορεύειν **9.** ii. 9.
ποσάκις **11.** 14.
ποτέ **9.** iii. 8, 16; **11.** 37.
ποτεοικώς **8.** 7.
ποῦ **9.** iii. 5, iv. 11.
πούς **9.** ii. 8, 15, iii. 18.
πρᾶγμα **10.** 18.
praefectus **30.** *recto* 2.
Πραξίβουλος **12.** vi. 29.
πρᾶξις **12.** v. 21.
πριστός **8.** 7.
πρό **9.** iv. 10.
προεκκεῖσθαι **9.** iv. 15.
προλαμβάνειν **11.** 12.
προσδέχεσθαι **12.** iv. 34.
προσδοκεῖν **11.** 2.
πρόσθε **7.** 5; **9.** iii. 15.
προσκαθῆσθαι **11.** 21.
πρότερος **11.** 32; **12.** vi. 24; **13.** 16.
πρόφασις **10.** 11.
προφήτης **1.** *recto* 10.
προφητικός **5.** *recto* 2, 9, 11.
Πτολεμαῖος **12.** v. 34, vi. 20.
πτωχεία **1.** *recto* 1.
Πυθόδηλος **12.** iii. 19.
Πυθόδοτος **12.** ii. 4.
πυνθάνεσθαι **10.** 19.

ῥᾴδιος **9.** v. 35.
rex **30.** *verso* 3.
ῥήτωρ **12.** ii. 36.
Ῥόδιος **12.** v. 26.
Romanus **30.** *verso* 5, 7.
ῥυθμοποιία **9.** ii. 8, 20, iii. 1, iv. 9, v. 14, 23.
ῥυθμός **9.** ii. 1, 21, iv. 19, v. 28.

Ῥωμαῖοι **12.** i. 5, ii. 26, iii. 7, iv. 21, vi. 21.
Ῥώμη **12.** iii. 33.

σαββατίζειν **1.** *verso* 9.
σάββατον **1.** *verso* 9.
σάρξ **1.** *verso* 13; **5.** *recto* 13.
σαρωνίς **14.** 10.
satis **30.** *recto* 3.
Σαυνίτης **12.** ii. 24, vi. 13, 22.
Σικελία **12.** ii. 7.
σιφλός **14.** 2.
Σμικρίνας **12.** i. 9.
σός **13.** 3, 5; **15.** ii. 9.
σπάνιος **9.** i. 13.
spectare **30.** *recto* 7.
Σπεύσιππος **12.** i. 23.
σπόρος **14.** 8.
στάδιον **12.** i. 9, 17, ii. 19, iii. 15, iv. 26, v. 16, 25, vi. 3, 27.
στεφανοῦν **11.** 43.
στηρίζειν **1.** *recto* 17.
στόμα **14.** 5.
στρατεύειν **12.** iii. 8.
στρατηγός **12.** iii. 12, iv. 7.
συμμαχεῖν **12.** ii. 33.
σύμμαχος **12.** iv. 14.
συνέρχεσθαι **11.** 16; **12.** iii. 10.
συνιστάναι **12.** v. 5, 12.
συνοικίζειν **11.** 6.
συντάσσειν **11.** 42.
superare **30.** *verso* 2.
Συράκουσαι **12.** i. 2.
σχεδόν **9.** v. 2.
σχῆμα **9.** ii. 8, iii. 2, v. 1, 20, 30.
σχίζειν **1.** *recto* 8.
σχολή **12.** i. 24.
σώζειν **11.** 28, 29.
σῶμα **5.** *recto* 13.
σωμάτιον **5.** *recto* 10.
Σωσιγένης **12.** ii. 7.

τάξις **5.** *recto* 12.
ταπεινός **10.** 15.
ταῦρος **15.** ii. 3.
τάχα **9.** iv. 14.

τέκος **9.** iii. 7.
τελεῖν **7.** 4.
τελευτᾶν **12.** vi. 32.
τέσσαρες **12.** v. 20.
τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος **12.** v. 24.
τέταρτος **12.** ii. 12, iii. 8, iv. 20.
τετράχρονος **9.** v. 11.
Thrac[**30.** *verso* 8.
Τιβουρτῖνος **12.** i. 5.
τιθέναι **9.** ii. 5, 7, iv. 12.
τιμή **7.** 10.
τίς **9.** v. 2, 13.
τοίνυν **13.** 2.
τοιοῦτος **9.** ii. 2, 19, 22, iv. 6, 9, 17.
τοσοῦτος **9.** v. 21.
τότε **1.** *verso* 1; **11.** 6, 9; **12.** ii. 35, iii. 7, iv. 17, 36, v. 8.
τρεῖς **9.** ii. 17, iii. 6, 18; **12.** v. 14, 32, 33.
τριάκοντα **12.** v. 13, 32.
τρισκαιδέκατος **12.** v. 15.
τρίτος **9.** v. 8; **12.** i. 4, 13, ii. 28, iv. 8, v. 4.
τρόφιμος **10.** 20; **11.** 41.
τροχαικός **9.** iii. 13, v. 16.
τρυφή **15.** ii. 12.
τυγχάνειν **10.** 17; **11.** 33; **13.** 6.
τυίδε **7.** 2.
τυποῦν **8.** 2.
τύραννος **12.** i. 3, ii. 8.
Τύρος **12.** iv. 31.
τυφλός **1.** *verso* 20.

υἱός **1.** *verso* 19; **12.** ii. 16, 34, iii. 26.
ὑπερβολή **10.** 16.
ὑπερέχειν **15.** i. 4.
ὕστερος **9.** ii. 17.
ὑψηλός **1.** *recto* 17.

validus **30.** *recto* 10.

φαίνειν **11.** 5, 11.
φανερός **5.** *recto* 8; **9.** v. 19, 24.
φέρειν **11.** 2; **15.** ii. 8.

φέρτατος **9.** iii. 6.
φθείρειν **12.** iii. 36.
Φίλιππος **12.** i. 25, ii. 28, iii. 11, 22, iv. 31; **13.** 12.
φιλοδέσποτος **10.** 13.
Φιλοκλῆς **12.** v. 28.
φίλος **9.** iii. 3; **12.** v. 10; **15.** ii. 11.
φιλόσοφος **12.** i. 22.
φλύαρος **4** (*a*). 8.
φράζειν **10.** 12.
φροντίς **11.** 38.
Φρύνιχος **12.** ii. 22.
φυλακή **4** (*a*). 12.
φυλαρχία **11.** 4.
φυσικός **15.** ii. 13.
φύσις **9.** v. 22.

χαίρειν **15.** ii. 1.
Χαιρώνδας **12.** ii. 22.
Χαιρωνεία **12.** ii. 30.
Χαλκιδεύς **12.** iv. 26.
χαρά **7.** 6.
χειροῦν **12.** iii. 31, v. 23.
χιών **15.** i. 3.
χολή **10.** 13.
χορός **9.** ii. 13, 18.
Χρέμης **12.** v. 18.
χρῆμα **15.** ii. 6, 8.
χρῆσθαι **9.** ii. 2, 16, 21, iii. 9, iv. 14, 22, v. 16; **15.** ii. 13.
χρῆσις **9.** iii. 21, iv. 7, 17, v. 35.

χρηστός **10.** 13.
Χριστός **5.** *recto* 13.
χρόνος **9.** ii. 6, v. 6.
χρώς **7.** 13.
χώρα **12.** v. 36; **13.** 14.

ψηφίζειν **15.** ii. 6, 7.
ψυχή **1.** *verso* 18; **4** (*a*). 8, 10, 16, 24.

ᾠδή **15.** ii. 4.
῾Ωραι **9.** iii. 3.
ὡς **9.** ii. 6.
ὥστε **9.** iii. 19, v. 4, 34.
ὠτίον **1.** *recto* 21.
῾Ωχος **12.** ii. 13.

II. EMPERORS.

JULIUS.

Καῖσαρ **33.** v. 11.

AUGUSTUS.

῎Αουστος **35.** *verso* 2.

TIBERIUS.

Τιβέριος **35.** *verso* 3.

CLAUDIUS.

Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος ζ **38.** 4, ἔτος θ **37.** i. 2, ἔτος ιβ **39.** 2.
Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος, ἔτος ζ **37.** i. 5.
Κλαύδιος **35.** *verso* 4.

NERO.

Νέρων Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος β **99.** 1, 11, 13.
Νέρων **35.** *verso* 5.

VESPASIAN.

Οὐσπασανός **35.** *verso* 6.

TITUS.

Τεῖτος **35.** *verso* 7.

DOMITIAN.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Δομιτιανὸς Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικός, ἔτος ϛ **48.** 18, ἔτος θ **72.** 26, 38, ἔτος ιγ **73.** 1, ἔτος ιδ **45.** 15, ἔτος ιϛ **104.** 1.
Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσ. Δομιτιανὸς Σεβαστός, ἔτος γ **94.** 1.
Δομειτιανός, ἔτος γ **75.** 13. Δομιτιανός **35.** *verso* 8.
Αὐτοκρ. [, ἔτος ζ **73.** 34.

NERVA.

Νέρου **35**. *verso* 9.

TRAJAN.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Νέρουας Τραιανὸς Ἄριστος Σεβ. Γερμ. Δακικός, **74**. 25, ἔτος ιθ **74**. 30.
Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσ. Νέρουας Τραιανὸς Σεβ. Γερμ., ἔτος γ **46**. 28, ἔτος δ, **49**. 10.
Θεὸς Τραιανός, ἔτος θ **106**. 11, ἔτος ις **107**. 7.
Τραειανός **35**. *verso* 10.

HADRIAN.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Τραιανὸς Ἁδριανὸς Σεβ. **75**. 34, **105**. 1. 22, ἔτος ζ **107**. 10, ἔτος ια **34**. ii. 15, iii. 15, ἔτος ιγ **75**. 36, **95**. 1, ἔτος ιε **68**. 36, ἔτος ιζ **100**. 15, ἔτος ιθ **106**. 15.
Θεὸς Ἁδριανός, ἔτος κβ **98**. 13.
Ἁδριανός **35**. *verso* 11.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Τίτος Αἴλιος Ἁδριανὸς Ἀντωνῖνος Σεβ. Εὐσεβής, ἔτος ς **101**. 49.
Ἀντωνῖνος Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος, ἔτος α **98**. 13, ἔτος γ **89**. 2, ἔτος δ **98**. 22, ἔτος ς **101** 6.
] Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος (Hadrian or Antoninus) **40**. 3.
Θεὸς Ἀντωνῖνος **33**. ii. 7.
Ἔλειος Ἀντωνῖνος **35**. *verso* 12.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσ. Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος Σεβ. Ἀρμ. [Μηδ.] Παρθ. [Μέγισ]τος, ἔτος ιδ **51**. 17.

MARCUS AURELIUS AND COMMODUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καίσαρες Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος καὶ Λούκιος Αὐρήλιος Κόμμοδος Σεβ. Ἀρμ. Μηδ. Παρθ. Γερμ. Σαρμ. Μεγ., ἔτος ιθ **76**. 27.
Αὐρήλιοι Ἀντωνῖνος καὶ Κόμμοδος Καίσαρες οἱ κύριοι, ἔτος ιθ **90**. 1, ἔτος κ **88**. 12.

COMMODUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καισ. Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Κόμμοδος Ἀντωνῖνος Εὐσεβ. Εὐτυχ. Σεβ. Ἀρμ. Μηδ. Παρθ. Σαρμ. Γερμ. Μεγ. Βρετ., ἔτος κη **91**. 25, ἔτος λα **69**. 16.
Αὐτοκρ. Καισ. Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Κόμοδος Ἀντωνῖνος Σεβ. **79**. *recto* 15.
Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Κόμμοδος Ἀντωνῖνος Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος, ἔτος κα **96**. 21.
Ἀντωνῖνος Κόμοδος **35**. *verso* 13.

SEVERUS, CARACALLA AND GETA.

Αὐτοκρ. Καίσαρες Λούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεουῆρος Εὐσεβ. Περτίναξ Ἀραβ. Ἀδιαβην. Παρθ. Μεγ. καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος Εὐσεβ. Σεβαστοὶ [[καὶ Πούβλιος Σεπτίμιος Γέτα]] Καῖσαρ Σεβαστός, ἔτος θ **54**. 19, ἔτος κ. **56**. 23.

CARACALLA.

Σεουῆρος **35**. *verso* 14.
(not named) ἔτος κδ **108**. i. 1.

ELAGABALUS.

Ἀντωνῖνος **35**. *verso* 15.

ELAGABALUS AND ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνῖνος Εὐσεβ. Εὐτυχ. καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀλέξανδρος Καῖσαρ Σεβαστοί, ἔτος ε **61.** 20.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσ. Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σεουῆρος Ἀλέξανδρος Εὐσεβ. Εὐτυχ. Σεβ. **35** *recto* 7, ἔτος β **77.** 22.

Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σεουῆρος Ἀλέξανδρος Καῖσ. **77.** 13.

Ἀλέ]ξανδρος Εὐσεβής [**35.** *recto* 1.

Ἀλέξανδρος **35.** *verso* 16.

MAXIMINUS.

Μαξιμῖνος **35.** *verso* 17.

GORDIANUS.

Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Γορδιανὸς Καῖσ. ὁ κύριος **80.** 12; cf. **62.** *recto* 3.

Γορδιανός **35.** *verso* 18.

PHILIPPUS.

Μάρκος Ἰούλιος Φίλιππος Καῖσ. ὁ κύριος **81.** 11.

Φίλιππος **35.** *verso* 19.

ἔτος β **81.** 11.

DECIUS.

Δέκιος **35.** *verso* 20.

CARUS.

Αὐτοκρ. Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Κᾶρος καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Καρεῖνος Γερμανικοὶ Μεγ. καὶ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Νουμεριανὸς οἱ ἐπιφανεστ. Καισ. Εὐσεβ. Εὐτυχ. Σεβ., ἔτος α **55.** 16.

DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN.

οἱ κυρ. ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανὸς καὶ Μαξιμιανὸς Σεβαστοί, ἔτος η καὶ ζ **59.** 19.

ἔτος ε καὶ δ **58.** 27, ἔτος η καὶ ζ **59.** 23.

ἔτος ια καὶ ι τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβ. καὶ ἔτος β (l. γ) τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστ. Καισάρων Σεβ. **43.** *recto* iii. 15; so **43.** *recto* vi. 21 with ἔτος γ τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου κ.τ.λ., and omitting the final Σεβαστῶν.

ἔτος ιζ καὶ ις καὶ θ τῆς εὐδαίμονος ταύτης βασιλείας **71.** i. 4.

ἔτος ιθ καὶ ιη **71.** i. 23.

CONSTANTIUS AND GALERIUS.

ἔτος ιε καὶ γ τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ Σευήρου καὶ Μαξιμίνου τῶν ἐπιφανεστ. Καισάρων **102.** 21.

CONSTANTINE AND LICINIUS.

ἔτος ιβ καὶ θ **103.** 6.

CONSTANTINE.

οἱ δεσπόται ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ Καίσαρες **88.** 6.

ἔτος λα καὶ ιγ **92.** 4.

CONSTANTIUS II AND CONSTANS.

οἱ δεσπόται ἡμῶν Αὔγουστοι **87.** 16.

JUSTINIAN.

ὁ θειότατος καὶ εὐσεβέστατος ἡμῶν δεσπότης Φλαούιος Ἰουστινιανὸς ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγουστος καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος κδ **133.** 1, **140.** 1, ἔτος λδ **125.** 1.

JUSTIN II.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Ἰουστῖνος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος δ **134.** 1, ἔτος ζ **126.** 1.

TIBERIUS.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Τιβέριος Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος δ **135.** 1, ἔτος ϛ (omitting μέγ. εὐεργ.) **144.** 18.

MAURICE.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπ. Φλ. Τιβέριος Μαυρίκιος ὁ αἰών. Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος γ **137.** 1.

] Τιβέριος Μαυρίκιος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος α **136.** 1.

HERACLIUS.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Ἡράκλειος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ. **138.** 2.

Φλ. Ἡράκλειος καὶ Αἰλία Φλαβία **138.** 35.

] ἔτος [γ **139.** 3.

Ἄγουστοι κύριοι **41.** 3, 11, 20, 29.

Αὐτοκράτωρ **33.** ii. 2, 3, 6 *et saep.*

Καῖσαρ **33.** ii. 13, iii. 1.

ἔτος ιε **70.** 7, ἔτος κ **70.** 12.

III. CONSULS, ERAS, AND INDICTIONS.

CONSULS.

Μάριος Μάξιμος καὶ Ῥ]ώσκιος Αἰλιανὸς ὕπατοι (223) **35.** *recto* 6.

ἐπὶ ὑπατίας τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφ. Καισ. Σεβ. (294) **23** *verso.*

ὑπατίας Νουμμίου Τούσκου καὶ Ἀννίου Ἀνυλλίνου τῶν λ. (295) **23.** *verso,* **43.** *recto* vi. 25.

ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Αὐτοκρ. Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβ. τὸ ϛ (306) **102.** 1.

ὑπατείας Καικινίου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐεττίου Ῥουφίνου τῶν λαμπροτ. (316) **53.** 12; **84.** 19; **103.** 22.

ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικινίου Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ϛ καὶ [Δικινίου τοῦ ἐπ]ιφανεστάτου Καίσ. τὸ β, τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ (323) **42.** 8.

τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ (323) **60.** 12.

ὑπατείας Παυλίνου καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τῶν λαμπροτ. (325) **52.** 1.

ὑπατείας . . . . .] τῶν λαμπροτ. (Constantius and Maximius, 327) **83.** 24.

ὑπατείας Φλαουίων Οὔρσου καὶ Πολεμίου τῶν λ. (338) **67.** 1; **85.** ii. 19, iv. 18; **86.** 1.

ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου τὸ γ καὶ Κώ[νσταντος τὸ β] τῶν Αὐγ. (342) **87.** 1.

ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου Αὐγούστου τὸ ἕ[νατον] καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανεστ. Καίσαρος τὸ β (357) **66.** 1.

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ. Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπροτ., τοῖς τὸ η (550) **133.** 2, **140.** 2, τοῖς τὸ ιθ (560) **125.** 2.

ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν (Φλ. Ἰουστίνου) *γαληνότητος τὸ β* (569) **134.** 4, *τὸ δεύτερον* (sic, 572) **126.** 2.
μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τῆς αὐτοῦ (Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου) *δεσποτείας τὸ β* (580) **144.** 20.
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2nd (569) **134.** 6; (584) **137.** 3, 22.
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5th (571–2) **149.** 5; (572) **126.** 3.
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13th **132.** 3; (534) **142.** 4, 10, 13; (535) **143.** 1, 2, 5; (550) **140.** 3, 32; Pachon 1, *ἀρχῇ* **140.** 11.
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IV. MONTHS AND DAYS.

(*a*) MONTHS.

Egyptian.	*Roman.*	*Macedonian.*	*Length of the Egyptian months in an ordinary year.*
Θώθ	Σεβαστός **99.** 1, 11, 13.		Aug. 29—Sept. 27.
Φαῶφι			Sept. 28—Oct. 27.
Ἀθύρ	Νέος Σεβαστός **49.** 13, 15.	Αὐδναῖος **99.** 1.	Oct. 28—Nov. 26.
Χοίακ	Ἀδριανός **98.** 17.		Nov. 27—Dec. 26.
Τῦβι			Dec. 27—Jan. 25.
Μεχείρ			Jan. 26—Feb. 24.
Φαμενώθ			Feb. 25—March 26.
Φαρμοῦθι			March 27—April 25.
Παχών			April 26—May 25.
Παῦνι			May 26—June 24.
Ἐπείφ			June 25—July 24.
Μεσορή	Καισάρειος **45.** 17; **73.** 4; **107.** 8.	Ὑπερβερεταῖος **73.** 4.	July 25—Aug. 23.
ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι **45.** 17; **75.** 12; **107.** 9; **108.** ii. 19, 20.			Aug. 24—28.

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Παπνοῦθις **86.** 4.
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Πασίων **73.** 9; **76.** 4, 34.
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Πελάγιος **43.** *verso* iii. 11.
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Πέρταξ **100.** 6.
Πεσοῦρις **37.** i. 4, 5, 9, 15, ii. 6.
Πεταρπεβῆβις **47.** 6, Πετεαρπ. **47.** 21, Πεταρβεβῆβις **46.** 5.
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Σαραπίων **43.** *recto* iii. 1 *et saep.*, *verso* iii. 9,

iv. 27, v. 9; **51.** 14; **54.** 1, 8, 28; **57.** 10; **68.** 8 *et saep.*; **73.** 8, 9; **74.** 5; **75.** 8; **80.** 4; **87.** 5, 22; **88.** 9; **89.** 6; **91.** 1, 32; **99.** 14; **104.** 5; **105.** 13, 14; **107.** 1; **114.** 2.
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Σαρμάτης **43.** *recto* iii. 9, 26, 31, iv. 7, 21, v. 6, 14, 20, 30, *verso* ii. 11, iv. 25; **84.** 5.
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Ταναροοῦς **73.** 11.
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Τιβέριος **72.** 16, 17.
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(*c*) ἄμφοδα, ἐποίκια, τόποι, &c.

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JUSTINIAN.

ὁ θειότατος καὶ εὐσεβέστατος ἡμῶν δεσπότης Φλαούιος Ἰουστινιανὸς ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγουστος καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος κδ **133.** 1, **140.** 1, ἔτος λδ **125.** 1.

JUSTIN II.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Ἰουστῖνος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος δ **134.** 1, ἔτος ζ **126.** 1.

TIBERIUS.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Τιβέριος Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος δ **135.** 1, ἔτος ϛ (omitting μέγ. εὐεργ.) **144.** 18.

MAURICE.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπ. Φλ. Τιβέριος Μαυρίκιος ὁ αἰών. Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος γ **137.** 1.

] Τιβέριος Μαυρίκιος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ., ἔτος α **136.** 1.

HERACLIUS.

ὁ θειότ. καὶ εὐσεβέστ. ἡμῶν δεσπότης μέγιστος εὐεργέτης Φλ. Ἡράκλειος ὁ αἰώνιος Αὔγ. καὶ Αὐτοκρ. **138.** 2.

Φλ. Ἡράκλειος καὶ Αἰλία Φλαβία **138.** 35.

] ἔτος [γ **139.** 3.

Ἄγουστοι κύριοι **41.** 3, 11, 20, 29.

Αὐτοκράτωρ **33.** ii. 2, 3, 6 *et saep.*

Καῖσαρ **33.** ii. 13, iii. 1.

ἔτος ιε **70.** 7, ἔτος κ **70.** 12.

III. CONSULS, ERAS, AND INDICTIONS.

CONSULS.

Μάριος Μάξιμος καὶ Ῥ]ώσκιος Αἰλιανὸς ὕπατοι (223) **35.** *recto* 6.

ἐπὶ ὑπατίας τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφ. Καισ. Σεβ. (294) **23** *verso.*

ὑπατίας Νουμμίου Τούσκου καὶ Ἀννίου Ἀνυλλίνου τῶν λ. (295) **23.** *verso*, **43.** *recto* vi. 25.

ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Αὐτοκρ. Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβ. τὸ ϛ (306) **102.** 1.

ὑπατείας Καικινίου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐεττίου Ῥουφίνου τῶν λαμπροτ. (316) **53.** 12; **84.** 19; **103.** 22.

ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικινίου Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ϛ καὶ [Λικινίου τοῦ ἐπ]ιφανεστάτου Καίσ. τὸ β, τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ (323) **42.** 8.

τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ (323) **60.** 12.

ὑπατείας Παυλίνου καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τῶν λαμπροτ. (325) **52.** 1.

ὑπατείας . . . . .] τῶν λαμπροτ. (Constantius and Maximius, 327) **83.** 24.

ὑπατείας Φλαουίων Οὔρσου καὶ Πολεμίου τῶν λ. (338) **67.** 1; **85.** ii. 19, iv. 18; **86.** 1.

ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου τὸ γ καὶ Κώ[νσταντος τὸ β] τῶν Αὐγ. (342) **87.** 1.

ὑπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου Αὐγούστου τὸ ἕ[νατον] καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανεστ. Καίσαρος τὸ β (357) **66.** 1.

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ. Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπροτ., τοῖς τὸ η (550) **138.** 2, **140.** 2, τοῖς τὸ ιθ (560) **125.** 2.

ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν (Φλ. Ἰουστίνου) *γαληνότητος τὸ β* (569) **134.** 4, *τὸ δεύτερον* (sic, 572) **126.** 2.
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13th **132.** 3; (534) **142.** 4, 10, 13; (535) **143.** 1, 2, 5; (550) **140.** 3, 32; Pachon 1, *ἀρχῇ* **140.** 11.
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(*a*) MONTHS.

Egyptian.	*Roman.*	*Macedonian.*	*Length of the Egyptian months in an ordinary year.*
Θώθ	Σεβαστός **99.** 1, 11, 13.		Aug. 29—Sept. 27.
Φαῶφι			Sept. 28—Oct. 27.
Ἀθύρ	Νέος Σεβαστός **49.** 13, 15.	Αὐδναῖος **99.** 1.	Oct. 28—Nov. 26.
Χοίακ	Ἀδριανός **98.** 17.		Nov. 27—Dec. 26.
Τῦβι			Dec. 27—Jan. 25.
Μεχείρ			Jan. 26—Feb. 24.
Φαμενώθ			Feb. 25—March 26.
Φαρμοῦθι			March 27—April 25.
Παχών			April 26—May 25.
Παῦνι			May 26—June 24.
Ἐπείφ			June 25—July 24.
Μεσορή	Καισάρειος **45.** 17; **73.** 4; **107.** 8.	Ὑπερβερεταῖος **73.** 4.	July 25—Aug. 23.
ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι **45.** 17; **75.** 12; **107.** 9; **108.** ii. 19, 20.			Aug. 24—28.

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Παπνούθιος **136.** 49; **137.** 26; **138.** 46, 48; **157.** 1, 4.
Παπνοῦθις **86.** 4.
Papnuthios **136.** 50; **137.** 27; **138.** 49.
Παποντώς **59.** 22; **99.** 4, 18; **100.** 5; **105.** 15.
Παράμμων **43.** *verso* iii. 20; **116.** 6.
Παρίων **43.** *verso* ii. 19, iii. 3, 4, 27, 28, iv. 7.
Πάσεις **43.** *verso* ii. 9.
Πασίων **73.** 9; **76.** 4, 34.
Παταῆσις **67.** 5, 15, 23.
Παῦλος **43.** *verso* iii. 18; **132.** 1, 4.
Paulos **126.** 31.
Παῦμις **86.** 4.
Παυσεῖρις **68.** 2; **76.** 5, 34.
Παχοῦμις **65.** 3.
Πέδων **106.** 22.
Πεκύσιος **133.** 9.
Πεκῦσις **43.** *verso* ii. 25; **49.** 5; **105.** 1 *et saep.*
Πελάγιος **43.** *verso* iii. 11.
Περισσός **140.** 22.
Πέρταξ **100.** 6.
Πεσοῦρις **37.** i. 4, 5, 9, 15, ii. 6.
Πεταρπεβῆβις **47.** 6, Πετεαρπ. **47.** 21, Πεταρβεβῆβις **46.** 5.
Πετοσάραπις **73.** 18.
Πετοσεῖρις **112.** 2.
Πλαντᾶς **115.** 9.
Πλουτάρχη **79.** *recto* 3.
Πλούταρχος **45.** 6, 7.
Πλουτίων **43.** *verso* iii. 25; **56.** 18, 32; **91.** 39; **96.** 11; **113.** 15.
Πνεφερώς **99.** 3, 9, 18; **104.** 5.
Ποτάμων **57.** 10.
Πούρκιος **72.** 7.
Πρίσκος **133.** 10.
Πτολέμα **72.** 4; **105.** 3, 5, 9; **166.** 7, 20.
Πτολεμαῖος **45.** 3, 5; **67.** 3, 13, 22; **70.** 2; **94.** 3 *et saep.*; **106.** 3.
Πτολεμῖνος **43.** *recto* iii. 10, iv. 7.
Πτολλᾶς **64.** 5.
Πτολλίων **72.** 3, 20; **137.** 10, 25, 28.
Πύρος **43.** *recto* v. 9, 12.
Πύρρος **47.** 3.

Ῥοδόπη **117.** 17.

Σαβῖνος **153.** 4.
Σάιος **105.** 18.
Σαλαμῖνος **85.** iv. 6, 21.
Σαλοστάριος **78.** 16.
Σαμόθρᾳξ **43.** *recto* iii. 8, 20.
Σάρα **134.** 17.
Σαραεῦς **37.** i. 4, 21, ii. 4; **38.** 4.
Σαραπάμμων **35.** *recto* 2; **54.** 6; **77.** 5.
Σαραπᾶς **43.** *verso* iv. 2.
Σαραπιάδης **43.** *verso* ii. 8, iv. 20.
Σαραπιακός **77.** 5, 12.
Σαραπιάς **78.** 3, 7; **91.** 2, 16.
Σάραπις **46.** 9; **47.** 9; **100.** 2; **105.** 15; **110.** 2.
Σαραπίων **43.** *recto* iii. 1 *et saep.*, *verso* iii. 9,

iv. 27, v. 9; **51.** 14; **54.** 1, 8, 28; **57.** 10; **68.** 8 *et saep.*; **73.** 8, 9; **74.** 5; **75.** 8; **80.** 4; **87.** 5, 22; **88.** 9; **89.** 6; **91.** 1, 32; **99.** 14; **104.** 5; **105.** 13, 14; **107.** 1; **114.** 2.
Σάρας **118.** 1.
Σαρμάτης **43.** *recto* iii. 9, 26, 31, iv. 7, 21, v. 6, 14, 20, 30, *verso* ii. 11, iv. 25; **84.** 5.
Σεκοῦνδος **71.** ii. 10.
Σεοῆρις **101.** 4.
Σεουῆρος, Σευῆρος **43.** *recto* iv. 3, 6, v. 16, 19, *verso* iii. 7; **84.** 5, 21.
Σεργίας **94.** 3.
Σερηνία **112.** 1.
Σερῆνος **43.** *verso* ii. 10, 25; **53.** 15; **132.** 4; **136.** 7 *et saep.*; **140.** 4, 6, 29, 33; **146.** 1.
Σερούαντος **43.** *recto* iv. 18, 9.
Σεύθης **41.** 28.
Σιλβανός **43.** *verso* iii. 30, v. 2; **52.** 5.
Σίλλυς **43.** *verso* iv. 27.
Σινέεις **66.** 6, 16.
Σινθοώς (?) **49.** 5.
Σκύβαλος **43.** *verso* iii. 25.
Σοῆρις **104.** 4, 11.
Σουσνεῦς **131.** 2.
Σοφία **132.** 10.
Στέφανος **43.** *verso* iii. 16.
Στεφανοῦς **126.** 5 *et saep.*
Στρατήγιος **130.** 23.
Στράτων **106.** 8, 20.
Συμεώνιος **144.** 13.
Σύντροφος **113.** 26.
Σύρα **43.** *verso* ii. 22.
Σύρος **38.** 3, 9, 15; **43.** *recto* iii. 1, 7, 21, *verso* i. 18; **62.** *verso* 2.
Σχεῖραξ **43.** *verso* iv. 3.
Σωσικόσμειος **95.** 15.
Σωτᾶς **71.** i. 5, 18.
Σωτήρ **43.** *recto* iii. 1 *et saep.*

Τααμπαῆσις **100.** 6.
Ταβησάμμων **56.** 2, 31.
Ταέρσις **76.** 8.
Ταναβάτειος **100.** 4.
Ταναροοῦς **73.** 11.
Τανεντῆρις **91.** 3, 35.
Ταοννῶφρις **80.** 10; **115.** 1, 13; **116.** 1, 22.
Ταποντώς **75.** 8.
Ταποτάμων **45.** 4.
Ταρεοῦς **76.** 3.
Ταρμάλοις **81.** 5.
Τατρίφις **78.** 8.
Ταυσάραπις **73.** 18.
Ταυσῖρις **99.** 9.
Ταψόις **100.** 7.
Τεραῦς **104.** 6.
Τερεντιανός **43.** *recto* v. 15.
Τεροῦνς **43.** *recto* ii. 7.
Τεώς **47.** 6, 7, 21.
Theon **32.** 5.
Τιβέριος **72.** 16, 17.
Τιμόθεος **123.** 11.
Τνεφερώς **104.** 23.
Τοισφωβῖνος (?) **157.** 2.
Τοτοεῦς **98.** 2.
Τρύφων **38.** 2; **39.** 8; **99.** 2, 8, 14; **108.** ii. 16.
Τσεεῖ **76.**
Τσενδηματ( ) (Dat.) **78.** 8.
Τύραννος **71.** ii. 11.

Φανείας **121.** 7.
Φανίας **45.** 1; **46.** 1.
Φατρεύς (Gen.) **104.** 7.
Φίβ **133.** 10; **141.** 4.
Φιλάδελφος **43.** *recto* iii. 7, 21.
Φιλέας **43.** *verso* ii. 28.
Φιλήμων **43.** *verso* iv. 5.
Φιλῆτας **72.** 17.
Φίλιον **115.** 8.
Φίλιππος **43.** *recto* iv. 2, 5.
Φιλόξενος **143.** 5.
Filoxenos **133.** 28; **140.** 32.
Φιλοσάραπις **43.** *verso* iv. 13.
Φίλων **115.** 1, 13; **116.** 1, 22.
Φιλώτας **105.** 2, 22.
Φιλωτέρα **100.** 5.
Φλαουία **126.** 5, 20.
Φλαούιος **126.** 23; **133.** 4; **134.** 7; **138.** 5; **139.** 7; **140.** 4.
Φοιβάμμων **129.** 2, 15; **132.** 7; **133.** 9; **138.** 45; **141.** 1, 6; **150.** 1.

Χαιρέας **117.** 1, 13, 20.
Χαίρεις **47.** 13.
Χαιρημονίς **96.** 6.
Χαιρήμων **48.** 1, 21; **98.** 2; **100.** 3; **101.** 1; **104.** 5; **110.** 1.
Χριστός **130.** 20, 21; **138.** 1.
Χωσίων **91.** 1, 31.

Ψάσνις **40**. 4.
Ψεναμοῦνις **101**. 3, 8, 52.

Ὧρ **139**. 14, 30, 34.
Ὡριγένης **43**. *verso* iv. 19; **100**. 5.
Ὡρίων **34**. iv. 1; **43**. *verso* i. 23, ii. 22, iii. 31, iv. 19, 22, v. 3; **49**. 3; **54**. 1; **61**. 4, 28; **67**. 3, 13, 23; **76**. 2, 7, 33; **89**. 6; **91**. 5, 37; **107**. 2; **113**. 2.
Ὧρος **43**. *verso* i. 8; **76**. 7; **97**. 7; **100**. 7.
Ὠφέλας **43**. *verso* iii. 8.
Ὠφελία **101**. 58.
Ὤχιν (?) **92**. 1.

VI. GEOGRAPHICAL.

(*a*) Countries, Nomes, Districts, Cities.

Αἴγυπτος **34**. i. 16, ii. 13, iii. 1, 3; **35**. *recto* 9, 11; **47**. 4; **67**. 4; **71**. i. 1, ii. 1.
Αἰγύπτιος **144**. 8.
Ἀλεξάνδρεια **35**. *recto* 9; **39**. 11, 12, 14; **87**. 14; **100**. 2; **119**. 4, 6; **126**. 12, 26; **142**. 8; **144**. 11; **151**. 2. ἡ λαμ. πόλις τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων **59**. 4. ἡ πόλις **34**. ii. 12.
Ἀλεξανδρεύς **33**. iii. 11, iv. 1; **141**. 2.
Ἀνταιοπολίτης νομός **57**. 3, 5.
Ἄργος **124**. 8.
Ἀρσινοίτης νομός **71**. ii. 6; **76**. 9. Ἀρσινοῖται **34**. i. 17.
Ἀρσινοιτῶν πόλις **71**. i. 2, ii. 2.
Αὐγουσταμνείκη **87**. 10.
Δελφοί **124**. 8.
Ἐλεφαντίνη **43**. *recto* ii. 2, 4, 6.
ἑπτὰ νομῶν καὶ Ἀρσινοίτου ἐπιστρατηγία **58**. 1.
Ἑρμοπολίτης νομός **80**. 17.
Ἡρακλεόπολις **118**. 25. ἡ Ἡρακλέους (πόλις) **144**. 3; **150**. 1.
Θαρσικός **109**. 8.
Θηβαίς **73**. 6; **94**. 2; **95**. 3; **99**. 2; **104**. 2; **105**. 1.
Θηβαίων χώρα **130**. 2.
νέα Ἰουστίνου πόλις **126**. 5, 33.
Ἰταλικός **43**. *recto* iii. 13.
ἡ Κυνῶν (πόλις) **127**. 7.
Νικόπολις **60**. 8.
νομός (Ἀνταιοπ.) **57**. 9, 23. (Ὀξυρυγχ.) **44**. 2; **67**. 15; **68**. 4; **74**. 23; **97**. 10; **102**. 9.
Ὀμβειτικός **116**. 11.
Ὀξυρυγχίτης νομός *passim*.
Ὀξυρύγχων πόλις, Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλις *passim*. Ὀξυρύγχων ἡ μητρόπολις **39**. 10. μητρόπολις **81**. 9.
πάγος, ὁ πέμπτος **67**. 5.
Παρόρ(ειον ?) Μέγα **154**. 12.
Πτολεμαίς **43**. *recto* iii. 3, 9.
Ῥωμαικός **43**. *recto* ii. 10 *et saep.*, vi. 16.
Ῥωμαῖοι **33**. iii. 9, 13; **41**. 2, 3, 21; **100**. 3.
Ῥώμη **33**. iii. 8.
τοπαρχία ἀπηλιώτης **101**. 5.
Θμοισαφῶς **62**. *verso* 8.
ἡ πρὸς λίβα **47**. 17; λιβός **90**. 3.
μέση **72**. 5; **74**. 10; **88**. 3; **102**. 8.

(*b*) Villages.

Ἀδαίου **136**. 16, 44; **139**. 15, 34.
Ἀρμενθῶν **80**. 16. 23.
Βερενεικίς **76**. 9.
Ἔνεπτα **72**. 5.
Ἐπισήμου **136**, 16, 43.
Ἰβίων **158**. 1.
Ἰσιονπάνγα **103**. 7.
Κεσμοῦχ(ις) **141**. 2, 3.
Κόμα **142**. 1; **150**. 1.
Κορῶβ(ις) **45**. 9.
Λιλῆ **67**. 5, 15.
Νεμέραι **76**. 12, 17.
Οἰναρύ **56**. 10.
Παβέρκη **101**. 4, 37.
Παλῶσις **46**. 18.
Πάτανι **131**. 2.

Πέτνη **72**. 12 ; **88**. 4.
Σενοκωλενώ **80**. 11.
Σενοκῶμις **47**. 16.
Σερύφις **97**. 8.
Σεστωπλελώ **102**. 8.
Σέσφθα, Σέφθα **79**. *recto* 1, 4, 8 ; **125**. 7 ; **153**. 2.
Σεφώ **141**. 2.
Τάκονα **134**. 7, 22, 26, 29.
Τάμπετι **158**. 1, 3.
Τερῦθις **65**. 2.
Τῆις **64**. 2.
Ψῶβθις **74**. 10, 21.
Ὦφις **132**. 1 ; **157**. 2.

(*c*) ἄμφοδα, ἐποίκια, τόποι, &c.

ἄμφοδον Ἱππέων παρεμβολῆς **104**. 13.
Κρητικοῦ **43**. *verso* iii. 15 ; **105**. 4, 9.
Κρητικοῦ καὶ Ἰουδαικῆς **100**. 9.
Πλατείας **51**. 15.
Ποιμενικῆς **75**. 17.
Τεμενούθεως **77**. 9.
ἐποίκιον Ἀμβιοῦτος **137**. 11, 28.
Νήσου Λευκαδίου **134**. 18, 33.
Σ[. . .] . . αειτε **102**. 9.
κλῆρος Ἀνδρονείκου **46**. 19.
Ζηνοδώρου **47**. 18.
Μενοιτίου **45**. 10.
κτῆμα Λέοντος **142**. 3 ; **143**. 1.
Ματρέου **136**. 15, 43, 52.
Μεγάλης Ταρουθίνου **135**. 14, 32.
Ταρουσθ[(ίνου ?) **134**. 26.
Φάκρα **130**. 4.
μηχανή Γηδίου Ἀνιανοῦ **137**. 14.
Τεψιταί **102**. 10.
περίχωμα Νέσλα **103**. 8.
τόποι [.]ερυ( ) **90**. 4.
Λωνέμου **89**. 5.

(*d*) STREETS.

Ἀπολλωνιάδης ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 22.
Ἀπολλωνίου κτίστου ἤτοι πωμαρίου ῥύμη **43** *verso* v. 7.
ἄψις οἰκίας Φλαβιανοῦ ῥύμη **43** *verso* v. 10.
βορινὴ ἐκκλησία ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 10.
γυμνάσιον ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 6.
δεῖον βαλανεῖον καὶ Κρίου ποταμοῦ ῥύμη **43** *verso* iii. 24.
θέατρον ῥύμη **43** *verso* iii. 4.
θέρμων βαλανείων ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 10.
Θοηρῖον ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 14.
Ἱερακίου ῥύμη **55**. 10.
Ἰσῖον ῥύμη **43** *verso* ii. 16.
Καί⟨σα⟩ρος βαλανεῖον ῥύμη **43** *verso* iv. 24.
Καισαρῖον ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 22.
Λιβικὴ [πύλ]η τριηδάρχου ῥύμη **43** *verso* ii. 27.
Λούπαδος ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 14.
μικροῦ φρέατος καὶ καμαρῶν ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 24.
Μύτρων ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 4.
νοτινὴ ἐκκλησία ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 19.
νοτινὴ πύλη ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 17.
οἰκία Ἀριστο[.]ασίης καὶ ἀποθήκης Σαρμάτου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 29.
οἰκία Διογένους ῥύμη **43**. *verso* ii. 1.
οἰκία Ζωίλου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* ii. 18.
οἰκία]θωτου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 5.
οἰκία Ἱερακίωνος ῥύμη **43**. *verso* ii. 17.
οἰκία κναφέως(?) ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 7.
οἰκία Ματρέου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 27.
οἰκία]ολμου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 26.
οἰκία Ὀκταβίου(?) ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 26.
ὀπτάνιον καὶ οἰκία ἱερέως Ἔτσου(?) ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 20.
ποιμενικὴ ὁ Μαχάσας ῥύμη **43**. *verso* ii. 24.
ποιμένων λαύρα **99**. 7, 17.
πύλη Πέσορ ἤτοι λαχανευτῶν ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iii. 12.
πύλη τοῦ Ψὲς ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 1.
Σαραπῖον ῥύμη **43**. *verso* ii. 5.
Σεύθου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 17.
Τεμγενούθεως λαύρα **99**. 7, 17.
τετράστυλον Θοήριδος ῥύμη **43**. *verso* iv. 12.
Φανίου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* v. 4.
Χορταικοῦ ἤτοι καμαρῶν καὶ μικροῦ φρέατος ῥύμη **43**. *verso* i. 13.
Ψύλλου ῥύμη **43**. *verso* v. 11.

(*e*) PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC. [See also (*d*)]

'Αδριανὴ βιβλιοθήκη (at Alexandria) **34.** ii. 8, iii. 6.
'Αδριανὰ θερμά **54.** 14.
δημόσιον βαλανῖον θερμῶν **53.** 6.
γυμνάσιον **43.** *verso* iv. 8; **55.** 10.
θέατρον **43.** *verso* iii. 6.
Θοηρῖον **43.** *verso* iv. 16.
'Ισῖον **43.** *verso* ii. 14; 'Ισῖον μέγα **35.** *recto* 13.
Καπιτολεῖον **43.** *verso* iv. 3.
Νειλομέτριον μικρόν **43.** *verso* v. 1.
Ναϊαῖον (at Alexandria) **34.** i. 3, ii. 6.
Σαραπεῖον **43.** *verso* ii. 7; **91.** 10; **98.** 7; **99.** 6, 16; **104.** 12; **110.** 3.
Τευμενοῦς **43.** *verso* ii. 21.

VII. SYMBOLS.

(*a*) MEASURES.

ἄρουρα **45.** 20, *al.*
ἀρτάβη **86.** 6, *al.*; **127.** 1, *al.*
διπλοῦν **141.** 2 *et saep.*
κνίδιον **150.** 2.
λίτρα **43.** *recto* i. 1 *et saep.*; **43.** *recto* iii. 14; **60.** 7.

(*b*) COINS.

δραχμή **9.** *verso* 6, *al.*; **49.** 17, *al.*
δηνάριος **85.** ii. 17, iv. 17.
κεράτιον **132.** 4, *al.*
τάλαντον **49.** 18; **54.** 18; **84.** 17.
τριώβολον **57.** 18.

(*c*) NUMBERS.

10,000 **127.** 1.
1,000 'Α **43.** *recto* i. 4, *al.*; so 'Β, 'Γ, &c.
900 **43.** *recto* i. 7, *al.*
90 **43.** *recto* ii. 23, *al.*
¾ **78.** 10.
½ **45.** 20, *al.* **145.** 3, *al.*
¼ d **78.** 5, *al.*

(*d*) MISCELLANEOUS.

δεκατάρχης **64.** 1.
ἑκατοντάρχης **62.** 1.
ἔτος **34.** ii. 15, *al.*
καί **127.** 4, *al.*
πράβατον **74.** 10, 12, 14, 16.
πυροῦ or πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι **89.** 1; **90.** 1.
ὑπέρ **149.** 1, *al.*

VIII. OFFICIALS.

(Military and religious titles are included.)

ἀγορανομήσας **70.** 2; **90.** 4.
ἀγορανόμος **45.** 2; **46.** 4; **47.** 5; **48.** 1; **49.** 2; **50.** 1; **73.** 6; **99.** 2, 12; **100.** 1; **106.** 1.
ἀγροφύλαξ **141.** 4.
ἀποδέκτης ἀχυροῦ **43.** *recto* iii. 2, 8.
ἀπολογισταὶ γραμματεῖς **34.** i. 8.
ἀρκάριος **126.** 15.
ἄρξας **67.** 2; **102.** 4.
ἀρχέφοδος **63,** 10; **69.** 10, 12; **80.** 12.
ἀρχιδικαστής **34.** ii. 4.
ἀρχιερατεύσας **71.** i. 2.
ἄρχοντες **54.** 12.

βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς **44.** 2; **56.** 14.
βενεφικιάριος **65.** 1; (beneficiarius) **32.** 2, 25.
βιβλιοφύλαξ **72.** 1; **75.** 1.
βοηθός **93.** 1; **103.** 3, 25; **125.** 7.
βουκελλάριος **150.** 1; **156.** 2, 3.
βουλευτής **43.** *recto* iii. 2, 8, 19, 21, 22, 23; **55.** 2; **56.** 2; **59.** 3, 5; **70.** 3; **87.** 6; **103.** 2.

γνωστήρ **43.** *verso* ii. 20.
γραμματεύς **58.** 7; **61.** 4. 29; **157.** 2, 5; γρ. τῆς πόλεως **54.** 11; γρ. κώμης **133.** 26; γρ. ἀγορανομείου **107.** 3. See also ἀπολογισταί and βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς.
γυμνασιαρχήσας **54.** 4; **55.** 2; **59.** 4; **60.** 14; **71.** i. 5; **80.** 6.
γυμνασίαρχος **33.** iii. 10, v. 3; **54.** 2; **77.** 2; **88.** 2, 6; **103.** 1; **117.** 20.

δεκάπρωτος **62.** 7, 14.
δεκάδαρχος **64.** 1.
δημόσιος **69.** 10, 13.
διοικητής, Σεπτίμιος Ἀρριανὸς ὁ κράτιστος διοικ. **61.** 15; cf. **78.** 16.
δοῦξ Θηβαΐδος χώρας **130.** 2.

ἐθνικός **126.** 13.
εἰκονιστής **34.** i. 12.
εἰρηνάρχης **80.** 7; **118.** 14.
ἑκατόνταρχος **62.** 1.
ἐκλογιστής **57.** 9.
ἐκσκέπτωρ **43.** *recto* ii. 26.
ἐμβολάτωρ **126.** 15.
ἐξηγητεύσας **88.** 10.
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